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# SEVENTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

# INSPECTORS

APPOINTED,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

# PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

## II.—NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1853.

[1600]

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# SEVENTEENTH REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

## II.—NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SPENCER HORATIO WALPOLE,
*Secretary of State for the Home Department.*

SIR, Mattersea Bawtry, 20th September 1852.

In conformity with the provisions of the Act 5th and 6th William IV. cap. 38., I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the state of the Prisons in the Northern and Eastern District.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
HERBERT P. VOULES.

# II.

# REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

### CAMBRIDGE.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected August 1, 1851.]

THERE were 80 prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection, as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Debtors | 16 |
| Felons for trial | 2 |
| Convicted felons | 44 |
| Convicted misdemeanants | 18 |
| Total in custody | 80 |

The prison buildings were in good repair. One wing has been fitted for the separate confinement of prisoners, and is warmed by means of an Arnott's stove placed in each passage. The separate cells are lighted with gas, but there is at present no artificial light in other parts of the prison.

The prisoners sentenced to hard labour are worked at the treadwheel. The proportions of rest and labour on the wheel are, two thirds on and one third off; in all 33 prisoners.

Some prisoners are also employed shoemaking, mending clothes, knitting stockings, and matmaking.

Arrangements are being made to employ all prisoners not in separate confinement under the constant supervision of an officer.

I found the wards clean, and the prisoners clean in their persons, and orderly. The clothing and bedding sufficient; but I recommended the following increase in the diet, "the "quantity of meat laid down in the official diet, Class 5, to "be issued to all prisoners kept to hard labour." This has since been done, and appears fully to meet the objections to the diet raised by the surgeon.

The prison is represented to be very healthy. There was only one case under treatment on the day of inspection; but there were 5 prisoners on extra diet. The health of the prisoners generally is found to improve in prison.

The infirmary is badly placed, two rooms being set apart for that purpose in the entrance lodge. The reception cells, and one punishment cell, are also in the same building.

The prison has not been visited by any epidemic or other prevailing disease since the last Report.

The chaplain states:—

"I perform two full services, with one sermon on Sundays; and read prayers (selected from the Liturgy) with a portion of the Scriptures, daily at 9 H. 30 M. I see all prisoners in private in my own room, and also visit prisoners in solitary confinement and in their yards."

The schoolmaster is required to assist in the general duties of the prison. The hours set apart for instruction in the school are from 8 to 9 A. M., and 2 to 3 P. M. The convicted prisoners not at hard labour are also instructed by the schoolmaster at different hours during the day, and are from time to time examined by the chaplain. The progress made by some of the prisoners has been satisfactory.

There is a small library; the books are lent to the well-conducted alone.

The average cost for diet for each prisoner, during the year was *5l.* 19*s.* 11½*d.*

The total expense for each prisoner was 22*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*

The punishments for prison offences for the 10 months ending 1st August 1851 have been 69, as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Attempting to escape | 1 |
| Quarrelling with fellow prisoners | 6 |
| Disobedience of orders | 22 |
| Misconduct in chapel | 9 |
| Damaging prison property | 6 |
| Refusing to work | 2 |
| Pilfering | 8 |
| Misconduct in airing-yards | 7 |
| Making a noise in their cells | 8 |
| | 69 |

The punishments for the 12 months preceding were 120.

There was no prisoner under punishment on the day of inspection.

The books and accounts are properly kept; they are checked and examined by the visiting magistrates, and are signed by the chairman of Quarter Sessions.

All the provisions are provided by contract, except the extras, which are very trifling.

The female prisoners are all sent to the Borough gaol, under a contract with the Town Council.

The arrangements of this prison do not admit of any very effective system of penal discipline; some of the day-rooms are about to be enlarged, to be used as general work-rooms. These rooms should be lighted with gas, in order that the prisoners may be usefully and constantly employed until 8 p.m. They are now locked up for the night at 6 p.m., without any means of employment, and are compelled during the winter to pass 12 hours in bed. This it must be admitted is very bad training, and more likely to confirm bad than inculcate good habits.

Drunkenness and the beer shops, with want of employment, appear to be the principal causes of crime in this neighbourhood. Prisoners are liable to be kept in confinement 6 months waiting for trial. This is a great evil at all times, but more especially where there are no sufficient means of separating or classifying the prisoners.

---

CAMBRIDGE.—TOWN GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected August 2, 1851.]

Since the date of the last Report by the late Inspector, sixteen cells have been certified for separate confinement, (fourteen for terms not exceeding one month, and two unlimited,) under the provisions of the Act 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56. The prison buildings appeared to be in good repair; the wards clean and in good order.

The Number of Prisoners on the day of Inspection was:—

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Felons for trial at sessions | — | 2 | 2 |
| Criminal lunatic | 1 | — | 1 |
| Transports | 2 | — | 2 |
| Convicted felons | 7 | 9 | 16 |
| Convicted misdemeanants | 18 | 2 | 20 |
| Debtors | — | 1 | 1 |
| | 28 | 14 | 42 |

The clothing and bedding and the diet were sufficient, and all of good quality.

The health of the prisoners was good, and appears to improve in prison; they generally increase in weight. In addition to the tread-wheel or other labour, each prisoner has an hour's exercise in the airing-yards daily. The prisoners in separate confinement are exercised $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours daily.

The chaplain, being required to visit in their cells all prisoners in separate confinement, resigned; and another chaplain has

since been appointed. His duties are thus defined: "To read "prayers (a selection from the Liturgy) in the chapel every "morning at 9 o'clock, with 2 full services and a sermon on "Sunday; to see and admonish every prisoner on admission "and discharge; to visit in their cells, on every Monday, "Wednesday, and Friday, all prisoners in separate confine- "ment; and to assemble the prisoners in classes for general "instruction on every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday." One of the turnkeys acts as schoolmaster. The female prisoners are instructed by the assistant matron.

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to be "good." There had been 30 punishments in the 7 months ending 31st July, as follows:

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Misconduct in chapel | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Insolence to officers | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Refusing to work | 2 | — | 2 |
| Quarrelling | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Obscene language | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Other misconduct | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| | 24 | 6 | 30 |

The punishments inflicted were, "confinement in a dark cell for periods varying from 4 hours to 2 days;" solitary confinement on diminished diet from 1 to 3 days, or stoppage of diet only.

The tread-wheel is worked by 18 prisoners (two thirds on and one third off), and pumps up the water for the use of the prison.

Prisoners are also employed as tailors, shoemakers, mat-making, and picking oakum. The prison clothing is made by the prisoners; and the female prisoners wash the linen for the county as well as the town gaol.

All prisoners are required to keep orderly silence, but they are not *at all times* under close supervision.

I examined the books, which appear to be properly kept, and I was informed are submitted at each meeting of the magistrates, but they were not signed, as is usual, by the chairman. The accounts are kept by the Governor; they are examined and checked by the visiting magistrates, and by the finance committee of the borough. All provisions are supplied by contract.

All classes of debtors are sent to this prison. The daily average is 3, principally county court debtors. There was only one (a female) ordinary debtor on the day of inspection.

I recommend that the passages and all the work-rooms be lighted with gas, in order that the prisoners may be kept usefully employed until a proper hour. At present they rise in winter at seven o'clock, and are locked up for the night before dark, without any artificial light or means of employment. This practice of compelling prisoners to pass 14 hours in bed must be most injurious.

With the females in the town of Cambridge love of dress is a great cause of crime. In addition to the Spinning House, there is here a refuge for women of the town, supported by subscription, and managed by private individuals. I visited this institution, which appears to be very well conducted, and the matron very intelligent and well qualified for her duties; but I think the rule which requires all candidates for admission to appear before a committee of ladies is calculated to deter many who are not lost to all feeling of shame from making application. When recommended they might be seen by the matron or chaplain, and the case inquired into, and submitted to the committee; but I do not think it is desirable that they should be required to appear in person before this body.

---

### SPINNING HOUSE.

Visited 3d August.

The place was empty at the time of my visit. Indeed it is seldom, if ever, used during the vacation.

The cells were clean, and the building was in tolerable repair.

The keeper informed me that the place had been more than usually full the preceding winter. The average number of prisoners was 12. The greatest number at one time 25.

The keeper had succeeded in getting a little needlework for them during the winter; but they are generally without employment. There are no means of separating or classifying the prisoners, or of carrying out any efficient discipline; and a female not altogether bad would not be likely to derive any benefit from this temporary removal from the streets.

With better arrangements as to discipline, instruction, and employment, much good might be done here; and, as I am informed there is a prospect of a speedy termination to the chancery suit which has been so long pending with respect to the appropriation of the buildings, I hope the authorities will be induced to put the establishment on a proper footing.

There is a small library of 59 volumes, which would be sufficient if industrial employment were also provided.

---

CAMBRIDGE.—BOROUGH POLICE STATION.

[Inspected 3d August 1851.]

The proposed arrangements for removing this lock-up house to the buildings adjoining the Spinning House have not yet been carried out.

Some change is most desirable, as the present building is insufficient, there being only two cells.

On the Saturday prior to my visit there were six males and three females confined here. Three of the males were enlarged on bail, but all the others were necessarily detained until the Monday following.

The cells were empty on the day of inspection; they were clean and in good order.

---

ELY.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Visited 4th November.]

Number of Prisoners on the day of Inspection:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Convicted felons | 8 |
| Misdemeanants | 2 |
| Game laws | 1 |
| Assault | 1 |
| Vagrants | 5 |
| Maliciously injuring | 3 |
| Want of sureties | 1 |
| Under remand | 1 |
| For trial | 2 |
| | 24 |

The daily average number was 37½.

The whole number during the year 240.

The prison was in good repair, but several of the water taps leak, and the cells were not so neat and clean as they should be.

The prisoners were clean in their persons.

The clothing and bedding are sufficient.

*Diet.*—The official dietary is in use, with the exception that the meat was weighed before instead of after it was cooked. This has since been altered.

*Health.*—The general health of the prisoners is represented to be good; but the Governor states he considers the prisoners get weak, and that their general health suffers after being 12 months in separate confinement.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The usual weekly and daily services are performed by the chaplain, who, with the assistance of two warders, imparts instruction to the prisoners

in their cells; but there are no regular hours set apart for this purpose. The instruction is of a general character, both scriptural and secular. The progress made by the prisoners has been satisfactory.

*Punishments.*—The general conduct of the prisoners has been good. The number of punishments for prison offences during the past year was 81; but no case of serious misconduct had occurred.

*Labour and Employment.*—There is a tread-wheel in the prison, but it was not worked at the time of my visit, most of the prisoners being employed in their separate cells making mats. Clothing and shoes are also made for prison use. The profit from prisoners labour during the past year was 39*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

The average cost for each prisoner last year was 21*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

All provisions, except potatoes, are provided by contract.

*Debtors.*—All debtors are sent to the county gaol at Cambridge.

*Observations.*—The suggestion made by the late Inspector, that "gas lights should be introduced into the cells," is, I am informed, still under the consideration of the magistrates. The corridors are already lighted with gas, the cost of extending and fitting the pipes in the cells would therefore be very trifling, and it is most desirable that some light should be provided to enable the prisoners during the winter to continue their work to a proper hour, instead of passing at least thirteen hours in bed, as is the practice at present; indeed the value of the extra work done by prisoners would, I conceive, more than compensate for the additional expense.

---

## WISBEACH.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected October 23d.]

There were thirty-seven Prisoners in confinement on the day of Inspection, as follows:—

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Convicts awaiting removal | 8 | — | 8 |
| Felons convicted at sessions | 13 | 1 | 14 |
| „ „ at assizes | 1 | — | 1 |
| Under summary conviction | 10 | — | 10 |
| Committed for trial | 2 | — | 2 |
| Upon remand charged with felony | 2 | — | 2 |
| | 36 | 1 | 37 |

The average number of prisoners last year was forty-three, seven more than the average of the previous year, and one more than in the year 1849. A large proportion of the prisoners were strangers in the district.

The greatest number in the prison at one time was, males 51, females 12, total 63.

I found every part of this prison clean and in perfect order at the time of my visit. The persons and clothing of the prisoners were clean, and there were no complaints.

*Diet.*—The official dietary is in use, with the exception that the meat is weighed before it is cooked, which decreases the quantity issued about one third.

*Health.*—The surgeon states that the general health of the prisoners has been good. There has been no infirmary case, and, indeed, nothing beyond the usual trifling complaints.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain performs one full service on Sunday, and the usual daily service. He sees all prisoners on reception but does not visit them in their separate cells, unless specially called upon to do so. The chaplain's journal is merely a daily record of the number of prisoners attending chapel, without any further remark; he does not keep a character book. The Governor voluntarily performs the duty of schoolmaster, and prefers to continue to do so, as it affords him opportunities for acquiring a better knowledge of the prisoners. He devotes his whole time to his double duties, and I fear his health has already suffered from so much close confinement.

*Labour and Employment.*—There is a tread-wheel in the prison, but it is not used. Some few prisoners are occasionally employed to make the prison clothing and also making sacks. The female prisoners make shirts and do all the washing. I found most of the prisoners, in the absence of all useful employment, engaged separating white and black oats, three pints being considered a day's work. This may perhaps be better than to allow them to remain idle, but I much doubt whether it is not calculated to irritate and create a sullen and intractable state of mind. Surely some useful occupation might be found in which to employ these prisoners while in their cells.

*Books.*—The books and accounts are properly kept and checked. All provisions, except potatoes, are supplied by contract.

*Observations.*—The general conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory. The number of punishments for prison offences during the year were:—

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Handcuffs or irons | 3 | — | 3 |
| Whippings | 1 | — | 1 |
| Dark cell | 4 | — | 4 |
| Stoppage of diet | 182 | 8 | 190 |
| Other punishments | 115 | 1 | 116 |
| | 305 | 9 | 314 |

A conspiracy was detected in July last, in which three prisoners were proved to be concerned, and others suspected. The plan was to attack the officers with the iron stretchers taken from the hammocks, when the cell doors were opened for the medical inspection. It was communicated to the Governor by a prisoner. The three ringleaders were placed in irons, and other precautions were taken to frustrate the attempt.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the general management of this prison; but I strongly recommend that the gas, which is now used in the corridors and passages, should be introduced into each cell, that sack-making be extended, and other useful employment provided for the prisoners.

---

### WISBEACH BOROUGH LOCK-UP.

There are three cells, lofty, but the ventilation is imperfect, and they are not provided with waterclosets or air-tight vessels. A prisoner wishing to leave his cell is let out by the policeman on duty. This is very objectionable, especially in the case of a female prisoner, who might be unwilling to apply for such a purpose.

The number of prisoners confined in this lock-up during the year ending 30th September last was 353; 150 less than in former years. The great decrease has been in the number of disorderly and vagrants. All vagrants passing through the town are required to apply to the superintendent of police, who gives them an order on the union for a night's lodging, if really destitute.

The cells were clean and in good order at the time of my visit.

## CHESHIRE.

### CHESTER CASTLE.

[Inspected October 4th, 1851.]

The Number of Prisoners in confinement on the day of Inspection was as follows:—

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Untried | 15 | — | 15 |
| Death recorded | 1 | — | 1 |
| Felons | 42 | 18 | 60 |
| Misdemeanants | 12 | 2 | 14 |
| Summary convictions | 9 | — | 9 |
| Total criminals | 79 | 20 | 99 |
| Debtors | 18 | — | 18 |
| | 97 | 20 | 117 |

During the past year there has been an increase of no less than 55 committals to this prison, as compared with the year 1849--50. The following table will show the number of prisoners in confinement upon each quarter day from 29th September 1850 to 29th September 1851:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1850: | September | 87 |
| | December | 140 |
| 1851: | March | 166 |
| | June | 118 |
| | September | 109 |

I found the prison clean and in good order throughout; the clothing, bedding, and diet sufficient, and the provisions of good quality. The general health of the prisoners is represented to be very good.

All convicted prisoners are kept fully employed from 6½ A.M. until 9 P.M. in summer, and 8 P.M. in winter; but those prisoners who may have completed their tasks by 8 o'clock are allowed to read for an hour before retiring to bed. Male prisoners are employed in the following trades:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tailors, | Wool-picking | Carpet-weavers, |
| Shoemakers, | Coir-picking, | Joiners, |
| Mat-makers, | Picking oakum, | Painters, |
| Rug-makers, | Cotton-weavers, | Making hampers, |

in addition to stone-breaking and the general labour of the prison. The profit on the labour of male prisoners for the year 1851 amounted to 393*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, and that of the female prisoners for washing, knitting, and needlework, to 129*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*, making a total of 523*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; an increase of 110*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* over that of the year 1850. When in association the prisoners are at all times under the close superintendence of an officer.

The chaplain frequently sees each prisoner in private, and assembles them for general instruction. Each prisoner also attends school at least once a week. The chaplain says,

"I endeavour to make the instruction both useful and interesting. Days are set apart more especially for religious instruction, and again for general reading, such as the 'Book of Nature' and the 'History of England.' Geography, arithmetic, and writing are also taught."

With regard to the conduct of the prisoners he states,—

"I have reason to speak in the highest terms of praise of the general conduct of the prisoners. During divine service they are very attentive and devout. All who can read have their Bibles, and at my morning lectures they follow me to my various references with great facility. I am now going through a course of Bible history, so as to make the subjects both interesting and profitable."

There is a good and sufficient library, which is under the control of the chaplain. The books are changed frequently; and everything is done to encourage prisoners to read and improve themselves when in their cells after meals and working hours, as well as during the regular hours set apart for instruction.

One prisoner complained as to the quality of the meat; but it appeared on inquiry that this prisoner had been upwards of six months in the prison, had invariably eaten all his food, and had never complained to any of the authorities before, though he declared the meat had always been equally bad. This complaint was not supported by any other prisoner, all having expressed themselves perfectly satisfied.

---

## KNUTSFORD HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected August 14th.]

There do not appear to have been any alterations of importance since the last Report by the late Inspector; but a plan for extending the female prison has been submitted, and approved by the Secretary of State, and the building has already been commenced.

I found the prison buildings, the clothing, bedding, and persons of the prisoners, clean and in good order, the diet sufficient and of good quality. The prisoners not sentenced to hard labour are employed making clothes and shoes for the use of the prison, and in sorting and picking wool, which is disposed of at Liverpool, and is found very profitable.

The prisoners while in association are always under close and vigilant superintendence, and altogether there is an appearance of order and discipline throughout the establishment which

is highly creditable to the Governor. The Number of Prisoners in confinement on the day of Inspection was 329, as follows:

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For trial on charges of felony - - | 42 | 21 | 63 |
| Do. do. misdemeanor - - | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Do. do. misdemeanants not sentenced to hard labour - | 34 | 9 | 43 |
| Do. do. to hard labour - - | 71 | 21 | 92 |
| Convicted felons - - - - | 97 | 29 | 126 |
| | 248 | 81 | 329 |

The whole number of prisoners in confinement during the year was 1,748 males, 473 females, total, 2,221; and the number of punishments, 1,343 males, 182 females, total, 1,525.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net profit for work done by prisoners in the manufactory was - - - - | 395 | 7 | 2 |
| Estimated profit of work done by prisoners for the benefit of the county - - | 712 | 0 | 10 |
| | £1,107 | 8 | 0 |

The cost of each prisoner, for food, clothing, bedding, and fuel, was 3*s*. 0¾*d*. per week, or about 8*l*. per annum.

The chaplain states that he performs two services on Sunday, and a daily service which occupies from twenty to thirty minutes. He sees and converses with all prisoners on reception and discharge, but does not visit them in their cells, as required by the rules. He attends at the prison daily from 9·30 to 12 o'clock, and receives in his office those prisoners who make application to see him.

The schoolmaster attends daily from eight to five o'clock, the whole of which time is occupied in his duties as schoolmaster.

The general health of the prisoners is represented to be very good.

The books were entered up to the time of my visit, and the accounts are properly kept.

## DERBYSHIRE.

### DERBY COUNTY GAOL.

[Visited November 9th.]

Number of Prisoners at the time of my visit :—

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors | 6 | — | 6 |
| Criminals | 168 | 24 | 192 |
| | 174 | 24 | 198 |

The daily average number of prisoners was 209.

The number committed during the year was 1,374.

I found the buildings in good repair ; the prison clean and in good order ; the clothing and bedding sufficient.

*Diet.*—Several prisoners complained of the insufficiency of the diet, which, for prisoners sentenced for terms exceeding three calendar months, is as follows :

Breakfast, daily, 8 oz. bread, 1½ pints porridge.

Dinner
- Monday, Thursday, Saturday — 8 oz. bread, 2 lbs. potatoes.
- Sunday, Wednesday, Friday — 12 oz. bread, 1 pint soup.
- Tuesday — 12 oz. bread, 4 oz. meat.

Supper, daily, 8 oz. bread, 1 pint porridge.

The porridge (each pint) to consist of ½ pint of skimmed milk, ½ pint water, 1½ oz. oatmeal.

The soup (each pint) to consist of meat, without bone, 1 oz., barley, peas, beans, or rice 2 oz., with a proper quantity of onions, turnips, carrots, or other vegetables, and to be seasoned with salt.

The quantity of meat appears insufficient for prisoners sentenced for long periods ; but the surgeon considers 7 oz. meat and 7 pints milk, weekly, supplies sufficient animal food for the generality of prisoners. If a prisoner in health loses ten pounds in weight, he is put on extra diet.

*Health.*—The general health of the prisoners is represented to have been very good. The surgeon in his annual report states, that it had been "more so than is usually the case." Three deaths occurred during the year :—W. C., aged 17, and E. L., aged 19, from pulmonary consumption, and T. B., aged 22, from apoplexy. There was nothing in either of these cases to call for any special remark. The health of the prisoners, with some unimportant exceptions, was good at the time of my visit.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The usual weekly and daily services are performed by the chaplain, who attends at

the prison from 9 A.M. in summer and 9.30 in winter until 12 o'clock daily. He also attends 1½ hours in the afternoon three times weekly. He sees all prisoners on their reception and discharge, and also sees each individually once a month. The schoolmaster attends for 2 hours each morning and afternoon. The long-sentenced prisoners make considerable progress, and appear to appreciate the opportunities for improvement afforded to them. I attended the Sunday morning service, and was much pleased with the general attentive demeanour of the prisoners.

*Punishments.*—The number of punishments for prison offences was 154 males, 63 females, total 217. They were of the ordinary character.

*Labour and Employment.*—Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are worked on the wheel. Prisoners are also employed as tailors, shoemakers, joiners, blacksmiths, mat-makers, rug-weavers, linen-weavers, clog-makers, picking hair and oakum, and breaking stones. The workshops are lighted with gas, and the prisoners are required to work until 8 P.M. The stonebreakers are placed in separate compartments, and have each a regular task assigned to them, which they are required to perform. The profits of the manufactory and labour of the prisoners last year was estimated at 669*l.* 2*s.* 3½*d.*

*Books and Expenditure.*—I examined the books, and found them properly kept. The accounts are checked regularly; all the provisions, except potatoes, are supplied by contract.

*Observations.*—One prisoner, J.H., under sentence of 2 years imprisonment, made complaints against both the Governor and surgeon, which I took down in writing, and forwarded to the visiting justices, for inquiry. I subsequently received a communication from the visiting justices, informing me that the complaints made by the prisoner were inquired into in his presence, and that the magistrates "unanimously came to "the conclusion that he (the prisoner) was unworthy of "belief; that his complaints were groundless and frivolous;" and as "they considered him a dangerous person, and calcu- "lated to poison the minds of the other prisoners, they deter- "mined that he should henceforth be excluded from associating "with them." Another prisoner (a notorious poacher under summary conviction) complained that the charge against him had never been investigated by a magistrate. I examined the commitment warrant, and found he had been convicted before three county magistrates.

The prisoners are kept constantly employed, and under supervision. When practicable, they are placed in separate

sleeping cells; but at the time of my visit, the prison being very full, many of the cells were occupied by 3 prisoners. These cells appeared to me to be close; but the prisoners did not complain, and when questioned by me said they did not feel it too warm.

The attention of the Governor was directed to this, in order that the ventilation and warming apparatus might be properly regulated.

## LANCASHIRE.

### LANCASTER CASTLE.

[Inspected October 15th, 1852.]

This prison has ceased to be occupied by male criminals, except in cases of emergency. At the time of my visit there were 158 prisoners in confinement as follows:—

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors | 82 | 1 | 83 |
| Felons | 1 | 36 | 37 |
| Misdemeanants | — | 38 | 38 |
| | 83 | 75 | 158 |

The average number during the year was:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Debtors | 91 |
| Criminals | 82 |

The whole number committed during the year was:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Debtors | 552 |
| Criminals | 523 |
| | 1,075 |

I inspected every part of the prison, and found it clean and orderly, and the buildings in good repair.

The prisoners were clean in their persons and their clothing.

The surgeon considers the diet sufficient. I examined the provisions, and found them good. The cost per head, is $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per day.

The surgeon states:—

"Since the decline of fever with last year, the general state of health of the prisoners has been remarkably good."

There have been 146 infirmary cases, and 1,074 reported sick, during the year. 113 prisoners received extra diet.

There had been one case of insanity, that of a female debtor, since discharged.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain (who has held the office 47 years) states :—

"I perform two full services every Sunday, and read prayers daily, (a selection from the Liturgy,) and a lesson from the New Testament, accompanied with useful and practical observations and reflections, constituting a short lecture. The attendance of the debtors at chapel is optional, but it is generally numerous, and their conduct is altogether satisfactory."

The chaplain also remarks—

"I am most grievously disappointed in one class of the prisoners : misdemeanants committed for short periods varying from 7 days to 1 month, some as vagrants, others disorderly in the streets. They return frequently to the prison, and many of them I regret to say appear quite incorrigible. *Drunkenness I consider to be the cause of most of the crimes and disorders so prevalent in the country, most frequently produced in the lowest beerhouses.*"

The schoolmistress is represented to be "most assiduous in her duties ;" and the chaplain expresses himself much gratified by the improvement observable in some of the prisoners who have been a long time in the prison, and have been taught to read and write.

*Employment.*—The prisoners are employed at needle-work, knitting, net-making, picking cotton, washing, teasing hair, pumping water for the use of the prison, cooking, and cleaning the prison.

*Discipline.*—There has been a marked improvement in the discipline as well as the health of the debtors and prisoners since the new arrangement ("removing the debtors to the south side the prison, as recommended by Mr. Hill") has been in operation. The debtors have no longer the same facilities for obtaining spirits, and, this temptation being removed, their general conduct has been satisfactory.

On the criminal (female) side of the prison two classes are associated ; the rest are in separate confinement. I found the vagrant dormitories much crowded, and in the day-room silence was not strictly enforced, the female warder constantly leaving the prisoners without any supervision. The Governor makes a daily inspection of this side the prison, but does not interfere in the discipline. The punishments for prison offences are awarded by the matron. This is contrary to the general rules and regulations for prisons. It is there directed that "no punishments or privations of any kind shall be awarded, "except by the Governor or by a visiting or other Justice."

The general instructions also require that "the matron shall be under the direction of the Governor," and that she "shall make a daily written report to the Governor of the "general condition and conduct of her department."

There do not appear to have been any offences of a grave character, and the usual prison punishments, solitary confinement and reduced diet, have been found sufficient to check misconduct.

Vagrants and disorderly females are the most numerous and most troublesome class, principally from the district south of Preston. With them the re-commitments are very frequent; but those belonging to the immediate neighbourhood can generally, if they seek it, find employment on their discharge. There is a refuge at Liverpool, but common prostitutes are excluded, and this rule closes the door against a very large number of those who pass through this prison, though in a few cases, when strongly recommended by the chaplain, the rule has been relaxed.

*Books.*—I examined the books, and found them posted up to the time of my visit. The provisions and stores are supplied by contract. The accounts are checked and paid monthly by the visiting magistrates.

*Observations.*—Lancaster Castle was this year honoured by a visit from Her Majesty.

I find the following account of the royal visit recorded in the Governor's journal.

"October 8th.—Her Majesty this day honoured Lancaster with her royal presence. The carriage stopped at the foot of Castle Hill opposite to the gateway tower, so as to afford a fine view of the Castle. The great gates having been thrown open, the Constable of the Castle, William Hulton, Esq., of Hulton Park, accompanied by the Governor of the Castle, the Deputy Governor, the chaplain, and the surgeon, proceeded to deliver to the Queen the keys of Her Castle. These keys (of the dates respectively of the reign of Edward 3d and Queen Elizabeth) were borne by the Governor on a crimson velvet cushion, richly laced with gold, and having at each corner a large bullion tassel. On near approach to the royal carriage they were handed to the Constable, who delivered them to the Sovereign, with a short appropriate address. Her Majesty was pleased to receive the keys in a most gracious and condescending manner, and returned them to the Constable.

"Her Majesty received the addresses of the magistrates of the county and of the borough of Lancaster in the shire hall, and ascended to the roof of the great tower and keep, by a way made expressly for the occasion, preceded by the Constable of the Castle and the High Sheriff of the county.

"After the Queen's departure, the debtors, by order of the magistrates, were treated with a handsome dinner and a quart of ale each, their wives and families being permitted to dine with them, and to remain in the Castle till 10 p.m.

"The debtors and prisoners behaved throughout the day with marked propriety; there was not an instance of misconduct of any kind amongst them.

"The criminal prisoners, 87 in number (all females) had a good substantial dinner provided for them."

## KIRKDALE GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Visited November 16th.]

Number of Prisoners on the day of Inspection.

| | | | Males. | | Females. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | A. | J. | A. | J. | |
| For trial | Assizes | Felons | 29 | 1 | — | — | 30 |
| | | Misdemeanants | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| | Sessions | Felons | 4 | — | 4 | — | 8 |
| | | Misdemeanants | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Under sentence | Assizes | Felons | 82 | 1 | 8 | — | 91 |
| | | Misdemeanants | 22 | — | 1 | — | 23 |
| | Sessions | Felons | 45 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 61 |
| | | Misdemeanants | 10 | 1 | 2 | — | 13 |
| Transports | | | 23 | 3 | 2 | — | 28 |
| Summary convictions | | | 54 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 69 |
| Military prisoners | | | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| For examination | | | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | | | 272 | 13 | 39 | 2 | 326 |

The daily average number during the year was, males, 300; females, 47; total, 347.

The number committed during the year, males, 1,486; females, 300; total, 1,786.

I found the prison clean, and in good order throughout. None of the prisoners made any complaint

The clothing and bedding were sufficient.

The dietary is that recommended by the Secretary of State. The provisions were of good quality. The average cost per head per annum was—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Food | 5 | 3 | 7 |
| Clothing and bedding | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Other expenses of the gaol | 13 | 7 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | 19 | 19 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |

*Health*.—The general health of the prisoners is represented to be very good.

The surgeon in his annual report says :—

"During the last twelve months, six deaths have occurred; three from pulmonary consumption; one from chronic disease of the liver, which had existed long previous to her committal; one from asthma supervening upon previous debility and exhaustion, after an imprisonment of only 12 days; and one hung himself in his cell.

" One of the cases of phthisis was that of C. R., a black man. There are very few of the negro race who can bear 12 months imprisonment in this prison, and I look upon such a sentence tantamount to one of death, as I have seen very few negroes survive it, although several have come from cold states.

" There has not occurred a single case of typhus or inflammatory fever. The cases of dysentery and diarrhœa have been far below the average, and easily removed.

" Two prisoners have been pardoned on medical grounds.

" The number of applications for medical and surgical relief has been 2,438 ; but when it is considered that every prisoner who comes into gaol endeavours to make it a hospital, and consequently brings up every old accident and every ailment which he has previously had, either to avoid labour or to procure rest and indulgence, it is easily accounted for."

There are 3 prisoners, acquitted of murder on the ground of insanity, awaiting Her Majesty's pleasure. They are extremely well-conducted men, and have shown no symptoms of insanity for a very long period.

M. P., acquitted of the murder of her two children on similar grounds, was removed to the Lunatic Asylum at Lancaster.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The usual weekly and daily services are performed by the chaplain, who also visits and superintends the schools, and has a class of prisoners daily from 11 to 12 for scriptural instruction. He sees all prisoners received and discharged, visits those in hospital or under punishment daily, and sees the other prisoners frequently. The books are changed weekly ; and the chaplain states that a great improvement is observable in the prisoners.

The following table shows the state of education and religious instruction of 1,707 prisoners when admitted :—

| | Assizes. | Sessions. | Summary Convictions. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cannot read | 94 | 114 | 541 | 749 |
| Can read only | 61 | 38 | 203 | 302 |
| Read and write ill | 64 | 40 | 173 | 277 |
| Read and write well | 89 | 45 | 196 | 330 |
| Superior education | 31 | 11 | 7 | 49 |
| Total | 339 | 248 | 1,120 | 1,707 |
| Quite ignorant in religion | 120 | 144 | 698 | 962 |
| Ill or imperfectly instructed | 125 | 67 | 309 | 501 |
| Well instructed | 94 | 37 | 113 | 244 |
| | 339 | 248 | 1,210 | 1,707 |

PUNISHMENTS for Prison Offences.

| Description of Punishment. | Above 17 Years of Age. | | Under 17 Years of Age. | | Total. | | Total both. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Fems. | Males. | Fems. | Males. | Fems. | |
| Handcuffs and other irons | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Whipping | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Dark cells | 79 | 5 | 22 | — | 101 | 5 | 106 |
| Solitary cells | 7 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 18 | 27 |
| Stoppage of diet | 3,442 | 223 | 377 | 4 | 3,819 | 227 | 4,046 |
| Other punishments | 4 | — | — | — | 4 | — | 4 |
| Total | 3,535 | 245 | 401 | 5 | 3,936 | 250 | 4,186 |

*Labour and Employment.*—The water for the use of the prison is pumped by crank labour. 16 prisoners work at the time; it is proposed to add cranks for 16 more hands.

A taskmaster has been appointed, and a great deal of new work has been introduced into the prison. The prisoners are kept fully and profitably employed.

The following return shows the manner in which each prisoner was employed the day preceding my visit to the prison:

| Trade or Occupation, &c. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Blacksmiths and other ironworkers | 5 | — |
| Carpenters | 3 | — |
| Painters and whitewashers | 1 | — |
| Turners | 1 | — |
| Tinworkers | 1 | — |
| Mat-makers | 12 | — |
| Mat-weavers | 3 | — |
| Rug-weavers | 2 | — |
| Weavers and winders | 70 | — |
| Shoe and clog makers | 17 | — |
| Tailors | 9 | — |
| Oakum and wool pickers | 98 | — |
| Gardeners and labourers | 14 | — |
| At crank labour | 16 | — |
| Bookbinder | 1 | — |
| Hammock makers and menders | 2 | — |
| Cooks | 6 | — |
| Cleaners | 20 | 8 |
| In hospital | 3 | 1 |
| Hospital nurses | 1 | 2 |
| Knitting | — | 3 |
| Sewing and shirt making | — | 13 |
| Washing | — | 14 |
| Total | 285 | 41 |

The profits from the manufactory were 609*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* Prisoners in association are employed under the superintendence of an officer.

*Books.*—The books were properly entered up to the time of my visit. The Governor signs all orders upon the contractors; but has nothing to do with the accounts, which are kept by a book-keeper, and laid by him before the magistrates monthly, to be audited and paid.

All provisions, except potatoes, are supplied by contract.

*Observations.*—The assizes and sessions lists during the last year show only one more than the preceding year, while the summary convictions show an increase of 75: but amongst the assize cases a great increase is found in the number of crimes of a grave character. In cases of manslaughter, there is an increase of 13 over the previous year;—

| | |
|---|---|
| Street and highway robberies | 18 |
| Burglary and housebreaking | 18 |
| Rape | 1 |
| Night poaching | 12 |
| Conspiracy to defraud | 8 |

A man and his wife, both Irish, were convicted of wilful murder. The man suffered the extreme penalty of the law, but the woman was reprieved.

Six boys under 15 years of age were committed to the assizes. There was also an increase of

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 | above 15 years of age and under 20 |
| 16 | between the ages of 20 and 30 |
| 33 | „ „ 30 „ 40 |
| 25 | „ „ 40 „ 50 |

This increase has been principally from the large towns; for example, from Manchester there were received 73 more, and from Liverpool 32 more, prisoners for the assizes, than during the previous year.

Of 1,707 prisoners entered in the chaplain's books during the year, 133 were from County Mayo, 85 from Galway, 62 from Roscommon, and 44 from County Dublin. In addition to this, 116 were ascertained to be of Irish parentage. Of 1,707 prisoners, therefore, the large proportion of 784 have belonged to the sister country.

In speaking of the immediate or remote causes of the crimes which had come under his observation during the past year, the chaplain says:—

"I may, I think, safely affirm (asserting it as I must do comparatively), that a very small proportion of them has been owing to inability to gain employment, I may still more safely affirm, that there has been no decrease this year in the number of those who have owed their commitment to a prison, either immediately or remotely, to habits of intemperance. There were

| | |
|---|---|
| Employed at the time of committal | 1,106 |
| Unemployed | 601 |
| Total | 1,707 |

Of the 339 prisoners committed to the assizes, 125 were marked down as beyond all doubt indebted to this vice; and of the 248 sessions prisoners, 73 certainly owed their commitment to the same cause. Whilst of the remainder the chaplain says :—

"If I stated that at least one half have, as surely, though less traceably, perhaps, been conducted to these walls of misery and shame by the same fearful moral scourge of our country, I hesitate not to express my conviction that I should not be overstepping the boundary of truth. To whatever part of my journal I turn, I find entries similar to these, which I take at random (all in the compass of a very few days):—

"July 12.—T. S., for biting completely off a man's ear in a drunken brawl at the races.

"July 19.—R. D., for trial at the assizes for manslaughter in a drunken brawl at Manchester.

"July 30.—P.T., for manslaughter at a public house. Is a farmer near Rochdale, and pays 70*l.* a year rent.

"July 31.—M. P., for trial at the assizes, deserted by her husband (a book-keeper with a good salary, but a dissipated drunken man). She has tried several times to destroy herself. At length she strangled her two children, and afterwards attempted to drown herself by springing from the floating pier. Acquitted at the assizes on the ground of insanity."

The following Return shows the previous conviction of prisoners committed for the asssizes and sessions. :—

| | Assizes. | Sessions. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thirty-one times | 1 | — | 1 |
| Seventeen times | 2 | — | 2 |
| Eleven times | 2 | — | 2 |
| Ten times | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Nine times | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Eight times | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Seven times | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Six times | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Five times | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| Four times | 9 | 5 | 14 |
| Three times | 15 | 8 | 23 |
| Twice | 14 | 17 | 31 |
| Once | 49 | 35 | 84 |
| Acquitted | 17 | 11 | 28 |
| No bill | — | 5 | 5 |
| No prosecution | 2 | — | 2 |
| Did not appear | 1 | — | 1 |
| Discharged on bail | 1 | — | 1 |
| | 134 | 91 | 225 |

## LIVERPOOL.—BOROUGH GAOL.

[Visited November 17th.]

The Number of Prisoners on the day of Inspection :—

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hard Labour:— | | | |
| Felons | 124 | 108 | 232 |
| Misdemeanants | 32 | 11 | 43 |
| Excise and customs | — | 2 | 2 |
| Summary convictions | 50 | 28 | 78 |
| Vagrants | 166 | 101 | 267 |
| Imprisonment:— | | | |
| Excise and customs | 14 | — | 14 |
| Assaults | 49 | 4 | 53 |
| Summary convictions | 12 | 4 | 16 |
| For bail | 14 | 2 | 16 |
| For Trial:— | | | |
| Felons | 36 | 10 | 46 |
| Misdemeanants | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Further examination | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Transports | 30 | 9 | 39 |
| Deserters | 2 | — | 2 |
| | 534 | 287 | 821 |

| | |
|---|---|
| The total number of commitments during the year | 9,554 |
| The daily average number | 853 |
| The daily average number received during the year | 30 |

The following Table shows the number of commitments, and the description of offences, during the last four years:—

| | | Males. | | Females. | | Total. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Adults. | Juveniles. | Adults. | Juveniles. | Adults. | Juveniles. | |
| 1848 | Felons | 455 | 55 | 250 | 28 | 705 | 83 | 788 |
| | Misdemeanants | 75 | 3 | 21 | — | 96 | 3 | 99 |
| | Reputed Thieves and Vagrants | 1,706 | 553 | 2,193 | 197 | 3,899 | 750 | 4,649 |
| | Other Offences | 1,100 | 165 | 362 | 28 | 1,462 | 193 | 1,655 |
| | Bail and Assault | 771 | 11 | 214 | 1 | 985 | 12 | 997 |
| | Drunk | 1,144 | 4 | 679 | 3 | 1,823 | 7 | 1,830 |
| | Malicious Damage | 132 | 13 | 120 | 11 | 252 | 24 | 276 |
| | Revenue and Deserters | 234 | — | 12 | 2 | 246 | 2 | 248 |
| | Total | 5,617 | 804 | 3,851 | 270 | 9,468 | 1,074 | 10,542 |
| 1849 | Felons | 451 | 73 | 262 | 31 | 713 | 104 | 817 |
| | Misdemeanants | 93 | — | 30 | 1 | 123 | 1 | 124 |
| | Reputed Thieves and Vagrants | 1,958 | 565 | 2,077 | 191 | 4,035 | 756 | 4,791 |
| | Other Offences | 994 | 240 | 350 | 35 | 1,344 | 275 | 1,619 |
| | Bail and Assault | 730 | 7 | 182 | 4 | 912 | 11 | 923 |
| | Drunk | 890 | 4 | 452 | 4 | 1,342 | 8 | 1,350 |
| | Malicious Damage | 115 | 8 | 84 | 1 | 199 | 9 | 208 |
| | Revenue and Deserters | 219 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 235 | 2 | 237 |
| | Total | 5,450 | 898 | 3,453 | 268 | 8,903 | 1,166 | 10,069 |

| | | Males. | | Females. | | Total. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Adults. | Juveniles. | Adults. | Juveniles. | Adults. | Juveniles. | |
| 1850 | Felons | 360 | 79 | 245 | 35 | 605 | 114 | 719 |
| | Misdemeanants | 48 | 2 | 33 | 3 | 81 | 5 | 86 |
| | Reputed Thieves and Vagrants | 1,442 | 567 | 2,075 | 174 | 3,515 | 741 | 4,256 |
| | Other Offences | 1,232 | 180 | 432 | 35 | 1,664 | 215 | 1,879 |
| | Bail and Assault | 710 | 10 | 171 | 1 | 881 | 11 | 892 |
| | Drunk | 899 | 6 | 467 | 2 | 1,366 | 8 | 1,374 |
| | Malicious Damage | 126 | 5 | 106 | 3 | 232 | 8 | 240 |
| | Revenue and Deserters | 189 | 1 | 24 | 2 | 213 | 3 | 216 |
| | Total | 5,006 | 850 | 3,551 | 255 | 8,557 | 1,105 | 9,662 |
| 1851 | Felons | 348 | 121 | 280 | 26 | 628 | 147 | 775 |
| | Misdemeanants | 80 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 92 | 5 | 97 |
| | Reputed Thieves and Vagrants | 1,270 | 552 | 1,906 | 186 | 3,176 | 738 | 3,914 |
| | Other Offences | 1,220 | 189 | 521 | 24 | 1,741 | 213 | 1,954 |
| | Bail and Assault | 654 | 4 | 149 | 6 | 803 | 10 | 813 |
| | Drunk | 903 | 1 | 692 | 0 | 1,595 | 1 | 1,596 |
| | Malicious Damage | 125 | 6 | 107 | 3 | 232 | 9 | 241 |
| | Revenue and Deserters | 143 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 163 | 1 | 164 |
| | Total | 4,833 | 877 | 3,597 | 247 | 8,430 | 1,124 | 9,554 |

Table showing the Periods of Imprisonment during the last four years:

| | | Males. | | Females. | | Total. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Adults. | Juveniles. | Adults. | Juveniles. | Adults. | Juveniles. | |
| 1848 | Not exceeding 1 month | 4,046 | 547 | 3,164 | 190 | 7,210 | 737 | 7,947 |
| | Above 1 and not exceeds 2 mos. | 422 | 60 | 217 | 27 | 639 | 87 | 726 |
| | " 2 " 3 " | 666 | 160 | 252 | 36 | 918 | 196 | 1,114 |
| | " 3 " 6 " | 214 | 13 | 83 | 6 | 297 | 19 | 316 |
| | " 6 " 12 " | 85 | 6 | 50 | 2 | 135 | 8 | 143 |
| | " 12 " 2 yrs. | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| | Transported | 55 | 11 | 27 | 9 | 82 | 20 | 102 |
| | Acquitted and not prosecuted | 12 | 7 | 56 | 0 | 183 | 7 | 190 |
| | Total | 5,617 | 804 | 3,851 | 270 | 9,468 | 1,074 | 10,542 |
| 1849 | Not exceeding 1 month | 3,955 | 608 | 2,699 | 188 | 6,654 | 796 | 7,450 |
| | Above 1 and not exceeds 2 mos. | 498 | 114 | 291 | 27 | 789 | 141 | 930 |
| | " 2 " 3 " | 568 | 141 | 255 | 35 | 823 | 176 | 999 |
| | " 3 " 6 " | 178 | 18 | 88 | 8 | 266 | 26 | 292 |
| | " 6 " 12 " | 50 | 2 | 23 | 3 | 73 | 5 | 78 |
| | " 12 " 2 yrs. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| | Transported | 54 | 12 | 35 | 2 | 89 | 14 | 103 |
| | Acquitted and not prosecuted | 144 | 3 | 62 | 5 | 206 | 8 | 214 |
| | Total | 5,450 | 898 | 3,453 | 268 | 8,903 | 1,166 | 10,069 |
| 1850 | Not exceeding 1 month | 3,371 | 515 | 2,860 | 169 | 6,431 | 684 | 7,115 |
| | Above 1 and not exceeds 2 mos. | 560 | 142 | 817 | 31 | 877 | 173 | 1,050 |
| | " 2 " 3 " | 532 | 149 | 173 | 29 | 705 | 178 | 883 |
| | " 3 " 6 " | 138 | 25 | 79 | 16 | 217 | 41 | 258 |
| | " 6 " 12 " | 70 | 5 | 50 | 2 | 120 | 7 | 127 |
| | " 12 " 2 yrs. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| | Transported | 48 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 56 | 8 | 64 |
| | Acquitted and not prosecuted | 83 | 7 | 64 | 7 | 147 | 14 | 161 |
| | Total | 5,006 | 850 | 3,551 | 255 | 8,557 | 1,105 | 9,662 |
| 1851 | Not exceeding 1 month | 3,540 | 556 | 2,941 | 155 | 6,481 | 711 | 7,192 |
| | Above 1 and not exceeds 2 mos. | 564 | 121 | 294 | 44 | 858 | 165 | 1,023 |
| | " 2 " 3 " | 385 | 107 | 130 | 36 | 515 | 133 | 648 |
| | " 3 " 6 " | 104 | 42 | 94 | 11 | 198 | 53 | 251 |
| | " 6 " 12 " | 94 | 22 | 53 | 2 | 147 | 24 | 171 |
| | " 12 " 2 yrs. | 9 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 18 | 3 | 21 |
| | Transported | 69 | 21 | 21 | 5 | 90 | 26 | 116 |
| | Acquitted and not prosecuted | 68 | 6 | 55 | 3 | 123 | 9 | 132 |
| | Total | 4,833 | 877 | 3,597 | 247 | 8,430 | 1,124 | 9,554 |

TABLE showing the NUMBER of TIMES in CUSTODY :—

| | | MALES. | | FEMALES. | | TOTAL. | | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Adults. | Juveniles. | Adults. | Juveniles. | Adults. | Juveniles. | |
| 1848 | Never before | 3,460 | 485 | 1,628 | 169 | 5,088 | 654 | 5,742 |
| | Once | 579 | 121 | 383 | 35 | 962 | 156 | 1,118 |
| | Twice | 367 | 64 | 255 | 25 | 622 | 89 | 711 |
| | Three times | 221 | 47 | 219 | 14 | 440 | 61 | 501 |
| | Four times or more | 990 | 87 | 1,366 | 27 | 2,356 | 114 | 2,470 |
| | Total | 5,617 | 804 | 3,851 | 270 | 9,468 | 1,074 | 10,542 |
| 1849 | Never before | 3,199 | 500 | 1,392 | 145 | 4,591 | 645 | 5,236 |
| | Once | 676 | 147 | 426 | 53 | 1,102 | 200 | 1,302 |
| | Twice | 366 | 97 | 254 | 30 | 620 | 127 | 747 |
| | Three times | 247 | 62 | 191 | 20 | 438 | 82 | 520 |
| | Four times or more | 962 | 92 | 1,190 | 20 | 2,152 | 112 | 2,264 |
| | Total | 5,450 | 898 | 3,458 | 268 | 8,903 | 1,166 | 10,069 |
| 1850 | Never before | 2,568 | 415 | 1,256 | 117 | 3,824 | 532 | 4,356 |
| | Once | 669 | 152 | 517 | 52 | 1,186 | 204 | 1,390 |
| | Twice | 360 | 96 | 290 | 32 | 650 | 128 | 778 |
| | Three times | 277 | 74 | 229 | 20 | 506 | 94 | 600 |
| | Four times or more | 1,132 | 113 | 1,259 | 34 | 2,391 | 147 | 2,538 |
| | Total | 5,006 | 850 | 3,551 | 255 | 8,557 | 1,105 | 9,662 |
| 1851 | Never before | 2,412 | 441 | 1,359 | 123 | 3,771 | 564 | 4,335 |
| | Once | 581 | 126 | 480 | 43 | 1,061 | 169 | 1,230 |
| | Twice | 342 | 100 | 284 | 25 | 626 | 125 | 751 |
| | Three times | 248 | 52 | 207 | 17 | 455 | 69 | 524 |
| | Four times or more | 1,250 | 158 | 1,267 | 39 | 2,517 | 197 | 2,714 |
| | Total | 4,833 | 877 | 3,597 | 247 | 8,430 | 1,124 | 9,554 |

The first table shows the description of offences, and the total number of commitments. It will be observed that there has been a gradual although slight diminution of numbers during the last four years. This must be considered a favourable feature, when the previously rapid increase is remembered. It shows at least some deterring cause has been in operation.

The numbers committed during the four years previous to 1848 were :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1844 | 6,937 |
| 1845 | 8,648 |
| 1846 | 9,394 |
| 1847 | 9,133 |

showing an increase of 3,605 from 1843 to 1848.

The wards and cells were clean, and the prisoners were clean and neat in their persons and dress.

The clothing and bedding were sufficient.

The diet is good and sufficient. Any complaint respecting the food is referred to the surgeon, who reports upon it.

*Health.*—The general health of the prisoners is represented to be very good. The surgeon states :—

"There has been an increase in the number of deaths; the number for 1850 being ten, for 1851 fourteen, or rather less than two per cent. on the average population of the gaol."

The amount of actual disease is shown by the number recorded as sent to the hospital. These in the past year were 202, although the applications for medical aid during the year amounted to 4,957.

One case of lunacy occurred, and six prisoners were pardoned on medical grounds. Of these, one, a female, has since been re-committed, and sentenced to transportation.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The male and female prisoners attend alternate services on Sunday, and also alternate days during the week; but even with this arrangement the chapel accommodation is insufficient for all the male prisoners to attend. The chaplain, therefore, performs an additional full service in the week, more especially for those prisoners who could not attend on Sunday. This will be continued until the new prison is open. The chaplain in his annual report says:—

"I have to deplore the same amount of ignorance, and the same general lack of moral sensibility. Against these there has been no relaxation in my efforts, as applied either in my public ministrations or individual services. During the past year several females have been placed in institutions in London, Chester, Manchester, and Liverpool, and all so far, with one or two exceptions only, are holding out promise of real amendment of life; but some of both sexes of whom reasonable hopes have been entertained have been compelled to ask in vain for assistance and protection."

The chaplain in another part of his report states, that the number of juveniles in gaol was greater than at any former period of his eleven years experience, and he particularly calls the attention of the magistrates to "the strong temptation to "crime arising from the exposure of goods for sale at shop "doors," quoting as an example the depositions taken in one case before the committing magistrate. The first witness says:—

"I was about a yard and a half behind the prisoners (a woman, and her daughter eight years of age, the eldest of three children), when I heard the prisoner, the mother, say to the little girl, 'Go and see if any of those victorines are loose,' pointing to a shop where I saw victorines hanging at the door, and I saw her pull the victorine now produced out from between the two strings it hung upon."

In a subsequent part of his evidence the same witness said:—

"I was induced to watch the prisoners closely in consequence of hearing the elder prisoner ask the younger to go and see if some flannel was loose, which was at another shop door. The little girl

went across to that shop door. I saw her touch the flannel, and then come back to her mother; and I heard her say, 'No, mother, it is tied.'"

The woman was sentenced to 15 years transportation.

*Punishments.*—The punishments for prison offences during the past year were, 4,886. One case of serious misconduct had occurred. A prisoner under sentence of transportation attempted the life of his officer, by striking him violently on the head with a hand brush, and he would probably have murdered him had not the other prisoners interfered, and rescued the officer. The magistrates sentenced the prisoner to be severely flogged; and after the punishment he was kept in separate confinement until removed to Millbank Prison.

There has been a great decrease in the number of punishments during the last four years. They were in—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1848 | 10,050 |
| 1849 | 6,855 |
| 1850 | 5,155 |
| 1851 | 4,886 |

And as this gradual decrease dates from the time the present Governor was appointed, it is fair to conclude that the improvement in the conduct of the prisoners may, in a great measure, be attributed to the manner in which the discipline has been maintained by the Governor and class officers.

*Labour and Employment.*—So far as practicable, the prisoners are kept fully employed. The average earnings of each prisoner during the past year was only 6½*d.* per week. Among the various causes for the small profits may be mentioned: "The continually changing population;" "the comparatively "few artisans and mechanics in custody;" "the want of "sufficient space;" and "the reduction made in the esti- "mated value of the work done for the prison, of which "there was a great deal in making furniture and fittings for "the new gaol." The whole profit from work done in the prison during the year was 1,214*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*

*Observations.*—The only alteration of any importance which has been made in this prison since the last Report is the construction of a ropewalk.

The buildings in the present gaol do not afford the means of carrying out a good system of discipline; but the officers appear to be zealous in the performance of their respective duties. The new prison is in a forward state, and will, I hope, be ready for occupation in the early part of the year 1853. The following case of a lad named R. K. (who was

committed to the gaol in November 1850,) was brought to my notice by the Governor. During his imprisonment the lad was placed in the ropewalk, where he was very industrious, and became a good spinner. When his term of imprisonment expired, he begged permission to remain in gaol to complete his knowledge of the trade; and as he was an orphan, and destitute, the visiting justices permitted him to remain. At the time of my visit he had been nearly 12 months in the gaol of his own free will, receiving no wages, but merely allowed a coarse suit of clothes and a very plain diet, earning for the benefit of the gaol about 15*s.* a week. The Governor says:—

"I have frequently given him permission to go out on Sundays, and he has never disappointed me by not returning in proper time, or in any other respect. I believe him to be now, not only reformed in habits and character, but well able to maintain himself by his own industry in a very good trade, which he has learned in gaol."

---

SALFORD. HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Visited 14th November.]

Number of Prisoners on the day of Inspection:—

| | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prisoners for trial for felony | Bolton sessions | 11 | 3 | 14 |
| | Salford sessions | 33 | 10 | 43 |
| Prisoners for trial for misdemeanors. | Bolton sessions | — | — | — |
| | Salford sessions | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| For re-examination | | — | 3 | 3 |
| Transports | | 7 | 4 | 11 |
| Convicted felons | | 131 | 32 | 163 |
| Convicted misdemeanants | | 12 | 1 | 13 |
| Summarily convicted:— | | | | |
| By court-martial | | 1 | — | 1 |
| Misdemeanants, hard labour | | 13 | 3 | 16 |
| Ditto not hard labour | | 53 | 2 | 55 |
| Revenue laws | | 10 | 4 | 14 |
| Vagrants | | 28 | 15 | 43 |
| Juvenile Act | | 14 | 2 | 16 |
| Total criminals | | 315 | 80 | 395 |
| County court debtors | | 19 | 2 | 21 |
| | | 334 | 82 | 416 |

Daily average number of prisoners during the year 418
The number of committals - - - - 3,780

I found the prison clean and in good order throughout.

The clothing and bedding are sufficient.

The surgeon considers the diet sufficient. I examined the several articles of food; they were of good quality.

*Health.*—The general health of the prisoners has been satisfactory.

The yearly average number of patients admitted into hospital for the last 5 years has been 283. The number for the last year was 229, showing a decrease of 54; but this may be partially accounted for by the increase caused by the cholera in 1849, and by the removal of the borough prisoners last year.

The daily average number of hospital cases for the past year has been 12; the number of deaths during that period 6; thus showing a proportion of sickness to the committals as 1 to 315, the proportion of deaths to committals has been as 1 to 630. During the month of September diarrhœa prevailed to some extent among the prisoners, but it was not attended with any fatal result. The surgeon in his report to the magistrates states:—

"I am not aware that any case of sickness has been referable in any degree whatever to the locality, or state of the building, or diet, employment, or other circumstances. The diet has been good, and the general cleanliness and ventilation satisfactory in every way."

One prisoner, T. H., pronounced by the jury on his trial to be insane, was removed to the lunatic asylum at Prestwich on the 22d August.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The usual weekly and daily services are performed by the chaplain, who sees all the prisoners frequently, and visits those in separate confinement in their cells. The school hours are from 8 to 12 and 1 to 5. The progress made by the prisoners is represented to be satisfactory. There is a sufficient library. The books are distributed to the prisoners by the schoolmaster, under the direction of the chaplain.

*Punishments.*—The number of punishments for prison offences during the year is still very great:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Whippings | 8 |
| Dark cells | 360 |
| Solitary cells | 183 |
| Stoppage of diet | 5,293 |
| | 5,844 |

but it has greatly decreased since 1849, when it amounted to 14,000, and I confidently look for a further decrease under the discipline as established by the present Governor.

STATEMENT of the previous OCCUPATIONS of the PRISONERS, with their Employment, in the New Bailey Prison, Salford, on Friday, November 14, 1851.

| Hours employed on the Day of Inspection. | Previous Occupations :—Males. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Females. | | | | | | Total Males and Females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Shoemakers and Clog-gers. | Tailors. | Spinners and Weavers. | Hatters. | Dyers. | Bricklayers. | Masons and Slaters. | Joiners and Wheel-wrights. | Coopers. | Basket Makers. | Smiths. | Gas Fitters. | Moulders. | Tin-plate Workers. | Plumbers, Painters, and Glaziers. | Engineers. | Clerks. | Labourers and Persons having no Trade or Profession. | Debtors. | Total. | Weavers. | Domestic Servants. | No Profession. | Remanded. | Debtors. | Total. | |
| Tread-wheel | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 14 | — | 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 20 |
| Cranks | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 |
| Weavers | — | — | 11 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | 31 | — | 48 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 48 |
| Do. Learners | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 8 | — | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 |
| Winders of Robbins | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| Twisting in Warps | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Picking Wool or Oakum | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 74 | — | 83 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 83 |
| Basket Makers | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Coopers | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Joiners | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Turners | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Blacksmiths and Nail-makers | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Gas Fitters | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Locksmiths | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Tin-plate Workers | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Bricklayers, Masons, and Slaters | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Plumbers, Glaziers, and Painters | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brushmakers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Shoemakers | 11 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 15 | – | 28 | – | – | – | – | – | 28 |
| Cloggers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Tailors | – | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 6 | – | 14 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 |
| Mat-makers | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 13 | – | 17 | – | – | – | – | – | 17 |
| Labourers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | 4 |
| Cleaners | – | – | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 29 | – | 34 | – | – | – | – | – | 34 |
| Cook-house | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | 6 |
| Employed in Warehouse | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Do. in Receiving-room | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Sick in Hospital | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 3 | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | 5 |
| Attending Flues | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Solitary Confinement | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | 4 |
| Discharged in the Morning, but retained on the Books for the Day | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | 6 |
| Not employed | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 19 | 19 | – | – | – | – | – | 19 |
| Sewing | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 6 | 12 | – | – | 19 | 19 |
| Knitting | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 4 | – | – | 8 | 8 |
| Winding | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 17 | – | – | 21 | 21 |
| Nursing | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 4 | – | – | 5 | 5 |
| Wash-house | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 7 | – | – | 10 | 10 |
| Cleaning | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | – | – | 4 | 4 |
| Sick in Hospital | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 4 | – | – | 5 | 5 |
| Attending Flues | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Solitary Confinement | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | 2 |
| Discharged in the Morning, but retained on the Books for the Day | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Unable to work | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Not employed | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 14 | 8 | 26 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 227 | 19 | 334 | 6 | 20 | 52 | 2 | 2 | 82 | 416 |

*Labour and Employment.*—All descriptions of labour and employment are carried on within this prison, as may be seen by the statement showing the employment of prisoners on the day of inspection.

The actual profits to the manufactory, during the year, were 1,075*l.* 9*s.* 8½*d.* The average cost of each prisoner was 13*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*

*Books and Expenditure.*—The books are regularly kept, and were entered up to the time of my visit. The accounts are properly checked and audited by the visiting justices quarterly. The provisions are all supplied by contract.

*Observations.*—Much credit is due to the Governor for the improvements he has made in this prison. The work-rooms have been raised, the ventilation improved, and all the prisoners are now kept fully employed, either in separate cells or under the constant superintendence of an officer. Drunkenness and the state of the common lodging houses appear to be the principal causes of crime.

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MANCHESTER BOROUGH GAOL.

[Visited 15th November.]

Annexed is a return showing the number of prisoners, with their previous occupation, and their employment in prison at the time of my visit.

The daily average number of prisoners during the year was:—
Males 318·4, females 118·6; total 437.

The number committed:—

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Criminals | 1,735 | 634 | 2,369 |
| Debtors | 9 | — | 9 |
| Grand Total | 1,744 | 634 | 2,378 |

I found the buildings in good repair; the wards and cells and all parts of the prison clean and in good order. The clothing and bedding were sufficient. The diet is that recommended by the Secretary of State. I examined the several articles of food; they were of good quality.

*Health.*—The general health of the prisoners is represented to be good. The surgeon states that "prisoners confined for "short terms (three months and under) lose flesh, but those "for longer periods generally improve; except, when employed "at crank labour, these men frequently get out of condition."

The women and boys increase in weight. The surgeon considers the ventilation and drainage good in all parts of the prison.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The Sunday morning service is curtailed by the chaplain, to bring the whole service, including the sermon, into the space of one hour. There is no sermon in the afternoon. The schoolmasters instruct the male prisoners separately in their cells. The females are assembled in chapel, one class daily, for instruction. The progress made by the prisoners generally is represented to be satisfactory.

The Table on the following page shows the state of education of 198 prisoners discharged from the Borough Gaol at Manchester during the quarter ending 29th September last.

The chaplain, in his last annual report, says:

"I have to report favourably of the services rendered by the schoolmasters. The increase from one to three has been a very great benefit."

*Labour and Employment.*—Prisoners sentenced to hard labour work at the crank machines, of which there are fifty in the prison. The prisoners were required to perform a certain number of revolutions to entitle them to each meal, and in some cases, where they refused to do the work, food had been altogether withheld. I pointed out that this was not warranted by law, referring to the Act (4th Geo. 4. c. 64.), which empowers the Governor and the visiting justices to punish prisoners for offences against the prison rules; and at my suggestion this mode of punishment was immediately discontinued; but the Governor assured me that "many prisoners "would prefer bread and water for days together, rather than "work at the crank; and he believed a steady refusal of food "would be found the only means of compelling the idle vagrants "to work."

The surgeon expressed his opinion that the prisoners, when employed at crank labour, "lose strength and weight con- "siderably, so much so as to render it undesirable or impossible "to continue such work for more than limited periods during "their sentence." And the chaplain, in his report to the magistrates, says:—

"Prisoners have said, 'We can bear anything but the crank.' One man broke his finger, and another burned his arm over a gas-light,—another continued twenty days on seven meals,—and several have remained three or four days without food, rather than submit to it. Windows have been broken, and other offences committed, in order to be immured in the refractory cells, and thus avoid the crank."

TABLE showing the STATE of EDUCATION of 198 PRISONERS discharged from the Borough Gaol at Manchester during the Quarter ending 29th September last.

MALES.

| | | READING. | | | | | | WRITING. | | | | | | ARITHMETIC. | | | | | | | | Lord's Prayer. | | Creed. | | Ten Comdts. | | Lord's Prayer. | | Creed. | | Ten Comdts. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | On Entrance. | | | On Discharge. | | | On Entrance. | | | On Discharge. | | | On Entrance. | | | | On Discharge. | | | | On Entrance. | | | | | | On Discharge. | | | | | |
| | | Could not read. | Could read tolerably. | Could read well. | Could not read. | Could read tolerably. | Could read well. | Could not read. | Could read tolerably. | Could read well. | Could not read. | Could read tolerably. | Could read well. | Could not cipher. | Work single rules. | Work compound rules. | Were further advanced. | Could not cipher. | Work single rules. | Work compound rules. | Were further advanced. | No. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | No. | Yes. |
| Number of prisoners discharged after an imprisonment of 12 months - | 3 | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | 3 | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | 3 | 1 | | – | 2 | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 | – | 3 | – | 3 | – | 3 | – | 3 | – | 3 |
| The like after nine months - - | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | – | – | 5 | 3 | 2 | – | – | 4 | 1 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | – | 5 | – | 5 | – | 5 |
| The like after six months - - | 29 | 14 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 21 | 24 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 16 | 6 | 27 | – | 1 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 22 | 17 | 12 | 25 | 4 | – | 29 | – | 29 | 1 | 28 |
| The like after three and four months - | 57 | 24 | 31 | 2 | 14 | 17 | 26 | 14 | 11 | 2 | 31 | 17 | 6 | 52 | | 3 | 2 | 23 | 29 | – | 5 | 16 | 41 | 28 | 29 | 42 | 15 | – | 57 | 4 | 53 | 18 | 39 |
| The like after one and two months - | 104 | 41 | 62 | 2 | 35 | 51 | 18 | 72 | 31 | 1 | 70 | 30 | 4 | 94 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 75 | 21 | 6 | 2 | 28 | 76 | 52 | 52 | 80 | 24 | 3 | 101 | 17 | 87 | 49 | 55 |
| Total - - | 198 | 80 | 109 | 9 | 50 | 75 | 73 | 144 | 48 | 6 | 111 | 67 | 20 | 179 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 106 | 60 | 17 | 15 | 52 | 146 | 98 | 100 | 149 | 49 | 3 | 195 | 21 | 177 | 68 | 130 |

The sentence of hard labour should without doubt be rigidly and fully carried out in all cases where the health of the prisoner admits of it; but crank labour, insisted upon *to the above extent*, is, in my opinion, calculated to irritate and harden rather than to reform or improve the prisoner, and the bitter feelings it engenders must in a great measure do away with the salutary effects of separate confinement. But, as I before stated, the system of withholding all food until the required number of revolutions shall have been performed has been discontinued, and the use of these crank machines will, I trust, in future be restricted to vagrants, and as a means of punishing refractory prisoners.

The various kinds of employment pursued within the prison are shown in the annexed table (p. 45).

The net profit on goods manufactured and work done by the prisoners, after deducting the cost of material, was, during the year, 508*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

The total expenditure for each prisoner for the year, including all extra charges, was 20*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*

This includes the sum of 1,424*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* for providing the gaol with first supplies of clothing, bedding, and furniture.

*Punishments.*—The number of punishments for prison offences during the year was:—

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whippings | 26 | — | 26 |
| Refractory cells | 765 | 196 | 961 |
| Close confinement in cells | 7 | — | 7 |
| Stoppages of diet | 866 | 361 | 1,227 |
| Total | 1,664 | 533 | 2,221 |

This may doubtless be traced in some measure to the stubborn spirit of resistance engendered by the indiscriminate use of the crank machines; and something may also be imputed to the novelty of the system (this prison having only been opened during the previous year), a large proportion of the offences committed being attempts to communicate with each other.

*Books and Expenditure.*—The books were properly entered up to the time of my visit. The accounts are checked monthly. All the provisions are supplied by contract.

*Observations.*—This prison has only been opened two years, and in the first twelve months after the opening the committals were close upon thirty per cent. less than the average of the five preceding years. It is at present too soon to draw any conclusions from this decrease in the number of committals,

but we may hope that the effect of the separate system may be felt here, as at Bath and other places, where it has been some time in operation.

The Table on the following page shows the number of juvenile prisoners committed and re-committed to the Manchester Borough Gaol from 30th September 1850 to the 30th September 1851.

In speaking of the effect of separate confinement on this class of offenders, the chaplain in his last annual report says:—

"It is plain that separation, though painful and severe, is not so much so to a youth as to an adult. The one may use it for reflection, and thus mitigate much of its severity, by turning it to good account; the other overcomes it by the natural ardour and buoyancy of youth. The disgrace of a prison, though equally inflicted on both, is not so keenly felt in the one case as in the other, and therefore a great part of the effect is lost on the youthful offender. A lad, when on the point of leaving the gaol, being asked what course he intended to take, replied 'I will try to get work in the brick-croft during the summer, and come in here for the winter.' What resource has a lad without parents, or, what is perhaps worse, with drunken and vicious ones, a wretched home and precarious subsistence? What refuge is open to such an one but a prison? Gloomy, penal, and repulsive as it may seem, its forbidding aspect is greatly lessened when contrasted with the miserable hovel, ragged and scanty covering by day and night, want of proper nourishment and warmth, with which from his very infancy he has been familiar."

The chaplain proceeds to quote a case that occurred in this gaol during the past year, which is a mournful illustration of this description:—

"A boy, only 12 years of age, who had already been 8 times in the New Bailey (Salford), was committed to the Borough Gaol. His father was dead. His mother lived in a cellar in one of the lowest streets in the town, and endeavoured to earn a scanty subsistence by selling pipe clay. She could just support herself, and left the boy to pick up a living as he best could. As may be presumed from such a state of things, the boy was utterly destitute of all means of instruction, and grew up, not only ignorant, but sullen, obstinate, and mischievous. His behaviour towards the officers of the gaol was dogged or insolent; the expression of his countenance dark and repulsive, the very index of the stubborn will and evil passions within; but to myself he was uniformly docile, and even gentle; would listen to my instructions, and assent to my wishes in everything; and I was often struck with the change of expression that would soften and light up his otherwise hard features as I talked to him. Going into his cell one day, shortly before the term of his imprisonment expired, I inquired into his condition and prospects, and feeling painfully how hopeless they were, and how impossible that the lad could escape the life of misery and crime to which his very circumstances seemed

A STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of JUVENILE PRISONERS committed and re-committed to the Manchester Borough Gaol, from September 30th, 1850, till September 30th, 1851.

BOYS.

| | | | Parents. | | | | Education on Entrance. | | | | | | | | | | | | Religious Profession. | | | Place of Birth. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Father only. | Mother only. | Both. | Orphan. | Reading. | | Writing. | | Arithmetic. | | Lord's Prayer. | | Creed. | | Ten Commandments. | | Church of England. | Roman Catholic. | Dissenter. | England. | Ireland. | Scotland. | Not known. |
| | | | | | | | No. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | | | | | | | |
| Total number of Boys under 17 years of age, 226; 55 of which number were re-committed, viz., 39 once, 13 twice, 3 three times, making 74 re-committals. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total number of committals, 300. | No. under 12 years. | 20 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 17 | 3 | 20 | – | 20 | – | 11 | 9 | 20 | – | 20 | – | 8 | 12 | – | 15 | 5 | – | – |
| | Do. 12 & under 14 | 48 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 34 | 14 | 46 | 2 | 48 | – | 19 | 29 | 32 | 16 | 41 | 7 | 24 | 21 | 3 | 39 | 9 | – | – |
| | Do. 14 & under 17 | 158 | 18 | 33 | 81 | 26 | 83 | 75 | 134 | 24 | 153 | 5 | 45 | 113 | 85 | 73 | 132 | 26 | 77 | 74 | 7 | 135 | 22 | 1 | – |
| | Total | 226 | 26 | 44 | 121 | 35 | 134 | 92 | 200 | 26 | 221 | 5 | 75 | 151 | 137 | 89 | 193 | 33 | 109 | 101 | 10 | 189 | 36 | 1 | – |

GIRLS.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total number of Girls under 17 years of age, 50; 3 of which number were re-committed, viz., 1 once, 1 three times, 1 five times, making 9 re-committals. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total number of committals, 59. | No. under 14 years | 4 | – | 2 | 2 | – | 4 | – | 4 | – | 4 | – | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | 4 | – | 3 | 1 | – | 3 | – | – | 1 |
| | Do. 14 & under 17 | 46 | 4 | 17 | 20 | 5 | 38 | 8 | 45 | 1 | 45 | 1 | 19 | 27 | 39 | 7 | 45 | 1 | 15 | 27 | 4 | 37 | 8 | 1 | – |
| | Total | 50 | 4 | 19 | 22 | 5 | 42 | 8 | 49 | 1 | 49 | 1 | 22 | 28 | 43 | 7 | 49 | 1 | 18 | 28 | 4 | 40 | 8 | 1 | 1 |

to oblige him. I paced his cell for a few moments, anxiously deliberating what was to be done, and at last pausing, and looking the boy full in the face, I said to him, 'If I could obtain some sort of a situ-'ation for you, where you could earn an honest living, would you 'try to do better?' The boy, who was never known to give way to any softened feelings before, burst into tears, and sobbed convulsively, as he assured me I should never have cause to repent it. I left the cell, promising I would do what I could for him, and that so far as I had any means to prevent it he should not be lost. My hope was to have got him into an institution for destitute children near London; but 20*l.* was required, and after an unsuccessful appeal to two or three individuals I was unable to obtain it, and the boy was discharged.

"Two days after I opened the door of a cell, and to my surprise found him again the inmate. My first exclamation of sorrow and surprise was, 'What, B——! you here again?' He hung down his head, as though unwilling to meet my eye, and after a few moments of silence, he suddenly raised it, and looking at me with an appealing and hopeless expression of anguish I can never forget, he said, with almost passionate emphasis, 'Sir, what could I do?' and then told me his tale thus:—On leaving the gaol he went directly to look for his mother in the cellar where he had left her. She was not there. Gone, the neighbours said, into the workhouse. Penniless and houseless, he wandered about all day and all night in the streets. The next day, driven by hunger, he stole some bread, and was committed for the offence. He said he knew not what to do, and anything was better than his condition outside. Shortly after, an officer looked into his cell one Sunday afternoon, and found him lying on his bed, which he had unrolled contrary to orders, reading his Bible. The officer reproved him, and desired him to roll it up till the proper hour. To his surprise, the boy rose immediately, and without a word, or a look of anger or defiance, his usual answer on such occasions, quietly obeyed the order. The same officer, passing the cell not long after, looked in again, and found the unhappy boy suspended by a hammock girth to the gaspipe, and dead. This instance may be regarded in some of its features as an extreme case, but in others it is certainly an ordinary one. I quote it to show the destitution of which some children are the victims, and the recklessness and despair in which such a state may result even on the buoyant spirit of the young. It is plainly not enough to punish such; they demand *protection;* their extreme youth,—their abandonment by their parents,—their helpless condition,—all alike claim it from us."

The chaplain mentions, as an encouragement to the efforts he has been enabled to make in behalf of discharged prisoners, that—

"Of 18 females sent to a refuge in Temple Street, not one has returned to the gaol; and, though it might be too sanguine to conclude that all are reformed, it proves something for the success of such merciful expedients that none have become amenable to law and punishments."

STATEMENT showing the Number of Prisoners in the Manchester Borough Gaol, with their previous Occupations, and Employments in Prison on the 15th November 1851.

| Previous Occupations. | Description of Prisoners. | | | | | | Manner in which employed in Prison. | | | | | |

PRESTON.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Visited 14th October.]

Number of Prisoners on the day of Inspection.

| For Trial. | | | | Convicted. | | | | | | Summary Convictions. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Felony. | | Misdemeanors. | | Transports. | | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | | | | |
| Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. |
| 50 | 6 | 8 | — | 57 | 1 | 97 | 4 | 16 | — | 86 | 8 | 314 | 19 |

The greatest number of prisoners confined in the prison at one time during the year was 398.

The average number 367.

I inspected every part of the prison; and found it clean and in good order; the prisoners were clean in their persons and clothing; the new buildings were in good repair. It is proposed shortly to take down the old block of cells, and to build a new wing, to contain 90 cells for separate confinement, in addition to the 168 recently certified for that purpose.

*Diet.*—I examined the provisions, and found them of good quality. The diet, clothing, and bedding are sufficient.

*Health.*—The surgeon states he considers the prisoners exceedingly healthy. The prison has not been visited by any epidemic or prevailing disease since the year 1847, when three prisoners died from dysentery; but no prisoner has died since that time from any disease arising within the prison. Prisoners in separate confinement have 2 hours exercise daily, and in cold weather they are required to run 4 minutes and walk 10 minutes alternately.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain states:—

"I perform two full services on Sunday, and read prayers daily (a selection from the Liturgy), followed by an exposition of Scripture. I see all prisoners on admission and discharge, and also visit in their cells all male prisoners in separate confinement."

The following is the course pursued by the two schoolmasters:—They begin their daily routine at 10 o'clock A.M., one of them giving instruction in the Gospel history by Mempriss' system, the other in secular knowledge from "Baker's Graduates Reading." These respective systems comprise three "grades," the third in each being calculated to give instruction of a

sound and very useful character. Each class of prisoners consists of about 15, and receives three quarters of an hour's instruction. The class instruction received by each member of a class per week amounts to about 4 hours. The teaching is interrupted at 11.30 by the chapel service, and re-commences at about 1 o'clock. Some classes are taught in the afternoon, according to circumstances; but the schoolmasters chiefly occupy themselves in visiting the prisoners in their cells, setting copies, furnishing the more advanced with books, giving instruction in arithmetic, &c. The chaplain observes, that the books published by the "Board of National Education in Ireland" appear very suitable to follow up the Mempriss' and Baker's systems, containing, as they do, excellent religious and secular instruction. Prisoners whose sentences are for periods of less than two months are not taught regularly, but, if able to read, they are supplied with books.

Prisoners awaiting trial are not assembled in classes. It has been found, as might be expected, from their anxious position, a greater inclination to communicate exists amongst this class. Boys, however, are excepted from this rule. Of course prisoners for trial are supplied with books, if able to read them. Instruction is held out as a great privilege, and consequently to be deprived of books, or to be excluded from the class for the time, is a severe punishment.

There is an average of 140 under class instruction. The chaplain says:—

"I consider the Mempriss' system to be extremely valuable, when, as in our case, the teacher is able to dispense with the routine of this manual, and to infuse into his manner of teaching the earnest and lively spirit calculated to keep up the active attention of his class."

The progress made by male prisoners is very encouraging.

Female offenders for the Northern Division of Lancashire are sent to Lancaster Castle. The proportion, therefore, of females confined in Preston Gaol is small; the average number being about 16. They are principally employed washing for the prison, and receive little or no class instruction beyond that which can be imparted to them on Sunday. The chaplain observes, that the ignorance of female prisoners is much greater than that of males; and furnishes the following as the result of an examination into the education of female prisoners for 4 years:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Incapable of reading at all | 67·2 per cent. |
| 2. | Able to read, but not to write | 23·8 „ |
| 3. | Able to read tolerably, and write a little | 8·7 „ |
| 4. | Able to read and write well | 0·3 „ |
| 5. | Of superior education | 0·0 „ |

The inference drawn by the chaplain from this summary is, that while female prisoners constitute less than one sixth of the whole number of prisoners, that number is supplied chiefly by the most untaught portion of the sex. In other words, that the efforts made for the religious and educational welfare of the girls of the working classes are far better rewarded than those devoted to the benefit of the boys. But it should here be borne in mind that the girls continue their connexion with the school much longer than boys.

In speaking of the great mental destitution amongst the male prisoners, the chaplain says, "with incredible ignorance "of what is useful, there co-exists an equally incredible know- "ledge of what is demoralizing in itself, and calculated to "operate most injuriously on society;" and adds the following return, intended to show the ignorance of male prisoners on the commonest subjects, as compared to their knowledge of the exploits of celebrated robbers. The centesimal proportion calculated on 286 session cases and 1,353 summary convictions.

| | Sessions. | | Summary. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Per Cent. | No. | Per Cent. |
| 1. Unable to name the months - - | 151 | 52·6 | 914 | 67 5 |
| 2. Ignorant of the name of the sovereign - | 159 | 55·4 | 958 | 70·1 |
| 3. Ignorant of the meaning of "virtue," "vice," &c. - - - | 144 | 50·2 | 985 | 72·8 |
| 4. Unable to count 100 - - | 16 | 5·5 | 421 | 31·1 |
| 5. Acquainted with the exploits of Turpin and Shepherd - - - | 206 | 71·8 | 365 | 26·9 |

It will be observed that throughout the ignorance of prisoners committed summarily is much greater than that of those committed for trial; a circumstance which may be explained by referring to the great number of vagrants who live by begging, &c., and who are quite content if their animal wants can be supplied. If the want of useful knowledge in persons summarily convicted is so great, it is well that their want of mischievous knowledge is equal to it. It appears by the above table that 72 per cent. of those committed for trial, and only 27 per cent. of those under summary conviction, are familiar with the deeds of Turpin, Shepherd, &c. Miss Carpenter, in her admirable work, "Reformatory Schools for the perishing and dangerous Classes," bears testimony to the number of works of a decidedly immoral tendency that are sold in proportion to those of a moral and elevating character.

*Labour and Employment.*—The supply of water for the prison is pumped up by a crank worked by 6 prisoners at the time. Prisoners are also employed as tailors, shoemakers, weavers, carpenters, smiths, picking cotton and cocoa nuts' fibre. All articles for the use of the prison are made by them. The profits on the manufactory for the year (1851) were 1,671*l.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The average cost per head for each prisoner was | 18 | 12 | 7¼ |
| Ditto ditto after deducting receipts | 9 | 2 | 9 |

1,440*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* was expended this year putting a new roof on the court-house and other buildings. Otherwise the cost would have been further reduced.

*Books.*—I examined the journals and prison books, and found them properly kept. All provisions, except potatoes, are supplied by contract. The accounts are properly checked and examined before they are paid.

*Discipline.*—I annex a return of punishments for prison offences for the year ending 29th April 1851. There does not appear to have been any offence of a grave character, solitary confinement in an ordinary day cell being the most severe punishment resorted to.

*General Remarks and Observations.*—One prisoner, C. C., under sentence of transportation for 7 years, effected his escape from the workshops on the 11th October. He was recaptured and brought back to the prison on the 17th October.

My attention was called to a Government convict, P.S., who appeared to the chaplain "to be labouring under disorder of the brain." Both the Governor and the surgeon entertained great doubts respecting him. Directions were given that he should be closely watched.

Prisoners in this division of Lancashire, if really well disposed, have no great difficulty in getting employment when discharged from prison. A note from the Governor or chaplain to that effect generally secures their being reinstated in their former employment; and the superintendent of police sends to the prison annually a return of the conduct of prisoners who have been discharged.

TABLE of Punishments for the Year ending 29th September 1851.

| | Adults. | | | | Juveniles. | | | | Total Adult. | | Total Juvenile. | | Grand Total of both Sexes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tried. | | Untried. | | Tried. | | Untried. | | | | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| * Solitary Confinement - - | 447 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 38 | – | – | – | 449 | 6 | 38 | – | 493 |
| † Stoppage of Diet | 3,159 | 14 | 86 | 2 | 173 | 1 | 1 | – | 3,245 | 16 | 174 | 1 | 3,436 |
| Other Punishments | 45 | – | – | – | 5 | – | 1 | – | 45 | – | 6 | – | 51 |
| | 3,651 | 19 | 88 | 3 | 216 | 1 | 2 | – | 3,739 | 22 | 218 | 1 | 3,980 |

* In ordinary day cell. † Chiefly consisting of half-supper stoppages.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

### BOSTON.—BOROUGH PRISON.

This prison was closed in January 1851, and the prisoners are now sent to the House of Correction at Spalding. The Governor has also been removed to the charge of that gaol.

### BOSTON.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Consists of 1 large and 4 small cells; they are all very dark, and the ventilation bad. Eleven prisoners, all males, have been confined in these cells at one time; I do not consider the accommodation is sufficient for that number.

I recommended that the Borough Prison, which is now unoccupied, should be used as a lock-up.

There was no prisoner in confinement at the time of my visit.

### SKIRBECK.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This lock-up, situate about one mile from Boston, comprises 10 cells and a general ward for vagrants, all opening into an enclosed yard, the house of the superintendent of police forming the boundary on one side.

The 6 cells in the upper story were clean and in good order; but 4 cells on the ground floor were damp, the floor being below the level of the yard. I recommended the floor of these cells to be raised about 3 inches, and paved with bricks.

The cells are warmed and ventilated with open stoves.

The upper part of the building is appropriated as a dormitory for vagrants.

The place was empty at the time of my visit.

FALKINGHAM HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE DISTRICT OF KESTEVEN.

[Visited 8th November.]

Number of Prisoners on the day of Inspection :—

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For trial | 4 | — | 4 |
| Convicted felons | 23 | 3 | 26 |
| „ misdemeanants | 22 | 1 | 23 |
| For re-examination | 1 | — | 1 |
| | 50 | 4 | 54 |

The daily average number of prisoners was 63, which is 14 more than that of the preceding year.

The number committed during the year was 338.

The following table shows a gradual increase in the commitments during the last 5 years.

| Committed during the year ending Michaelmas. | 1840. | 1841. | 1842. | 1843. | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. | 1850. | 1851. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For Felony | 63 | 53 | 70 | 76 | 76 | 80 | 74 | 69 | 103 | 77 | 90 | 129 |
| For Assault | 23 | 14 | 20 | 31 | 27 | 27 | 21 | 17 | 23 | 28 | 23 | 35 |
| For Vagrancy | 40 | 27 | 33 | 45 | 32 | 20 | 14 | 23 | 14 | 41 | 30 | 42 |
| For Misdemeanour | 65 | 56 | 77 | 68 | 74 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 47 | 42 | 39 | 54 |
| For Poaching | 20 | 15 | 28 | 43 | 37 | 21 | 27 | 32 | 24 | 54 | 84 | 76 |
| For Bastardy | Included under Misdemeanours. | | | | | | | – | 2 | 4 | 7 | 2 |
| For Debt | None. | | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 16 | 15 | – | – |
| Total | 211 | 165 | 228 | 263 | 246 | 186 | 175 | 185 | 229 | 261 | 273 | 338 |

The increase (65) during the last year has been in nearly equal proportion under the several heads of crime except poaching. The railway works in progress in the neighbourhood, and the occasional interruption in these works which leaves a number of very questionable characters for a time unemployed, may be considered as the principal cause of the increase.

I found the building in good repair, the prison clean and in good order, the clothing and bedding sufficient.

*Diet.*—The official dietary, with the addition of 6 oz. of bread to the 5th class daily. The daily cost is about $4\frac{1}{8}d$ per head.

*Health.*—The general health of the prisoners is represented to be good. For a few days several of the prisoners suffered from severe dysentery, but they all recovered. On the recommendation of the surgeon, a portion of rice was mixed with the oatmeal gruel.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain performs one full service on Sunday, and reads morning prayers to the prisoners twice a week (Tuesday and Friday). He visits the prisoners from 10 to 1 on those days. There is no schoolmaster, and no library for the use of the prisoners, and they receive no instruction beyond what is afforded them by the chaplain during his visits.

In speaking of prisoners after their liberation, the chaplain in his annual report says :—

"Whatever impressions may be made or resolutions formed during imprisonment, much (indeed almost everything) must depend upon the opportunities which the man possesses after his liberation, and the encouragement he meets with to lead a new life. To the want of these is justly attributed the return of so many to the paths of vice and crime. I hear every now and then from clergymen of the marked change and improvement in the demeanour and habits of men for some time after leaving gaol; the Lord's day better observed, the church resorted to, the alehouse and former haunts and bad companions for a while shunned. A helping hand then, a word of encouragement, an occasional look of approval, and the feeble resolutions would have been strengthened, and the tottering steps might have been upheld in the right paths; whereas the want of these, cold neglect, refusal of employment, with a scornful and bitter allusion to his previous offence, has rendered the man hopeless, reckless, and desperate."

The chaplain proceeds to mention the case of a young man who had been in prison two years for a burglary :—

"He acknowledged his guilt, and gave evidence which led to the conviction of an accomplice. A short time before his discharge he stated to me that a considerable part of the stolen money had been secreted previous to his apprehension, and that he wished the person whom he had robbed to meet him at the gaol on the morning of his discharge, and go with him to the place where it was hid, that he might have the satisfaction of restoring it to him, and so far prove the sincerity of his repentance and his desire to make restitution. His statement and wish were communicated to the party; but, strange to say, no notice whatever was taken of it, and the young man left the gaol under the impression that those who knew him previously placed so little reliance on his professions that they would not even give themselves the trouble to test their truth. What could be expected under the circumstances but that the young man, if he found the money, would apply it to his own use, and having thus again lost all self-respect, and meeting with no help or encouragement to reform, would relapse into his former criminal habits. That great good might be done and very serious expense to the country saved by some systematic efforts in behalf of discharged criminals, I have no doubt. On the Continent societies for attending to criminals after punishment have been extending every where during the last 15 years with great advantage, but in this country little has been attempted."

The chaplain proposes to raise a subscription in the division, for the purpose of sending a limited number of discharged prisoners (say 2 or 4 yearly) as emigrants to North America, the men to be "friendless, young, and capable of earning their own "living, to be selected by the Governor and chaplain, and "approved by the visiting justices."

*Punishments.* — The number of punishments for prison offences was 83. A large proportion appear to have been inflicted on females, one of whom is represented as "a very "artful bad character, who was continually offending herself "and corrupting others." But there was no case of serious misconduct calling for unusual severity.

*Labour and Employment.*—Men sentenced to hard labour work at the wheel and at the pump; tailors and shoemakers, if any, work at their own trades, making clothing and shoes for prison use; but no other employment is provided for the prisoners.

*Books and Expenditure.*—I examined the prison books, and found them in good order; the accounts are properly checked. All the provisions, except potatoes, are supplied by contract. The daily cost of each prisoner, including salaries, repairs, &c. &c., is 8*d.*

*Observations.*—The principal objections or rather omissions in this prison are,

Want of employment,
Want of supervision, and
Want of school instruction.

I recommend that the 20 new cells which have been built may be fitted for separate confinement, in accordance with the requirements of the Act 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56. sec. 4.

That another officer be appointed, who shall be qualified to act as schoolmaster, under the direction of the chaplain, during the hours to be set apart for school instruction; the rest of his time to be at the disposal of the Governor, for the general duties of the prison.

Employment to be provided for the prisoners when not at labour on the wheel.

The prisoners, when in association, whether on the wheel, at exercise in the yards, or employed in the general work-room, to be under the constant superintendence of an officer.

The prisoners to be supplied with books, which shall be changed from time to time, under the direction of the chaplain.

## GRANTHAM.—BOROUGH GAOL.

[Visited 27th November.]

There were only two prisoners at the time of my visit; viz., one male prisoner under sentence of two years' imprisonment, and a female convict, awaiting the order for removal since July 1850.

The number committed during the year was 44. The daily average number of prisoners was 4.

The prison is represented to be very healthy. The surgeon sees each prisoner twice a week, but keeps no journal or case-book, and no record whatever of the medical treatment of the prisoners.

The chaplain reads prayers to the prisoners once on Sunday, but does not preach a sermon. He sees all the prisoners twice a week, but does not assemble them for prayers. A school-master from the national school attends twice a week. The time varies according to the number of prisoners, but does not exceed half an hour. He generally hears the prisoners read a chapter in the Bible, and gives each a lesson, to prepare for him on his next visit; but he does not act under the direction of the chaplain; indeed they never meet at the prison.

The females do not receive any instruction.

The gaoler, who is also the head constable of the borough, is assisted in his duties by the two borough policemen. They are sometimes all absent from the prison together On such occasions the rules provide, that the wife of one of the policemen shall "watch the prisoners, and keep them at work." This they are enabled to do, without being seen by the prisoners, from the windows of the policeman's house, which overlook the yards and treadwheel. Each policeman is paid 5*d.* per day (advanced weekly) to provide for the prisoners under his charge. The prisoners are required to enter on a slate the food they receive. This is compared with the diet table, and is checked weekly by the gaoler, who renders an account to the treasurer quarterly.

*Observations.*—Under such a system it is quite impossible that anything approaching to good discipline can be enforced. The only time the prisoners are supposed to be under supervision is while on the wheel, when the officers can see them from the windows of their private apartments; but as their duties require them to be constantly in the town, the superintendence, if any, frequently devolves on a female, the only security being that "the prisoners never know when the policemen are absent." It appears that although 44 prisoners

were passed through the prison in the course of the year, and there was a daily average of 4 prisoners, there was not one punishment for any prison offence. This may, I fear, be attributed rather to the impunity with which such offences may be committed than to the uniform good conduct of the prisoners. The male prisoner was employed, at the time of my visit, cleaning the prison; the female prisoner at needlework (private work given her by the wife of one of the policemen).

The following are the principal irregularities which I observed:—

1st. Want of proper supervision.

2d. No journal or case-book kept by the surgeon.

3d. The arrangement for providing the prisoners' food.

4th. The arrangement for school instruction, which is both insufficient and objectionable.

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LOUTH.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE DIVISION OF LINDSEY.

[Visited 20th October.]

There were 72 prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection, as follows:—

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For trial: | | | |
| Misdemeanors | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Felons | 16 | 3 | 19 |
| Convicted: | | | |
| Misdemeanors | 16 | 2 | 18 |
| Felons | 14 | 2 | 16 |
| Vagrants | 16 | — | 16 |
| Total | 64 | 8 | 72 |

The daily average number in confinement was, males 75, females 8, total 83.

The greatest number in confinement at one time during the year was 125.

I found the prison clean and in good order. There were no complaints.

*Diet and general Health.*—The surgeon expressed himself well satisfied with the diet, clothing, and bedding; and with regard to the health of the prisoners he states:—

"The general health of the prisoners has been good; the whole number requiring medical treatment during the year has been 178. The greater part of the disorders are contracted previous to imprisonment, and there does not appear to be any connexion between these disorders and the locality, or the state of the building, diet, or employment. There has been one case of insanity. The number of

infirmary cases has been twelve; the number placed on extra diet fifty-four. The proportion to the whole number of prisoners, exclusive of the cases of itch and venereal disease, is about 1 to 9."

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The usual weekly and daily services are performed by the chaplain, who states that:—

"The services are conducted with all due solemnity. Silence and good order are maintained, and the prisoners who can read join in the responses in a proper and audible manner, and show, at least for the time being, fixed attention, and reverence towards that worship for which they are assembled."

On the death of one of the turnkeys an officer was appointed to perform the joint duties of schoolmaster and discipline officer. He had only joined about a fortnight prior to my visit. Two hours in the morning and two in the afternoon are set apart for school instruction daily, and all prisoners except vagrants attend school at least once in each week. The school is under the immediate direction and superintendence of the chaplain, and is visited by the magistrates and by the Governor.

"Elementary books are procured from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, comprising entirely lessons from the Old and New Testament. The Church of England Catechism is inculcated twice every week on the learners; and as soon as any progress is made by a prisoner in reading and spelling, instruction is given him by the schoolmaster in writing and arithmetic. The school also assists to uphold due subordination and quiet conduct, for a prisoner, if suspended from the school, is almost sure to sue for re-admittance, the grant of which is made to depend on the nature of the offence, and his promise of amendment."

*Labour and Employment.*—Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are worked on the treadwheel, and prisoners are sometimes employed making shoes and clothing for the prison. Beyond this very little work is done; principally mending and washing clothes.

*Observations.*—This prison is often too much crowded, and the male and female wards are not sufficiently removed from each other. The old part of the building, (occupied as a vagrant ward,) is altogether insufficient for the purpose. The prisoners are under no supervision except while at work on the wheel; and there are no means of carrying out any effective discipline, or well-organized plan of useful and profitable employment. The effect of such a system is shown in the annexed tables, which give under the different heads the number of prisoners confined in the House of Correction at Louth in each of the last twelve years from 1840 to 1851 inclusive. It will be observed that the numbers have increased from 372 in 1840 to 800 in 1851 (more than double), and that the increase is

principally in the vagrant class, the numbers committed under the Vagrant Act being 130 in 1840 and 418 in 1851. I would strongly recommend that all the female prisoners be sent to the House of Correction at Spilsby, where there is a detached building (originally built as an infirmary, but not used), which might, with little or no expense, be converted into a female prison for the Louth and Spilsby districts, and that all male prisoners under sentence for long periods should also be sent to Spilsby, the prison at Louth to be used as a house of detention for the two districts; for vagrants, and for prisoners confined for terms not exceeding three months. The railroad which passes through these districts affords facilities for such an arrangment.

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LOUTH.—LOCK-UP, OR POLICE CELLS.

[Visited 21st October.]

There are three cells for males, and one for females, all small and badly ventilated. They are in all respects ill adapted for the purpose. The accommodation is insufficient. The female cell is too near the public assembly room, and a prisoner in one of the male cells could make himself heard in the street.

The number of persons confined in these cells during the year was,—males 308, females 55; total 363; there have been as many as 14 persons in custody at one time.

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SPALDING.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE DISTRICT OF NORTH AND SOUTH HOLLAND.

[Visited 22d October.]

There were 46 prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection, as follows:—

| | Males. | Females. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Convicted felons | 25 | 5 | 30 |
| ,, misdemeanants | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Under summary process | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Want of sureties | 3 | — | 3 |
| Under Vagrant Act | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| For trial | — | 1 | 1 |
| | 37 | 9 | 46 |

The daily average number was 55. The number committed during the year was,—males 279, females 32; total 311.

Since the last Report by an Inspector, the prison at Boston has been closed, and the prisoners from that district are now sent to Spalding. The average number confined in these two

prisons (Boston and Spalding) during the previous year was —Boston 27, Spalding 39; total 66; showing therefore a decrease of 11 in the average of last year as compared with that of the previous year.

The order and general arrangements of the prison were interrupted by the extensive alterations and additions going forward at the time of my visit; but I found those parts of the prison which were free from workmen clean and in good order.

*Diet and Health.*—The official dietary is in use, 4 oz. of bread being substituted for half a pound of potatoes, on the recommendation of the surgeon. The provisions are of good and wholesome quality. The surgeon states:—

"The general state of health for the past year has been good, and during the whole of the summer months there has been perfect freedom from diarrhœa, which is in a great measure to be attributed to the increased allowance of bread, instead of potatoes, for that period. I am of opinion that the present dietary is sufficient to meet the demands made upon the bodily exertions of the prisoners; and although the apparent number of cases of sickness for the past year has been numerous, still the greater part of them have been of short duration and of a favourable character."

| | |
|---|---|
| The total number of cases of sickness for the year ending Michaelmas 1851 has been | 189 |
| Greatest number ill at one time | 9 |

No death has occurred in the prison during the past year.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The usual Sunday and daily services are performed. The chaplain's room is at present used as a schoolroom. The schoolmaster attends to instruct the prisoners from 9½ to 12 and from 2 to 3½ daily. At other times he is required to assist in the Governor's office and in the stores. He was formerly employed as a discipline officer, and appears to be well qualified for the duties he has to perform.

The chaplain states that "a marked improvement is "observable in the general conduct of the prisoners since the "separate system has been introduced into this prison."

The chaplain is in the habit of seeing the prisoners in his own room, but he does not visit them in their separate cells. The character book has not been regularly kept.

*Labour and Employment.*—The tread-wheel was under repair. The mill-power is used to grind wheat. Prisoners are employed picking oakum; tailors and shoemakers, if there happen to be any, work at their own trades.

The females make and mend the shirts and wash the linen for the prison.

*Books.*—I examined the books, and found them properly kept and entered up to the time of my visit. The accounts are

audited quarterly, previous to being submitted to the magistrates, by whom they are examined and paid. All provisions, except sugar, are taken by contract.

The average daily cost of maintenance is 4*d.* per head.

*General Observations.*—Since the last Report the separate system has been introduced into the prison. To this, and to the opening of the school, much of the improvement in the conduct of the prisoners may be attributed. The punishments for prison offences during the year were,—whippings 2, solitary confinement 50, stoppage of diet 350. Two prisoners attempted to escape from the airing-yards, but were re-captured within the walls, and precautions taken to prevent a similar attempt.

Of the nine females in the prison, 4 had infants, one of the women was quite incapable of taking care of her child from the effects of the constant use of opium, a practice which is very general in the district.

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SPALDING.—LOCK-UP.

One large dark cell, without any means of ventilation. The place was damp and unwholesome, and altogether unfit for the purpose. I recommend that the two cells under the new sessions house be used in future, instead of the lock-up.

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SPILSBY.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR PART OF LINDSEY.

[Visited 21st October.]

There were thirty-three male and three female prisoners in confinement at the time of my visit, as follows :—

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| For trial | 7 | 1 |
| Convicted felons | 14 | 1 |
| Convicted misdemeanants | 12 | 1 |
| | 33 | 3 |

The daily average number of prisoners was 51 males and 2 females, being seven more than the average of the previous year.

The whole number of prisoners committed to this gaol during the year was 303 (279 males and 24 females). The several offences were :—

| | |
|---|---|
| On charge of felony | 78 |
| „ for vagrancy | 99 |
| „ „ poaching | 31 |
| Misdemeanors | 62 |
| Assaults | 33 |
| Total | 303 |

I found the buildings in good repair, and all parts of the prison clean and in good order.

*Diet and General Health.*—The surgeon considers the diet, clothing, and bedding sufficient, he states,—

"The illness in this prison has been of a very trifling nature during the past year. There has not been a death; the number of sick has been 97, of which number 28 have been infirmary cases. The number placed on extra diet has been 23, and the proportion of sick to the whole number admitted is about one third. The most prevalent diseases have been itch and venereal."

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain performs the usual Sunday and daily services, and sees all the prisoners frequently. The school, which had been closed for some time, has been re-opened; an under turnkey, lately appointed, acting as schoolmaster. He attends in the school 3 hours daily. The prisoners are taught the Church catechism, reading, writing, and arithmetic. The chaplain, in speaking of the schoolmaster, says:—

"He promises to become an efficient officer. He is indefatigable in his exertions, and appears anxious to promote the improvement of those over whom he is placed as teacher. About 20 prisoners are at present receiving instruction. Those only are admitted to the school-room whose orderly conduct and desire of improvement recommend them to the privilege."

Of the 303 prisoners committed to the prison during the year, the following was the state of education when admitted:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Well educated | 1 |
| Could read and write well | 4 |
| Read and write imperfectly | 129 |
| Read only | 46 |
| Neither read nor write | 123 |
| | 303 |

The chaplain states:—

"Of the above, twenty could not repeat the Lord's Prayer, and were perfectly ignorant of the first principles of Christianity, or the existence of a God;" and he adds, "so far as this prison is concerned, more ignorance and depravity of character have manifested themselves during the last year than in any previous year since the prison was erected."

*Labour and Employment.*—Prisoners are worked at the tread-wheel, and some few prisoners are employed making and repairing the prison clothing. Beyond this they have at present no employment; and, except while on the tread-wheel, they are not under supervision.

*Books and Accounts.*—The books are properly kept. The accounts are checked quarterly by a committee of magistrates. Provisions are taken by contract. The daily average cost of the diet is $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ per head. The whole cost for each prisoner is $11\frac{1}{4}d.$ per day.

*Discipline.*—The punishments for prison offences were :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Placed in solitary confinement - | 49 |
| Under stoppage of diet - | 10 |
| Total - | 59 |

But as the prisoners are not under constant supervision, and there are only three male discipline officers, besides the Governor, (one of whom also performs the duty of schoolmaster,) it is probable many offences escape detection.

*Observations.*—Both the Governor and matron appear to be very zealous, and attentive to their duties, and the state of the prison was very creditable to them. I recommend—

1. All prisoners sentenced for periods exceeding three months, and all female prisoners in this part of the division of Lindsey, to be sent to Spilsby House of Correction. The prison at Louth to be appropriated for prisoners before trial, and those sentenced for shorter periods.
2. The building in rear of the court-house within the walls, originally intended for an infirmary, to be used as a female prison, as recommended by Mr. Hill.
3. The open stoves to be removed, and the prison to be warmed by hot-air flues.
4. The prison to be lighted with gas.
5. A new school-room to be built by the tread-wheel, as proposed by the Governor.

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STAMFORD.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Visited 5th November.]

There were only three prisoners in confinement at the time of my visit; viz., one male transport, awaiting order for removal, and two female prisoners for trial.

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| The daily average number was - | 7 | 1 |
| The whole number during the year - | 39 | 3 |

The building was in good repair. Since the last visit of an Inspector, six cells have been partially fitted for separate confinement, but are not yet ready to be certified.

The prison was clean and in good order, and the prisoners clean in their persons.

The clothing and bedding were sufficient.

*Diet.*—The dietary is that recommended by the Secretary of State, with the addition of four ounces of bread to the fifth class. The Governor provides the food at the market price.

*Health.*—The general health of the prisoners is represented to be very good.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—I had not an opportunity of seeing the chaplain, as he was absent on the day of my visit. He performs one full service on Sunday, reads prayers in the prison every Tuesday and Friday, and sees all the prisoners separately. The Governor instructs the prisoners in reading, writing, and arithmetic, but no regular hours are set apart for this purpose.

*Punishments.*—The number of punishments for prison offences during the year was 16. There were none of a serious character.

*Labour and Employment.*—Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are worked on the tread-wheel, and some prisoners are occasionally employed at their own trades; but there is no regular employment.

*Books and Accounts.*—The books are properly kept. The accounts are examined by the visiting magistrates weekly.

*Observations.*—The yards are at present lighted with gas. I communicated with the visiting justices, and made the following recommendations:—The gas to be laid on to the separate cells and day-rooms. The open stoves to be removed from the separate cells. Further employment to be provided for the prisoners, who should be required to rise at 6 A.M., and not to retire to bed before 8 in winter and 9 in summer.

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## NORFOLK.

### KING'S LYNN.—BOROUGH PRISON.

[Visited 23d October.]

There were 6 male and 1 female prisoners in this prison at the time of my visit.

The average number was 11, the same as the preceding year.

The whole number confined throughout the year was 191.

The late Inspector recommended that a contract should be entered into with the county magistrates for the maintenance of all the prisoners at Swaffham, with a view to this prison being discontinued. Convicted felons are now sent to Swaffham, but all prisoners summarily convicted are still detained at King's Lynn. There was also one transport, waiting the order for removal. The Governor informed me he had no means of keeping them separate from the other prisoners. I quite agree with Mr. Hill as to the expediency of this prison being discontinued.

The prison was clean and in good order at the time of my visit. None of the prisoners were employed.

There were only 4 punishments for prison offences during the year; but in the absence of all supervision this cannot be received as evidence of the good conduct of the prisoners.

One prisoner (the convict waiting an order for removal) before trial attempted to escape, but was detected by the turnkey.

The chaplain attends twice a week, Sunday and Thursday. He performs two services with one sermon on Sunday, and reads prayers on Thursday. The small room used for divine service affords no means of classification; not even the means of separating the males from the females. I recommended that a curtain should be immediately suspended for this purpose.

There are a few books, given by a lady in the neighbourhood, for the use of the prisoners; and the females receive instruction from the Governor's daughter, who visits them frequently, and reads to them.

The general health of the prisoners is good. The surgeon visits the prison 3 times a week, and oftener when necessary. The official diet is in use. The daily average cost of each prisoner is $4\frac{1}{2}d.$, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ less than the preceding year.

No contracts are entered into for provisions, in consequence of the small and uncertain number of prisoners; but the several articles of food were of good and wholesome quality.

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KING'S LYNN.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP OR POLICE STATION.

There are 3 cells, which were clean and in tolerable order. At the time of my visit they were empty. The whole number of prisoners throughout the year was 220, as follows:—

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Drunk and disorderly | 85 | 14 | 99 |
| Felony | 51 | 16 | 67 |
| Vagrancy | 7 | — | 7 |
| Uttering base coin | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Assault | 17 | — | 17 |
| Exposing person | 3 | — | 3 |
| Forging | 2 | — | 2 |
| Obtaining goods under false pretences | — | 1 | 1 |
| Threatening life | 3 | — | 3 |
| Offences against local Acts | 15 | — | 15 |
| Total | 188 | 32 | 220 |

NORWICH CASTLE.

[Visited 1st November.]

There were 88 prisoners confined in this prison at the time of my visit, as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Debtors | 13 |
| Felons for trial | 9 |
| Convicted felons | 33 |
| Misdemeanants | 33 |
| Total | 88 |

The average number during the year was 136, which is 26 above the average of the preceding years. This increase is explained by the Governor, who states :—

"The accommodation at Swaffham being insufficient, 30 prisoners, sentenced to long periods of imprisonment, were sent from that district ; 9 were sent for trial, and remained all the winter ; several prisoners summarily convicted were also committed to Norwich Castle from the borders of the Swaffham district."

I found the prison clean and in good order throughout. 27 cells have been fitted, of which number 17 have been certified for separate confinement for limited periods. An experiment has been tried to warm these cells with gas. The plan is very simple ; it is easily regulated, and appears to answer remarkably well. All the noxious qualities of the gas are carried off to the open air. The Governor, after the experience of last winter, states :—

"I am decidedly of opinion that the experiment of warming the cells with gas has been satisfactory. The prisoners who were confined in the cells so warmed during the past winter continued in excellent health ; not a single infirmary case occurred, nor scarcely one where any relaxation of the discipline became necessary. I was able during the most severe weather to keep up the temperature from 47 to 50, which was quite sufficient for the class of prisoners in custody here, a large proportion being agricultural labourers."

These alterations have been made by prisoners, under the directions of the Governor. The same jet of gas serves to light and warm the cell, and altogether it appears to be the least expensive mode of warming that could be introduced. The lights are extinguished at the usual hour, 9 o'clock, when artificial warmth becomes unnecessary, and the gas is lighted again between 6 and 7 A.M. in the winter.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The usual weekly and daily services are performed by the chaplain, who also sees all the prisoners frequently, and superintends the school instruction.

I was sorry to find that Mr. Brown, who has held the office of chaplain to the gaol 27 years, had intimated his intention

to resign at the end of the year, fearing, at his advanced age, he might be incapacitated from properly performing his important duties. His long and valuable services were fully appreciated by the magistrates, who passed the following resolution:—

"This court cannot allow the Reverend J. Brown to retire from the chaplaincy of this gaol without expressing their unanimous approval of the piety, zeal, fidelity, and perseverance with which for 27 years he has fulfilled the arduous duties of his office, and request him to accept their cordial acknowledgments for his prolonged and successful exertions in their service."

It is also proposed to grant him a retiring annuity of 150*l*.

I annex a copy of the chaplain's annual report.

"To the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions holden for the County of Norfolk on Wednesday the 15th of October 1851.

"Sir,—In presenting to the magistrates of Norfolk the last annual report I shall have the honour of laying before them, it is with peculiar satisfaction that I have to inform them that their county prison was never in a higher state of discipline and good order; in as high a state, I conceive, as its construction will allow. In no former year have I had so many proofs of the good effects of this discipline on the prisoners' minds, nor received so many declarations, with seeming sincerity, on their leaving the gaol, of their gratitude for the benefits experienced in it, and of their determination to forsake their former courses, and lead a more honest and Christian life. In corroboration of this growing improvement, the number of recommitments during the past year has been considerably diminished, whilst the number of prison punishments have fallen below those of other gaols, which the late Prison Inspector reported as proofs of good discipline. The number of prisoners confined in the Castle has varied within the year from 64 to 198. The daily average has been about 134.

"I would not be understood to imply that this increase of good feeling in the prisoners, and of promise for the future, arises from any increase of labour on the part of the chaplain, but mainly from the removal of such impediments as counteract the moral and religious improvement of the prisoners.

"And first and foremost it is to be attributed to the more perfect superintendence which the magistrates have ordered to be set over them, and to their more complete separation from each other, so as to make it very difficult for them to hold any contaminating communication without detection. Forty-five cells have been fitted up since my last report for such separate confinement.

"Another cause that gives efficacy to the orders and regulations appointed for the good government of the prison is the frequent and regular visitations of the committee of visiting justices, to see that such orders and regulations are properly carried into execution. This keeps the whole establishment on the alert; and I know of no prison where this duty is more sedulously and efficiently performed.

"Nor ought I to omit to mention the zeal, vigilance, and sound judgment with which the orders of the legislature and magistracy

have been carried out by the Governor of the Castle for the right discipline and benefit of the prisoners ; nor can I take leave of my office without acknowledging, as an act of justice, the ready help I have uniformly received from him in the discharge of my important duties. On all occasions he has taken care to communicate to me whatever information he might obtain that could assist in making my services efficient.

" I am happy in being able to report very favourably of the six boys who are now under the care of the Philanthropic Society, sent hither from the Castle by our society for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders. The secretary writes that they are one and all doing well.

" The judges having on this circuit particularly noticed the frequent occurrence of crime arising from intemperance, I have been induced to refer to my private journal in proof of the justice of their animadversions ; and I find in the course of little more than 12 months above 50 criminal offences (and some of them of a very heinous character) originating in drunkenness, and most of them perpetrated in public-houses, or under the immediate excitement of intoxication.

" As much misapprehension exists with respect to the effects of prison discipline, I hope I may stand excused if at the conclusion of my labours I briefly state the result of my long experience. To hear some men talk of prisons and their mismanagement, it might be supposed that the contaminating system of former times still remained in full practice, and that prisoners were committed only to be initiated into further crimes. Nothing can be wider from the truth than such a supposition, if applied to Norwich Castle or other well-regulated prisons. There every precaution is taken to prevent contamination. The prisoners are so separated from each other, and have such constant and vigilant superintendence over them, that it is almost impossible for the evil complained of to occur, whatever might have been the case in former times. Since the improvements made in our discipline to correct its defects, I know of no contaminating teaching. The inmates of the prison are less exposed to it within than they would be without its walls. They are trained to habits of subordination, regularity, industry, and decency of manners. And they are daily instructed in what alone can lay a proper foundation and give a right motive for future good conduct, I mean the pure morality of the Gospel, and the rewards held out on the highest authority to all who turn from the evil of their ways, and in faith in the promises of God, and in obedience to His righteous laws, seek for reconciliation, forgiveness, and happiness. It is too true that all this may fail of complete success, no less in the prison of restraint than in the wide world of liberty ; and none more deeply lament such failures than those who are most engaged in promoting the reformation of the guilty. But in no way can it be productive of evil. In all cases it has a tendency to humanize the mind, to correct bad habits, and to render the conduct less offensive and atrocious ; and in very many cases has a less or more abundant harvest been seen to spring from the good seed sown ; and in others, removed from observation, there is every reason to believe that the promise of future produce has not

disappointed the well-founded hope of it. It is not uncommon with prisoners who feel the truths they hear to confess that previously to their commitment they had neglected all religious duties, and had never given themselves time to consider whither their course was leading them; and they thankfully acknowledge that the discipline and seclusion of the prison has been a blessing to them in bringing them to reflection, and to see and feel the importance of the truths and duties they had neglected.

"To suppose that all the pains and labour bestowed on improving the habits and reforming the lives of prisoners is in vain is both disheartening and injurious. Could those who are engaged in these duties be persuaded into so fatal an error, it would paralyze all their efforts, leave them in despair of effecting any beneficial results, and make them contented with the mere formal discharge of prescribed services. They should be prepared for disappointments. They have, generally speaking, but a barren soil to cultivate, or a soil overrun with weeds and thorns, and the rank herbage of the world. But is not this a reason for the exertion of greater skill and labour upon it? Can a Christian suppose that the pure morality of the Gospel, and its merciful doctrines, which hold out to erring man the most encouraging motives to repentance and reformation, can be daily proposed and inculcated on a reflecting mind without effect? Would not such a supposition be in direct opposition to both the example and command of that benevolent Saviour who came to seek and to save that which was lost, and with that view was the friend and companion of publicans and sinners? And are we to cast away the lost sheep of His flock, and leave them in despair to perish in the wilderness?

"I beg to apologize for the length to which my observations have extended. But in justice to an establishment to which I have been long attached, and for which I shall ever entertain a lively interest, I could not well say less on retiring from it. Grateful for the kindness which I have uniformly received from the magistrates of Norfolk, it is with no common regret that I feel obliged to take my leave of duties in which, in connexion with them, I have been so long happily engaged, but to which my strength is not now at all times equal.

"I have, &c.,

"Norwich Castle, (Signed) James Brown."
"October 15, 1851."

*Diet.*—The medical officer states he considers the diet sufficient. I examined the several articles of food, and found them of good and wholesome quality.

*Health.*—The general health of the prisoners is represented to be very good. The proportion of sick to the number of prisoners is about one per cent. There has been one death during the past year (C. W.), who died of fever six days after his committal. One prisoner (G. H.) has been pardoned on medical grounds, and a prisoner (T. B.) has been removed to a lunatic asylum. The surgeon states:—

"This man's mind appeared to have been much affected for some time previous to his committal."

Ten prisoners had been placed on extra diet.

*Labour.*—The hard labour consists of the tread-wheel and two crank-machines. Prisoners are also employed making shoes and clothes for prison use, as mat-makers, picking hair and wool, knitting stockings, and as carpenters, coopers, and painters. All the alterations have been made by the prisoners, under the direction and superintendence of the Governor. The profits on the labour of prisoners last year were:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash paid to the treasurer - - | 40 | 15 | 0 |
| Estimated value of work done in making alterations - - - - | 98 | 19 | 2 |
| | 139 | 14 | 2 |

There is also a stock of mats remaining on hand made by prisoners.

*Books and Accounts.*—The prison books are properly kept, and were entered up to the time of my visit. All provisions, except potatoes, are provided by contract. The accounts are examined weekly, and paid quarterly.

*Observations.*—I have every reason to be satisfied with the general management of this prison. The Governor appears to be a zealous and efficient officer, and has evidently bestowed much pains on all the arrangements, with a view, so far as practicable, to remedy the defects in the construction of the building.

The active superintendence of the visiting justices (one of whom makes a close inspection and sees all the prisoners weekly) is evidenced, not only by the frequent entries in their minute book, but also by the state of the prison.

The general conduct of the prisoners is represented to be satisfactory. The chaplain in his last annual report says:—

"It is with peculiar satisfaction that I have to inform you that the county prison was never in a higher state of discipline and good order; in as high a state, I conceive, as its construction will allow."

This beneficial result he attributes mainly to the following causes:—

"The improved and more perfect superintendence; the complete separation of some prisoners (some cells having been fitted for separate confinements); the zeal, vigilance, and sound judgment of the governor; and the frequent and regular visitations of the visiting justices."

NORWICH.—CITY GAOL.

[Visited 31st October ]

The newly-appointed Governor, who had only been two months in charge at the time of my visit, appeared most anxious to make himself thoroughly acquainted with all matters connected with prison discipline, and promises to be an efficient officer. I met several of the visiting justices by appointment, accompanied them round the prison, and made the following recommendations, all of which have been adopted:—

1st. Daily morning prayers (a selection from the Liturgy) to be read to the prisoners by the chaplain.

2d. The chaplain to keep a character book, in which he is from time to time to insert observations on the general character and conduct of each prisoner; noticing the progress they make in school instruction, and any particulars as to their former character and habits that may come to his knowledge.

3d. A room to be set apart for the chaplain, in which he may see and converse with prisoners in private.

4th. The schoolmaster to attend at the prison the same hours during the day as the discipline officers. When not engaged in giving instruction, or in attendance on the chaplain, his time to be at the disposal of the Governor, to assist in the general duties of the prison.

5th. A female warder to be appointed, who is to be constantly with the female prisoners, to enforce silence while they are associated in the day-rooms, laundry, wash-house, or elsewhere, and who should also be held responsible for all linen given into her charge to be washed or repaired.

6th. An assistant turnkey to be appointed, who is also to act as cook (instead of the present female cook), a prisoner being employed under his superintendence to wash the dishes, &c.; but no prisoner to be permitted on any account to assist or have any hand in weighing or distributing the food, or to be allowed anything in addition to the prescribed diet.

7th. All discipline officers to wear uniform; the value of the cloth to be paid by the officers; the cost of the caps, mounting, and making, to be defrayed by the city.

8th. All convicted prisoners to wear the prison clothing.

9th. The division wall between two day-rooms near the Governor's office to be removed, to form one large room, in which prisoners may be employed under the constant supervision of an officer.

10th. A watercloset to be built for the female prisoners off the laundry, and the wall to be raised, to shut them off more effectually from the male airing-yards. The wooden partition near the female wards to be removed as pointed out.

11th. The necessary alteration to be made in the tread-wheel, that the prisoners may be relieved, as explained to the Governor, without stopping the wheel, or the officer leaving his post.

12th. The prisoners at all times, whether on the wheel, in the airing-yards, the work-room, or day-rooms, to be under the supervision of an officer.

13th. The surgeon to see each prisoner at least twice in every week, in conformity with the Act 4 Geo. 4. c 64. s. 33.

I found the prison clean and the buildings in good repair. The general health of the prisoners is represented to be very good; and the surgeon expressed himself satisfied with the diet, clothing, bedding, and exercise.

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SWAFFHAM.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Visited 24th October.]

There were 95 prisoners in confinement on the day of my visit, as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Felons for trial | 5 |
| Convicted felons | 60 |
| Misdemeanants | 1 |
| Summary convictions | 29 |
| Total | 95 |

The daily average number was rather more than 85; an increase of 3 as compared with the average of the preceding year.

The number of committals during the year was 676, showing an increase of 169, of which 70 were in the vagrant class.

The Governor and most of the officers being in attendance at the sessions, the prisoners were all confined to their cells. I had not, therefore, an opportunity of seeing them at their ordinary labour and occupations. The passages and the cells on the ground floor appeared to me very close and confined; but the Governor stated that the ventilation is generally found sufficient. The closeness which I complained of was probably caused by the prisoners having all been confined in their cells during the sessions.

The surgeon states:—

"The general health of the prisoners has been good. There have been two deaths during the year; the first a convict, who, soon after he was sentenced to transportation for life, exhibited decided symptoms of diseased lungs, and rapidly fell into a decline, which terminated his life on the 19th May. The other prisoner was received in the prison on the 4th June, in a miserable state of filth and wretchedness, and died on the 19th June. I am satisfied (adds

the surgeon) that the fatal result in neither of these cases was influenced by either the dietary or the discipline of the prison."

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain performs the usual weekly and daily services. He is not in the habit of visiting prisoners in their cells, but sees them in his own room.

The schoolmaster, who also performs the duties of assistant turnkey, attends for the purpose of instruction from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5 daily. The chaplain, in his report for the last year, observes :—

"The infirmary, a large room seldom used, and well suited for the purpose, has been fitted up, and lighted with gas, for a day and evening school. The fittings are so arranged as not in any way to prevent its being used as a sick ward, should circumstances so require. Writing and arithmetic are now also taught, and the prisoners are very anxious to learn those branches. These additions to our former routine are not taught to all, but they are made, beyond matters of mere education, a very effectual system of moral reward and punishment, as it is only the orderly and well conducted who are allowed the privilege of these portions of our school instruction."

The chaplain proceeds to state :—

"Of the 548 prisoners who came fairly under my notice on their admission—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 186 | could read well. | 74 | could write well. |
| 142 | „ „ a little. | 108 | „ „ a little. |
| 220 | „ „ none. | 366 | „ „ none. |
| 548 | | 548 | |

Only 127, being more than a fourth, but less than a fifth, could say the Lord's Prayer, and 14 only could keep simple accounts. Such is the state of education in this district, if that can be called education that has arrived at best only at the means of information, and not at the end, for even the best readers had made but little progress in religious or secular knowledge."

*Labour and Employment.*—The men sentenced to hard labour work at the wheel. Some prisoners are also occasionally employed as tailors and shoemakers, but they do not even make all the clothes and shoes required for prison use.

*Observations.*—The general conduct of the prisoners during the past year is represented to have been satisfactory. The punishments for prison offences were :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Whipped | 1 |
| Placed in solitary confinement | 30 |
| Diet stopped | 111 |
| | 142 |

Drunkenness and poaching are stated to be the prevailing causes of crime in the neighbourhood. Of the number committed to the prison during the last year, 97 were for poaching, and 81 for assault.

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THETFORD.—BOROUGH GAOL.

[Visited 4th November.]

There was only one prisoner at the time of my visit.

The daily average number was 5, and the whole number during the year, 72.

The prison was clean, and in good repair.

The clothing and bedding were sufficient. The Governor provides the food, the official dietary being in use. He receives 3*d.* per day for each prisoner on second and third class diet, 4*d.* per day for fourth and fifth class, and 5*d.* for sixth class. This arrangement is objectionable, but it is difficult to provide for so few prisoners in any other way. I examined the food, which was sufficient, and of good and wholesome quality.

*Health.*—The general health of the prisoners is represented to be very good. The surgeon states :—

"Each prisoner is separately visited and interrogated at least twice in the week, and their state of health duly recorded. In case of illness more frequent visits are made, but during the past year the unusually small number of four patients only have had to be reported in the sick book."

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain states :—

"I attend at the prison three times a week, namely, on Sunday and twice on the week-days. I perform one full service on Sunday, and see the prisoners separately on each of the week-days, when I impart religious instruction to them."

The Governor also gives instruction to the prisoners; but there are no regular hours set apart for this purpose. There is no library; but the chaplain lends books to deserving prisoners.

*Punishments.*—The number of punishments during the year was 6. There had been no offences of a grave character.

*Labour.*—Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are worked at the tread-wheel, which can be regulated to be worked by one man or by six. The power is occasionally used to grind beans. There are no other means of employment.

*Books.*—The journals and account books are properly kept; but there is no character book.

*Debtors.*—County court debtors only are confined in this prison; all others are sent either to Norwich or Bury St. Edmunds, the borough being situated in the two counties. One county court debtor had been confined here during the past year.

*Observations.*—A portion of this prison is also used as a lock-up, under the superintendence of the Governor. With so few prisoners, it would be useless to engage an additional officer; but without assistance it must be impossible for the Governor to enforce anything like a strict discipline; the prisoners must frequently be left without any supervision, and the construction of the prison does not admit of any of the cells being rendered fit for separate confinement.

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WALSINGHAM.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Visited 25th October.]

The following return shows the state of the prison on the day of inspection:—

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Convicted felons - - - - - | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| „ misdemeanors - - - | 19 | 5 | 24 |
| For trial on charges of felony - - - | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| | 31 | 13 | 44 |

The greatest number of prisoners confined in the prison at one time was, 87 males, 14 females; total 101.

The whole number throughout the year was 515, the average number $55\frac{1}{2}$, being $3\frac{1}{2}$ above the average of the preceding year.

The re-commitments were 70.

The prison was clean and in good order throughout, and the prisoners were clean and neat in their persons and clothing.

*Diet.*—The official dietary, with an addition of 2 oz. of bread to the fifth class, is in use. The food is of a good and wholesome quality, and is properly prepared.

*Health.*—The general health of the prisoners is represented to be very good. The surgeon states in his annual report:—

"The number of cases of sickness has not exceeded that of the preceding years, although some have been of a very formidable and protracted character, viz., scrofula in its various forms, demanding, in several instances, extra diet.

"J. H., a convict under sentence of transportation for seven years, after having been in confinement nearly half his sentence, became affected with lung disease, and his health failing rapidly, a remission of his sentence was obtained.

"C. M. died from rapid consumption on the 23d February, the disease having manifested itself only a few weeks previous to his death.

"J. T., a convict aged 72, under sentence of transportation for ten years, has been addicted to opium eating for a long period, and is gradually sinking from chronic disease of his digestive organs. This prisoner had been previously transported, but was pardoned on medical grounds, at the expiration of one half of the period of his sentence."

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain performs the usual weekly and daily services. He visits prisoners in the separate cells, and sees in his own room all prisoners who are in association. The chaplain was prevented by a family affliction from attending at the prison on the day of my visit, but he reports that "the schoolmaster is an efficient officer, and discharges his duty with fidelity and zeal." The prisoners are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and receive religious instruction, under the direction of the chaplain.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered every quarter. The Governor, matron, and schoolmaster, and three other officers, invariably attend; and eleven prisoners were also partakers last year.

The chaplain states in his report:—

"The conduct of the prisoners has been generally good, and particularly that of the felons. I have every reason to believe that much good is derived by them from their daily attendance at the chapel service, and from being supplied with books."

*Labour and Employment.*—Prisoners sentenced to hard labour work on the tread-wheel. They are also employed making clothes and shoes for prison use, mat-making, and knitting stockings, and in the ordinary repairs of the prison. The profits from work last year were 43*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

*Books.*—The books are properly kept, and the accounts checked by the magistrates quarterly.

All provisions, except potatoes, are supplied by contract.

*Discipline.*—The general conduct of the prisoners was good. The punishments for prison offences were 232, but there were none for offences of a serious character.

*Observations.*—Great attention is paid by the Governor to the classification of the prisoners. A large room, formerly used as an infirmary, is now used as a work-room, where they are employed, under supervision, the several classes being separated. This room, and the separate cells and passages, are lighted with rush candles, which the Governor considers both more healthy and less expensive than gas. They appear to give sufficient light. The principal cause of crime in the neighbourhood is stated to be poaching and want of employment.

A convict under sentence of transportation for seven years has been detained in this prison three years since conviction, being considered medically unfit for removal. His conduct has been very good. He has latterly been employed out of his cell four or five hours daily, sweeping and cleaning the prison. It is, I am informed, the intention of the magistrates to bring this man's case to the notice of the Secretary of State.

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YARMOUTH.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Visited 2d November.]

Number of Prisoners on the day of Inspection :—

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For trial | 2 | — | 2 |
| Convicted felons | 2 | — | 2 |
| Misdemeanants | 9 | — | 9 |
| Want of sureties | 2 | — | 2 |
| County court debtors | 2 | — | 2 |
| Total | 17 | — | 17 |

The whole number of prisoners during the year was 262.

The daily average number was 33.

I found the building in good repair.

The prison was clean, and the prisoners were clean in their persons and clothing.

*Diet.*—The official dietary is in use.

*Health.*—The surgeons states :—

"The general health of the prisoners has been good. The proportion of sick to the average number of prisoners has been 1 to 11. Ten prisoners have been treated in the infirmary. There has been no death during the year ; and none but sick prisoners have required extra diet."

At the time of my visit there were three prisoners under medical treatment, one being a lunatic. He was sent to prison for want of sureties, having threatened to murder his wife. He has since been removed to a lunatic asylum, and there is no doubt he was insane when he uttered the threat.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The usual weekly and daily services are performed by the chaplain, who also delivers a lecture to the prisoners every Friday afternoon. The schoolmaster attends for the purpose of instruction from 9 to 12 and 2 to 4 daily. The progress made by the prisoners is represented to be satisfactory.

*Labour and Employment.*—Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are worked on the tread-wheel; some prisoners are also employed picking oakum, mending the clothes, and making shoes for the use of the prison; but this does not furnish sufficient employment to keep them fully occupied.

*Books.*—I examined the books, and found them properly kept and entered to the time of my visit. All provisions are supplied by contract.

*Punishments.*—The number of punishments for prison offences was 93. There does not appear to have been any case of serious misconduct.

*Observations.*—Six cells have been partially fitted for separate confinement, but not being furnished with artificial light, they have not yet been certified. I strongly recommend that the day-rooms, separate cells, and passages be lighted with gas. The Governor appears to bestow much attention on the arrangements of the prison, and to be desirous to introduce all practicable improvements. I make the following extract from the Governor's journal with reference to a discharged prisoner:—

"1851, April 9th. The mayor has been pleased to inform me that J. A., who has undergone six months imprisonment in this gaol for stealing lead, in about two hours after his discharge found a 10*l.* bank note, which he took to the police station. In a short time it was ascertained that a gentleman had accidentally dropped it. The gentleman handsomely rewarded A. for his honesty with a sovereign."

---

WYMONDHAM.—COUNTY PRISON FOR FEMALES.

[Visited 3d November.]

The number of prisoners on the day of inspection was :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Convicted felons - - - | 10 |
| „ misdemeanants - - | 8 |
| For trial - - - | 1 |
| | 19 |

Of this number 5 were under 16 years of age. 5 were married, and 14 unmarried.

The daily average number during the year was 16¼. The average of the two preceding years was 14. The matron states that "a large proportion of the prisoners are domestic "servants. She considers low wages and love of dress the chief "causes of crime amongst them." At the time of my visit there was a girl of 15 years of age, awaiting her trial, charged with the murder of her infant, her own half brother being the reputed father of the child.

*State of the Buildings.*—I found the prison in good repair. Some of the cells were very close, the windows both in the passages and cells being shut. I called the matron's attention to this, and have since written to the visiting justices, to recommend that the means of controlling the ventilation should be removed beyond the reach of the prisoners, and be regulated by the surgeon.

*Diet.*—Prisoners sentenced for a period of one month and upwards have daily :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bread | 18 oz. |
| Meat | 3 „ |
| Potatoes | 8 „ |
| Gruel | 1 quart. |

Those for shorter periods have :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bread | 24 ounces per day. |
| Gruel | 1 quart per day. |

*Clothing and Bedding.*—Sufficient, clean, and in good order.

*Health.*—The general health of the prisoners is represented to be very good; but the matron states that, without being really ill, they appear to fall off after the first nine months. The surgeon visits the prison twice a week, and oftener when necessary.

*Moral and Religious Instruction*—The usual weekly and daily services are performed by the chaplain, who also assembles the prisoners for religious instruction twice a week. The matron instructs them in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The chaplain in his last annual report states :—

"In addition to the religious instruction given to the prisoners by the chaplain, the matron has been diligent in teaching them to read and write ; and those who have been for any length of time in prison have made a very satisfactory progress. They seem anxious to improve, and express their gratitude for the instruction given them."

Many of the prisoners get situations when discharged from prison. I saw two in prison for whom situations were already provided. One was about to return to the mistress whom she had robbed. A young woman who was discharged about a year since, after 12 months imprisonment, writing to the matron, says :—

"I am happy to inform you that I am very comfortable in my situation. I often think of your kindness to me, and shall always feel grateful for your good advice, which I shall never forget."

Similar expressions of thankfulness have also been received by the matron from others who are now in respectable situations. I did not see the chaplain, he being absent on leave for a week.

*Employment.*—On the day I visited the prison, the inmates were employed as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Washing clothes | 4 |
| Ironing | 1 |
| Mat-making | 2 |
| Knitting | 2 |
| Cleaning prison | 3 |
| Needlework | 7 |
| Total | 19 |

They make, mend, and wash all the linen used both in this prison and in Norwich Castle. The labour in "washing, making, and mending clothes for Norwich Castle" last year was valued at 69*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

*Books.*—I examined the books, and found them properly kept and entered up to the day of my visit. All provisions, except potatoes, are purchased by contract.

*Observations.*—The staff of this prison is very small (only a matron and one assistant); but I found it clean, and in good order throughout. The prisoners are confined in separate cells, which are lighted and warmed with gas, on the same plan as at Norwich Castle, but they have not yet been certified for separate confinement.

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WYMONDHAM.—LOCK-UP, OR COUNTY POLICE STATION.

This lock-up has not long been built. It was much required, as male prisoners were formerly taken to the female prison. The murderer Rush was remanded to the female prison, and confined there one week.

There are three cells. All of them were occupied at the time of my visit; one prisoner in each. They were clean and in good order. The means of ventilation are sufficient, but should be removed beyond the control of the prisoners.

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## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

NOTTINGHAM.—COUNTY GAOL.

[Visited 6th November.]

There were 27 prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection, as follows :—

| Transports and convicted felons. | For trial at assizes. | For trial at sessions. | County court debtors. | Misdemeanors. | Remands. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 27 |

The daily average number for the year was, males 34, females 4.

The number committed in the course of the year was, males 518, females 23; total 541.

No alterations have been made in this prison since the last report. The buildings were in good repair; but a portion of the old prison, especially that intended for females, is very damp; so much so that it is not now occupied, but the lower part of the Governor's house is given up to the female prisoners. I recommended an Arnott's stove to be placed in the passages leading to the male sleeping cells, and the fittings of the cells in the new prison to be completed for the separate confinement of prisoners. The wards and cells were clean and in good order.

The clothing and bedding were sufficient; the diet is that recommended by the Secretary of State. The provisions were good and wholesome.

*Health.*—The health of the prisoners is represented to be very good. The surgeon states:—

"The majority of cases treated have been of slight character; principally diseases of long standing, contracted previous to admission; viz., diseases of the organs of generation, digestion, and of the skin. There has been no epidemic or disease of an infectious character. The general health of the prisoners has been good; and a marked improvement has been manifest in many instances, to be attributed to the prison diet, regularity, due attention to cleanliness, and ventilation."

There had been altogether 76 prisoners under medical treatment during the year ending 30th September 1851, the greatest number at one time being 10 males and 4 females.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain states:—

"I perform two full services with one sermon on Sunday, and read morning prayers daily; see all the prisoners repeatedly, but do not keep a character book, as the prisoners received in this gaol are generally those committed for trial."

One of the turnkeys acts as schoolmaster, but is under the direction of the Governor. The chaplain observes in his report:—

"The books and slates have been well used and appreciated by the prisoners, and thereby a portion of their time has been well occupied

which otherwise would have been spent in evil communications, while good feeling and order have also been considerably promoted; but the time of the prisoners is still far from being filled up with healthy employment of mind or body, one half being passed in bed, and the other, to a great extent, in idleness, by which those who remain there long must be more or less, physically as well as morally, indisposed (if not incapacitated) for that hardy labour on their discharge by which alone they could gain an honest livelihood. The evils of promiscuous intercourse on the women's side have been conspicuous this year, where female prisoners of all classes mix together, and the worst of them have often rendered peace and good order, or even decency, impracticable to be maintained in their ward."

The chaplain, in some general remarks on the degree of instruction received by prisoners of the working classes, observes, in his journal:—

"They never learned enough at school, and they have since lost most even of the little they did learn, because their want of books and encouragement after leaving school precludes the habit of reading being formed and fostered among them. The most fatal hiatus in the educational means of the poor, even of the better sort, occurs from the time of their leaving school to their settling in life."

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*—The number of punishments during the year was, male 49, female 4. They were of the ordinary character. There does not appear to have been any case of serious misconduct.

*Labour and Employment.*—There is no hard labour. The clothing, sheeting, and stockings for prison use are made in the prison; but there is no other employment. The prisoners, therefore, remain idle a great portion of their time, and in winter pass more than 12 hours in bed. Such training must, as observed by the chaplain in his report, "more or less in-
" capacitate them for that hard labour on their discharge by
" which alone they could gain an honest livelihood."

*Expenditure and Accounts.*—The provisions are purchased by the Governor, under the direction of the visiting justices. The accounts are checked, first, by the visiting justices, and afterwards by the finance committee, and are paid quarterly. The average yearly cost for each prisoner is 27*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The prisoners to rise at 6 A.M. throughout the year; and to retire to bed at 8 P.M. in winter, and 9 in summer.
2. The fittings of the cells in the new prison to be completed for separate confinement.
3. Gas to be introduced into the separate cells and workrooms, that the prisoners may be employed, working or reading, until bedtime.

4. The prisoners, when in association, to be under superintendence of an officer.
5. The secular, as well as religious instruction, to be under the direction of the chaplain.

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NOTTINGHAM.—BOROUGH GAOL.

[Visited 6th November.]

There were 51 prisoners confined in this gaol at the time of my visit, as follows:—

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prisoners for trial | 7 | — | 7 |
| Sentenced to hard labour | 23 | 4 | 27 |
| Summary convictions | 13 | 2 | 15 |
| Debtors | 2 | — | 2 |
| | 45 | 6 | 51 |

The daily average number during the year was, males 44, females 9; total 53.

The number committed during the year, males 317, females 46; total 363.

No alterations have been made since the last report. I found the buildings in good repair; the wards and cells were clean, and the prisoners were clean in their persons.

The clothing, bedding, and diet were sufficient, and the several articles of food were of good and wholesome quality.

*Health.*—The general health of the prisoners is represented to be very good; on an average they gain in weight. The prison has not been visited with any epidemic or other prevailing disease.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain performs the usual weekly and daily services, and sees each prisoner separately. One of the turnkeys acts as schoolmaster. The school hours are 9. 45 to 11 A.M., and 2 to 3½ P.M.

The progress made by prisoners who remain in prison a long time is represented to be satisfactory. There is a sufficient library. The books are issued to the prisoners, under the direction of the chaplain.

*Punishments.*—The number of punishments for prison offences was males 74, females 2; total 76.

There was no case of serious misconduct during the year.

*Labour and Employment.*—Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are worked at the tread-wheel; there are also two hard-labour cranks, which the Governor says he finds very useful

with vagrants and disorderly prisoners. The clothing and shoes for prison use are made and repaired in the prison.

*Books and Expenditure.*—I examined the books; they were entered up to the time of my visit, and the accounts were properly kept. All the provisions, except the milk, are supplied by contract.

*Observations.*—I found the prison in good order; but the prisoners are under no supervision, except when on the wheel and at meals. The Governor does not visit the prison at night. The wards and cells are not lighted; the prisoners therefore pass far too much time in bed during the winter. The borough lock-up joins the prison. It comprises 7 cells; they are well supplied with water, and are warmed and ventilated. I found them clean and in good order.

The number of persons confined during the year was 741. The greatest number at one time was 15.

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SOUTHWELL.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

[Visited 7th November.]

There were 124 prisoners at the time of my visit, as follows:—

| Felons for Trial. | | Convicted Felons. | | Convicted Misdemeanants. | | Summary Convictions. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Assaults. | Vagrants. | Game Laws. | Other summary Convictions. | Total. | |
| Males. | Fems. | Males. | Fems. | Males. | Fems. | Males. | Males. | Males. | Males. | M. | F. |
| 4 | 3 | 56 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 25 | 9 | 117 | 7 |

The daily average number during the year was, males 105·3, females 3·5; total 108·8.

I found the buildings in good repair, and the wards and cells clean and in good order.

The prisoners were clean and neat in their persons. The clothing, bedding, and diet were sufficient. I examined the provisions. They were of good quality.

*Health.*—The health of the prisoners is represented to be very good. They generally improve in prison, and long sentenced men increase in weight. The surgeon states:—

"I visit the prison daily, and see every prisoner twice a week. There has been no epidemic or other prevailing disease in the prison. When fever was prevalent in the neighbourhood, the inmates of the prison were free from the disease."

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain states :—

"On Sundays I perform divine service at 9 & 1 o'clock and preach two sermons.

"On week-days I read a selection of prayers from the Liturgy, and a portion of Scripture in the chapel, at 8 o'clock during the summer, and at ½ past 8 in the winter.

"On the great fasts and festivals of the Church I perform divine service at 9 o'clock, and preach a sermon.

"I administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper 3 times and occasionally 4 times in the year, should there be any prisoners desirous of receiving the same, whom I deem in a proper frame of mind to communicate.

"I see every prisoner on his admission and discharge.

"I keep a character book, in which is entered the following particulars in the case of each prisoner :—name, age, condition, number of children, residence, religious persuasion, amount of instruction, previous habits, trade or occupation, earnings, crime, pleading, sentence, previous convictions, conduct during confinement, and apparent effects of imprisonment.

"I also keep a book in which is registered the diligence, or otherwise, and progress in learning, of each prisoner whilst in prison.

"I keep a journal.

"I direct and superintend the labours of the schoolmaster. The individual who is now acting in this capacity was elected in June last, but before that time had had no experience in tuition.

"I see the prisoners from time to time in private. I feel convinced that in order to produce any permanent impression on a criminal he must be dealt with as much as possible separately and personally. I am happy to say that it is the almost invariable practice of the magistrates of this county, in the sentences at quarter sessions, with this view, to apportion one week in each month of imprisonment to solitary confinement. It is on the recurrence of these periods of seclusion from the ordinary routine of discipline that I more particularly direct my attention to each prisoner, and I have often found that men who before were careless and inaccessible have become thoughtful and communicative when subjected to this treatment. It affords a prisoner an opportunity for reflection and instruction, which is in many cases confessedly valued by the individual himself, and is productive of the best possible effects.

"I occasionally visit the prisoners whilst at work on the tread-wheel, calling them from labour one by one and conversing with them. They seem to value it as a kindness, and instruction and advice conveyed under these circumstances appears to impress them.

"There is a library of about 90 volumes; some of which have been in use for more than 5 years, and are much worn. I purpose in the early part of next year to renew them. It comprises works on theology, history, biography, travels, &c.

"Writing is taught to those whose term of imprisonment extends to 6 months and upwards.

"I am in the prison, *at least*, 3 hours a day, and sometimes longer.

"Within the last few years the number of prisoners sentenced to long periods of imprisonment whose cases are of heavy criminality,

and such as would formerly have been punished with transportation, has greatly increased. Our House of Correction is not calculated for this class of prisoner. It is suitable for the correction and reformation of those who have been guilty of small acts of felony, being their first offences, and for the slighter misdemeanors, but not for the more permanent detention of the often-convicted and confirmed criminal. We have no hard labour but the tread-wheel. Neither the mind nor the body can sustain a protracted period of this labour. It becomes necessary, therefore, that some indulgence and relaxation from toil should be granted, without strict regard being paid to the conduct of the individual. It is difficult, if not impossible, to manage this, and at the same time to keep up the consciousness of crime and the idea of punishment.

"Drunkenness, as everywhere, so in this county, is a fertile cause of crime. Though I must say when once a man has been convicted, this very fact frequently leads to a second conviction; partly because a second charge is more easily made and more readily listened to, and partly from the extreme difficulty which many experience in getting honest employment when discharged from prison.

"In the case of juvenile offenders, I am of opinion that the parents are, 99 times in 100, more to blame than the children. If any means could be devised to inconvenience the former, in cases where there can be but little doubt that the latter have fallen into crime through the neglect and bad example of their natural (or rather *unnatural*) protectors, the number of juvenile criminals would be greatly diminished."

With reference to the progress made by the prisoners, the chaplain says:—

"The frequent change of masters during the year has materially interfered with the regularity and efficiency of the instruction, and has operated disadvantageously in the tuition of the prisoners."

*Punishments.*—The punishments for prison offences during the year were of the ordinary character, viz.:—

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whipped | 1 | — | 1 |
| Dark cells | 101 | — | 101 |
| Solitary cells | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Stoppage of diet | 110 | 3 | 113 |
| | 217 | 8 | 225 |

*Labour and Employment.*—The labour consists of a tread-wheel and two cranks or hard-labour machines. The clothes, shoes, &c. for prison use are made in the prison. The labour, including cooking and baking, is performed by prisoners; and the question of providing further employment is now under the consideration of the visiting justices.

*Books and Expenditure.*—I examined the prison books; they are regularly kept. The visiting book shows a vigilant superintendence on the part of the visiting justices. The

accounts are properly checked. All the provisions are purchased by contract.

*Observations.*—The rules require that the prisoners shall at all times be under the supervision of an officer; but I observe the following remarks in the chaplain's last annual report:—

"In accordance with the rules and regulations for the government of this house of correction, silence cannot be strictly enforced in the case of unconvicted prisoners. I feel assured that much mischief arises from their being associated together in the day-rooms and airing-yards, with the power of communication; and I am of opinion that it is very desirable some steps should be taken to prevent an intercourse which must, in many instances, be productive of evil contamination."

An estimate of the expense of warming 20 cells has been called for, with a view to their being fitted for separate confinement; and I am happy to believe the magistrates are disposed to introduce the system both here and at Nottingham. A large proportion of the commitments to this prison are for poaching. Although the daily average number in the prison has *increased*, there has been a *decrease* in the number of commitments in the two last over the three preceding years. This is accounted for in the last year by the great increase in the number of prisoners sentenced to long periods of imprisonment, as shown in the following table:—

| Years. | Committed. | Greatest Number at One Time. | Average Number. | Imprisoned Six Months and under One Year. | Imprisoned One Year and upwards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1846–7 - | 805 | 116 | 85 | 23 | 4 |
| 1847–8 - | 737 | 139 | 87 | 32 | 15 |
| 1848–9 - | 718 | 126 | 92 | 19 | 15 |
| 1849–50 - | 594 | 106 | 87 | 30 | 9 |
| 1850–1 - | 668 | 144 | 108 | 24 | 42 |

## RUTLANDSHIRE.

### OAKHAM.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Visited 5th November.]

Number of prisoners at the time of my visit:—

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| County court debtors - - - - - | 2 | — | 2 |
| For trial - - - - - - | 1 | — | 1 |
| Want of sureties - - - - - - | 2 | — | 2 |
| Convicted felons - - - - - | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| „ misdemeanants - - - - - | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| | 15 | 2 | 17 |

The daily average number was 19; the whole number during the year 144.

The returns for the last year show the greatest number of prisoners on record in this gaol. This increase may be partially attributed to the influx of railway labourers. The principal offences are represented to be poaching, petty thefts, and assaults. Poaching appears to be a Sunday morning amusement with the navvies or railway labourers. The assaults are generally the result of intoxication.

The prison was in good repair, the wards and cells clean, and the prisoners were clean in their persons. No prisoner made any complaint.

*Clothing, Diet, &c.*—The clothing, bedding, and diet were sufficient.

*Health.*—The general health of the prisoners is represented to be very good. They improve in health while in prison. Both the Governor and surgeon consider the diet for prisoners before trial too much.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The usual weekly and daily services are performed by the chaplain, who also sees each prisoner separately once a week. Both the chaplain and Governor give instruction to the prisoners, but there are no regular hours set apart for this purpose, neither is any regular system pursued. The chaplain states:—

"So far as it has come under my observation, the conduct of the prisoners is orderly and respectful. They are in general attentive, and I am not without hopes of the amendment of some; but time has not yet tried them, and it is but rarely that I can hear of them after they leave the prison."

*Punishments.*—The number of punishments for prison offences was 42 (41 males, 1 female.) They were confined to the ordinary punishments which the Governor is empowered to award.

*Labour.*—Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are worked at the tread-wheel. Beyond this there is no employment whatever.

*Books.*—I examined the prison books. They were entered up to the time of my visit, and the accounts appear to be properly checked.

*Debtors.*—There were two county court debtors The accommodation is sufficient.

*Observations.*—The discipline of this prison is, I fear, little calculated to deter prisoners from crime. The daily average number of prisoners last year was 19. Of these only 10 at the time can be worked on the wheel; the other 9 are not only idle, but are left without any control, to amuse themselves, and to contaminate each other, while sitting over the open stoves in the day-rooms.

The effect of such a system is shown in the increased number of re-committals. I have already stated that the returns of the last year show the greatest number of prisoners on record in this gaol. It appears that the number of re-committals have also greatly increased. The Governor states :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 17 | prisoners have been | once re-committed. |
| 15 | „ | twice. |
| 2 | „ | three times. |
| 3 | „ | four times. |

Making a total of 37 prisoners who have been re-committed to the gaol at Oakham during the year ending Michælmas 1851.

I strongly recommend the magistrates to consider the propriety of fitting some cells for separate confinement, and to introduce gas (which has already been brought on to the premises) within the prison, that the prisoners may at all times be usefully employed, and when not in separate confinement be under the constant supervision of an officer. The prisoners now pass far too much time in bed ; and the system pursued in this prison is, I fear, calculated to confirm a prisoner in habits of idleness. In making these remarks I do not desire in any way to reflect on the Governor, who appears to be zealous, and attentive to his duties. The inefficiency of the discipline is consequent on the want of employment, and absence of any supervision.

A new lock-up has been built, with a house for the chief constable, close to the prison. It comprises two cells, which are well arranged, and fitted for the purpose.

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## SUFFOLK.

### BECCLES.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Visited 2d November.]

The number of prisoners confined in the prison at the time of my visit was :—

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Untried felons | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Convicted felons | 1 | — | 1 |
| Vagrants | 2 | — | 2 |
| Game laws | 5 | — | 5 |
| Misdemeanors | 2 | — | 2 |
| | 12 | 1 | 13 |

The average number during the year was, males 26, females 3; total 29. The whole number of prisoners throughout the year was 279.

*Diet.*—The official dietary is in use. The provisions were of good and wholesome quality.

*Health.*—The general health of the prison is represented to be very good. There were 106 prisoners sick during the year; of these, 34 were out of health on admission, 15 cases were treated in the infirmary, 12 of which were cases of itch. The most prevalent diseases were colds and diarrhœa. Two prisoners suffered from mental excitement. The surgeon states :—

"The general state of the health of the prisoners during the past year has been good. No death has occurred, nor has there been any prevalent epidemic disease which could be traced either to the locality, or to the state of the buildings, or to the diet, employment, or other circumstances connected with the prison. The prisoners left the gaol in many instances better than when admitted, and in no case that I am aware of was the health of any one of them deteriorated."

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The usual weekly and daily services are performed by the chaplain, and all the prisoners attend school. The chaplain, in his annual report, refers particularly to the extreme ignorance of a large portion of the agricultural labourers :—

"Very many of them being ignorant of the alphabet, or unable to read the most simple words; but far more to be deplored is the great want of knowledge as respects the most simple truths of religion."

And he adds :—

"It cannot be wondered that where so much ignorance abounds men destitute of employment should be led to associate with the abandoned and profligate."

The chaplain had left the prison at the time of my visit; and my engagements elsewhere prevented my having another opportunity of seeing him.

*Books.*—I examined the books, and found them entered to the time of my visit.

*Punishments.*—The number of punishments for prison offences was 13 (11 male and 2 female). None of these punishments appear to have been for any serious offence.

*Observations.*—I found the prison clean and in good order. The cells are large, and might be fitted for separate confinement at a very trifling expense. The prisoners sentenced to hard labour are worked on the tread-wheel, and a few are occasionally employed picking oakum; but beyond this there is no employment. Many of the prisoners are idle throughout the day; and all pass far too much time in bed. The late Inspector recommended that the cells on the male side should be

fitted for separate confinement, the prison lighted with gas, and useful employment provided for the prisoners. I would invite the attention of the magistrates to these recommendations, and to the arrangements made at Norwich Castle for lighting and warming the cells recently fitted for separate confinement in that prison.

BECCLES.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP.

There are two cells, the only means of ventilation being an opening over each door into the passage. A female may be confined in one of the cells, and there is nothing to prevent communication. The building is removed some distance from the police station, and is scarcely secure. I found one of the cells very dirty. The superintendent, in explanation, informed me that a prisoner had been confined there during the night. At the time of my visit (1 P.M.) both cells were empty.

## YORKSHIRE.

BEVERLEY.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Visited 17th October.]

There were 69 male and 10 female prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection. The average number during the year was 98 males and 11 females, total 109, being one less than the average of the previous year. The following table shows the number of prisoners committed during the year, and the nature of the offence, with the number resident in the east riding :—

| | Vagrants. | Game Laws. | Assaults. | For Trial, &c. | Other Offences. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Resident in the east riding - | 21 | 19 | 21 | 65 | 30 | 156 |
| Strangers - | 543 | 12 | 16 | 105 | 30 | 706 |
| Total - | 567 | 31 | 37 | 170 | 60 | 862 |

The interior of the prison was clean and orderly, and the buildings generally in good repair. The drying-house was accidentally destroyed by fire a few days prior to my visit. The damage sustained was estimated at about 20*l.* to the building, and about 15*l.* loss in clothing.

The official dietaries are in use. The medical officer states he considers the diet, clothing, and bedding sufficient. I examined the several articles of food, and found them of good quality. The cost of the diet is $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per day for each prisoner, and the average cost of clothing is 10*s.* $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ per man.

The general health of the prisoners is represented to be very good. When diarrhœa and dysentery were very prevalent in the neighbourhood, the prison was quite free from those diseases.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain states:—

"The prisoners are now assembled in classes for religious instruction, and the Scriptures are regularly expounded to them, in addition to the morning exposition at early prayers. The school has been carried on as usual. The attendance is not compulsory, but is considered rather in the light of a privilege, and a reward for good conduct."

The chaplain further states:—

"The separate system appears to work well, both as regards the minds and bodies of those who are subjected to it. Their health appears to be good; and the regular and not difficult labour in which they are engaged precludes despondency and stagnation of mind. They are amply supplied with books and slates in their cells, independently of attendance at the school, and some of them have made considerable proficiency in arithmetic during their confinement."

*Labour.*—Thirty prisoners work at a time on the treadwheel; two thirds on and one third off, which gives each prisoner 20 minutes work and 10 minutes rest every half hour. The power is used to grind whiting stone. Prisoners are employed preparing rushes for candles, mat-making, teasing hair, and sewing books for bookbinders, also making shoes and clothes for the prison use. The profits from the manufactory for the last year were 189*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*

*Books.*—I examined the various prison books, and found them properly entered. The expenditure is checked as usual by the magistrates. All the provisions, with the exception of potatoes, are supplied by contract.

*Observations.*—There are at present only 29 cells certified for separate confinement; but the effect of the separate system, so far as it has been carried out, is satisfactory. It will be observed in the above table that a very large proportion of the prisoners (706 out of 862) are strangers not residing in the east riding. 564 of this number were committed as vagrants. This class of prisoners is generally the most troublesome; but the comparatively small number of prison punishments (323) during the year speaks well for the discipline.

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HALIFAX.—DEBTORS PRISON FOR THE WEST RIDING OF YORK.

[Visited 14th November.]

Number of debtors on the day of inspection, 6.
Average daily number, 17.
Number during the year, 355.

The buildings were in good repair, and the prison was clean and in good order.

The bedding is sufficient ; but I recommend that the debtors be allowed sheets.

The diet is sufficient and of good quality. The daily cost for each debtor, though still very high (5*d.*), is 1*d.* per day less than the preceding year.

The prisoners were all in good health. The chaplain performs one full service on Sunday, and reads prayers in the prison three times a week. He also superintends the instruction imparted by the Governor.

Punishments during the year for offences against the prison rules :—

J. W. Smoking. 4 hours solitary.
J. S. Smoking and abusive language. One night solitary.
A. W. Smoking. 6 hours solitary.
D. O. Abusive language and general bad conduct, while being searched. 2 days solitary.
J. O. Abusive language and disorderly when being searched. One night solitary.

*Observations.*—A bath has been built, and other alterations have been made since the last inspection. A chaplain has been appointed. Smoking is prohibited ; and the debtors are now required to clean their rooms and yards.

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## HULL.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Visited 18th October.]

There were 106 males and 20 females in confinement (including debtors) at the time of my visit. The interior of the prison, especially the female side, was clean and orderly. The official diet was adopted in this prison in January 1850. I examined the several articles of food, and found them of good quality.

The general health of the prisoners is represented to be very good.

There was no schoolmaster, but the chaplain informed me that the magistrates were about to appoint one. The chaplain attends daily from two to five, and conducts the school. He states :—

"The school for the men I have still kept up, but not to the same extent as before. None but those who have desired to come, and have been considered entitled to the privilege (according to the rules), have been allowed to attend. This has reduced the numbers very considerably, but it has enabled me to keep for a longer time those who have attended. In addition to the school on the week-days, I have all the boys every Sunday from 9 o'clock till chapel time to read the New Testament, and repeat and be examined in the Church Catechism."

The matron teaches the females five afternoons in the week, and reports favourably of the progress of those who have attended for some length of time. Many of them, she states, are very thankful for the interest taken in their behalf, and the pains bestowed upon them.

The degree of education possessed by 151 males and 36 females in the prison between the 1st July and the 16th October was as follows:—

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Could read and write well | 32 | 6 | 38 |
| „ read and write imperfectly | 62 | 10 | 72 |
| „ neither read nor write | 57 | 20 | 77 |
| | 151 | 36 | 187 |

Their respective ages were:—

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under 20 | 51 | 6 | 57 |
| Between 20 and 40 | 78 | 22 | 100 |
| Above 40 | 22 | 8 | 30 |
| | 151 | 36 | 187 |

The oldest man in the above list was 77; the oldest female 60; the youngest male 11; female 12.

The chaplain states:—

"One lad of 13 years of age, charged with 'housebreaking,' had been brought up well. He had attended church and the Sunday school regularly, and had every attention paid to him by a kind mother and religious friends. He confessed, with much sorrow, that he never would have been led into the crimes he had committed had he not been induced by some companions, older than himself, to read such books as Jack Sheppard, Dick Turpin, and others of that description."

Of the 187 prisoners above referred to, 59 were natives of the town of Hull, 74 were from other parts of England, 25 were Irish, 12 Scotch, 3 Germans, 1 Dutch, 1 born at Gibraltar, 1 at the Mauritius, 1 Prussian, 1 Swede, 3 New York, 5 Russians, and 1 from Guernsey.

The punishments awarded for prison offences were:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Loss of supper | 327 |
| Solitary confinement from 1 to 3 days | 174 |

A prisoner was sentenced by the magistrates to 14 days solitary confinement for an assault on one of the principal officers.

The prisoners sentenced to hard labour are worked on the tread-wheel. The following employments are carried on within the prison: mat-making, cooperage, basket-making, picking oakum, grinding whiting; tailors and shoemakers are also employed making clothes and shoes for the use of the prison and the lunatic asylum. The books being in possession of the Governor, who was seriously ill, I was not able to ascertain the profits of the manufactory or the average cost of each prisoner; but the Deputy Governor considered the profits to be greater than that of the previous year, and the cost of each prisoner to be about the same.

*Debtors.*—The debtors confined in this prison addressed a petition to the Secretary of State in August last, complaining of their accommodation and treatment. I inquired into the grievances complained of, and made a special report on the subject to the Secretary of State, with the following recommendations:—

1st. That the ventilation of the sleeping-cells should be improved, by making an opening over the door of each cell into the passage.

2d. A stove to be placed in the lower passage, with circular gratings to the upper floor, to air the sleeping-cells.

3d. The buildings in the debtors' wing to be carried out to the same extent as the female ward, and a room to be built in which debtors may be allowed to see their friends under proper restrictions; a watercloset also to be built for the convenience of the debtors after the yard doors are locked.

*Observations.*—The laxity of discipline which was observable in this prison may be attributed to the Governor's very bad state of health. He was constantly unable to attend to his duties in the prison, and was unwilling to delegate the necessary authority to the Deputy Governor. I find the following entries in his journal:—

"From October 21 to January 24, unable to make any visitations, but attended, so far as my strength allowed, to the duties of the office."

I found only one entry made in the journal from the 4th to the 19th of January. In the early part of the month of March the entries were again irregular; and the last entry (dated 10th April) is to the following effect:—

"Too weak to attend to my duties in the prison."

I communicated with the visiting magistrates on the subject, and a new Governor has been appointed, the late Governor being permitted to retire on a pension.

## LEEDS.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected 16th October 1851.]

The number of prisoners in confinement at the time of my visit was 279, as follows :—

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For trial | 54 | 21 | 75 |
| Convicted at assizes or sessions | 62 | 25 | 87 |
| Summarily convicted | 56 | 6 | 62 |
| Government convicts | 55 | — | 55 |
| | 227 | 52 | 279 |

Annexed are tables showing :—

1. The daily average number in custody for each of the years since the gaol was opened.
2. The number of prisoners committed for the various offences in each year since the gaol was opened.
3. The terms of imprisonment in each year.
4. The age of prisoners tried at the sessions during the year 1850-51.
5. The state of instruction of prisoners tried at the sessions during the year.
6. Age of prisoners under summary conviction.
7. State of instruction of prisoners under summary conviction.
8. The number of prisoners committed to the prison during the year who have been previously committed.
9. Particulars of the prisoners who were confined in the prison when the census was taken, 31st March 1851.

I found the prison clean and orderly, and the buildings in good repair. The following alterations and additions have been made in the prison since the last report :—

Wrought-iron bars have been fixed to the cell windows in the male prison ; the doors of 50 additional cells have been lined with iron. A speaking tube, and bell, has been fixed, communicating with the Governor's house from the interior of the prison. Two hard-labour cranks have been put up in the prison.

*Diet.*—The surgeon considers the diet sufficient. I examined the several articles of food, and found them of good quality. The cost per head was about 3*d.*

*Health.*—The health of the prisoners was represented to be good. The surgeon states :—

" They generally improve in health,—in some instances surprisingly, —while in prison. Three deaths have occurred during the year.

"A. F., a female prisoner, had only been 3 weeks in custody; died of fever after 3 days illness, caused, it is supposed, by privation and want.

"F. R., a convict, died of consumption, hastened by disappointment at the unfavourable result of the exertions made by his friends to obtain his pardon.

"J. W., a convict, died of serous effusion on the brain.

"Two prisoners, both females, have been pardoned on medical grounds."

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain states:—

"I perform two services on Sunday, and preach a sermon in the morning, and daily service at 8 A.M.; a selection from the Liturgy, with the Psalms of the day, a portion of Scripture, and singing of hymns. On two days in the week, some of the prisoners, chiefly Government convicts, who do not assemble in class for school, remain in the chapel after service, where they read to the schoolmaster, after which I lecture them catechetically on a portion of Scripture or of the Church Catechism. The other prisoners, who assemble in class, are occasionally visited by me in school, and at such times I catechize them in the Scripture lesson of the week. Throughout the week I visit the prisoners in their cells, and endeavour to speak a word in season as I have opportunity.

"The Lord's Supper has been administered four times in the year. The average number of communicants has been 16. The candidates are carefully instructed both collectively and in their cells. In my private interviews with them they have an opportunity of asking instruction on any point in which they require assistance. On these occasions I examine them very closely, so as to be clearly satisfied that they understand the nature of the ordinance, and have the requirements necessary to a profitable attendance upon it. The good effects of this preparation are seen in the solemn and devout demeanour of the candidates at the time of communion. The suppressed sobs of most of them are an evidence of the deeply affecting nature of the ordinance. A satisfactory proof that the candidates, generally speaking, do not offer themselves from any improper motives, is furnished by the fact that an instance of a candidate being rejected is very rare; though on each occasion there have always been a number who withdrew themselves after instruction, and these have invariably been the men whom I would have myself advised to defer communion till next time.

"The duties of the schoolmasters have been discharged to my satisfaction. The convict schoolmaster teaches from cell to cell, and those who are backward in education receive the largest share of attention. The progress which the prisoners make often fills me with surprise. It is no uncommon thing for a man who on his reception knew not a letter in the alphabet to be able to read and write very tolerably within the short period of three months."

The borough prisoners are assembled in school, and receive about 3 hours instruction in the week. Their improvement is represented as being by no means as satisfactory as that of the convicts. This may, I think, be attributed to the mixed system in operation with this class of prisoners. They have

no opportunity of *thinking upon* the instruction and friendly counsel imparted to them, as they are taken out of their cells to be employed in association so soon as they come out of school, or their interview with the chaplain is at an end.

With reference to the female prisoners, the chaplain observes :—

"They do not manifest improvement to the same extent as the male prisoners. The advantages of education are not, I think, so fully appreciated by them ; and if there be not an inclination to learn, no amount of zeal on the part of the teacher will be able to overcome this obstacle."

The following tables will show the degree of education of the 1,320 prisoners (exclusive of Government convicts) who have been in this prison during the year :—

| | None. | Very little. | Imperfectly. | Tolerably. | Well. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Read - - | 441 | 130 | 561 | 159 | 29 | 1,320 |
| Write - - | 744 | 138 | 382 | 41 | 15 | 1,320 |

Of this number 1,027 had no knowledge whatever of arithmetic.

The knowledge of Scripture and Church catechism was as follows :—

Knowledge of Scripture.

| | |
|---|---|
| Considerable - - - - | 11 |
| Some - - - - - | 115 |
| Very little - - - | 656 |
| None - - - - | 538 |
| | 1,320 |

Church Catechism.

| | |
|---|---|
| Complete - - - - | 23 |
| Commandments - - - - - | 37 |
| Creed and Lord's Prayer - - - | 861 |
| Lord's Prayer only - - - | 275 |
| Not even Lord's Prayer - - - | 124 |
| | 1,320 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Had attended both Sunday and day schools - - | 584 |
| „ Sunday school only - - - | 117 |
| „ day school only - - - | 235 |
| „ never went to school - - | 384 |
| | 1,320 |

*Labour.*—Prisoners are generally employed, 16 at the time, to pump water by crank machinery, for the use of the prison; but the well was dry at the time of my visit. The only hard labour, therefore, was supplied by two cranks, used principally for vagrants. The following trades are carried on within the prison:—tailors, shoemakers, joiners, weavers, mat-makers, and bookbinders. Prisoners are also employed picking oakum and wool, picking and preparing silk, and winding fancy wools. The females are employed knitting and at needle-work.

The profits of the manufactory for the last year were:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Profitable work - - - - - - | 1,102 | 18 | 0 |
| Estimated value of labour done for the prison - - - - - | 344 | 7 | 0 |
| | 1,447 | 5 | 0 |

*Discipline.*—The general conduct of the prisoners is represented to have been good. The number of punishments during the year was 425. Two prisoners (both convicts) were punished for offences of a grave character. The rest were minor offences against the prison rules. A large proportion of these offences were committed by boys. The two convicts referred to in the last report as having effected their escape from the prison were retaken, and having undergone the prescribed period of probation in separate confinement, have been removed to the public works.

The Governor considers the two hard-labour cranks have had a deterring effect with the class for which they are principally used, (the vagrants). The number of committals during the year 1851 shows a decrease of 49 as compared with the previous year; but, notwithstanding this *decrease* in the committals, the average number in custody shows an *increase* of 26 over the year 1850. This apparant anomaly is explained by the fact, that there have been a greater number of prisoners committed during the year *for long periods*, which swells the average.

The cases for the assizes and sessions during the year 1851 show an increase of 46 over the previous year. The decrease in the *committals* which is to be found in the number of summary convictions cannot, therefore, be received as evidence of any diminution of crime. On the contrary, if we look to the nature of the offences, we find an increase, by no means inconsiderable, in serious cases. The committals also show an increase as regards the female and juvenile offenders.

The following table shows the number and character of the committals for the years 1850 and 1851.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1850: | | | |
| Assizes and sessions | 282 | 88 | 370 |
| Summary convictions | 693 | 155 | 848 |
| Discharged on examination | 128 | 23 | 151 |
| Total | 1,103 | 266 | 1,369 |
| 1851: | | | |
| Assizes and sessions | 308 | 108 | 416 |
| Summary convictions | 624 | 151 | 775 |
| Discharged on examination | 109 | 20 | 129 |
| | 1,041 | 279 | 1,320 |

*Books and Accounts.*—The prison books are properly kept. The accounts are examined and checked by the auditor for the borough and by the finance committee, and are paid quarterly.

*Observations.*—Two female prisoners made complaints against the matron. As the visiting justices had other complaints against this officer under investigation, I wrote to them, referring the particulars for their inquiry. The matron has since been dismissed.

I called attention to the imperfect ventilation in the hospital rooms, and also recommended that a proper dead-house be built.

In consequence of the scarcity of water during the summer (the well having become dry), the prisoners were bathed monthly instead of fortnightly. The health of the prisoners was not affected by this arrangement.

The state of the prison was satisfactory; but it appears to me that in this as in some other prisons where the means exist of placing prisoners in separate confinement, *productive labour, with a view to make the prison, so far as possible, "self supporting,"* is made of too much importance. Employment is without doubt a very necessary element in the means of reformation, and there is no reason why it should not be made productive; but it is mistaken economy to sacrifice the system of separate confinement, merely to swell the profits of the manufactory.

Many trades may be pursued with equal and some with greater advantage by prisoners in their separate cells, and if all persons committed for short periods (except those who from medical or other special cause might be exempted) were,

as a general rule, placed in separate confinement, the labour and employment where association is indispensable might be followed by prisoners who had passed satisfactorily through a period of probation in separate confinement. Associated labour might thus not only be held out as a privilege to the well conducted, but would also assist the officers very materially in testing the character of the prisoners.

TABLE No. 1.—Showing the daily average Number in Custody for each of the Years since the Gaol was opened.

| | Year ending 30th September 1848. | Year ending 30th September 1849. | Year ending 30th September 1850. | Year ending 30th September 1851. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males | 125·01 | 160·10 | 169·39 | 185·02 |
| Females | 31·54 | 31·43 | 35·13 | 47·29 |
| Total of borough prisoners | 156·55 | 191·53 | 204·52 | 232·31 |
| Convicts | 12·93 | 62·79 | 73·08 | 71·47 |
| Total | 169·48 | 254·32 | 277·60 | 303·78 |

TABLE No. 2.—Showing the Number of Prisoners committed for the various Offences in each of the Years since the Gaol was opened.

| Offences. | Year ending 30th September 1848. | | | Year ending 30th September 1849. | | | Year ending 30th September 1850. | | | Year ending 30th September 1851. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Summary convictions: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Courts-martial | 2 | – | 2 | 4 | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Deserters | 26 | – | 26 | 25 | – | 25 | 20 | – | 20 | 13 | – | 13 |
| Breach of Revenue Laws | 3 | – | 3 | 1 | – | 1 | 9 | – | 9 | 11 | 7 | 18 |
| Under the Bastardy Laws | 26 | – | 26 | 16 | – | 16 | 9 | – | 9 | 17 | – | 17 |
| Vagrant Act | 32 | 94 | 126 | 63 | 67 | 130 | 61 | 26 | 87 | 94 | 43 | 137 |
| Malicious Trespass Act | 26 | 13 | 39 | 26 | 7 | 33 | 37 | 6 | 43 | 24 | 7 | 31 |
| Larceny Act | 14 | 1 | 15 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 4 | – | 4 | 2 | – | 2 |
| Juv. Offenders Act | 21 | 3 | 24 | 27 | 5 | 32 | 37 | – | 37 | 51 | 4 | 55 |
| Local Police Act | 147 | 32 | 179 | 153 | 50 | 203 | 171 | 84 | 255 | 133 | 52 | 185 |
| For assaults | 154 | 20 | 174 | 164 | 13 | 177 | 176 | 27 | 203 | 162 | 18 | 180 |
| Want of sureties | 1 | – | 1 | 6 | – | 6 | 29 | 2 | 31 | 21 | 5 | 26 |
| Other summary convictions | 27 | 1 | 28 | 30 | 2 | 32 | 20 | 5 | 25 | 17 | 4 | 21 |
| As reputed thieves | 146 | 42 | 188 | 153 | 19 | 172 | 120 | 5 | 125 | 79 | 10 | 89 |
| Total summary convictions | 625 | 206 | 831 | 673 | 164 | 837 | 693 | 155 | 848 | 624 | 150 | 774 |
| Prisoners for sessions | 218 | 47 | 265 | 195 | 42 | 237 | 250 | 77 | 327 | 241 | 93 | 334 |
| „ assizes | 14 | 4 | 18 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 48 | 11 | 59 |
| Prisoners received from Wakefield | 12 | 4 | 16 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Do. York | 24 | 8 | 32 | 26 | 7 | 33 | 24 | 10 | 34 | 20 | 4 | 24 |
| Prisoners for examination | 6 | 2 | 8 | 111 | 18 | 129 | 128 | 23 | 151 | 109 | 20 | 129 |
| Debtors | – | – | – | 35 | 1 | 36 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total borough prisoners | 899 | 271 | 1,170 | 1,047 | 235 | 1,282 | 1,103 | 266 | 1,369 | 1,042 | 278 | 1,320 |
| Convicts | 50 | – | 50 | 104 | – | 104 | 84 | – | 84 | 57 | – | 57 |
| Total | 949 | 271 | 1,220 | 1,151 | 235 | 1,386 | 1,187 | 266 | 1,453 | 1,099 | 278 | 1,377 |

TABLE No. 3.—Showing the Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners under Summary Conviction, and the Sentences or other results of the Trials of Prisoners at Assizes and Sessions in each of the years since the opening of the Gaol.

| | The year ending 30th September 1848. | | | | | | The year ending 30th September 1849. | | | | | | The year ending 30th September 1850. | | | | | | The year ending 30th September 1851. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Summary Convictions. | | | Assizes and Sessions. | | | Summary Convictions. | | | Assizes and Sessions. | | | Summary Convictions. | | | Assizes and Sessions. | | | Summary Convictions. | | | Assizes and Sessions. | | |
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Acquitted at the bar | – | – | – | 26 | 9 | 35 | – | – | – | 35 | 5 | 40 | – | – | – | 37 | 14 | 51 | – | – | – | 45 | 15 | 60 |
| No bills found | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | 4 | 3 | 7 | – | – | – | 11 | 10 | 21 | – | – | – | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| Not prosecuted | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Acquitted as insane | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| No appearance | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | 4 |
| Bailed in Court to appear to take their trials at a subsequent tribunal | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Imprisoned under 14 days | 179 | 36 | 215 | 1 | – | 1 | 205 | 69 | 274 | – | – | – | 189 | 74 | 263 | – | – | – | 180 | 68 | 248 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| " 14 days and under 1 month | 106 | 43 | 149 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 116 | 20 | 136 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 110 | 29 | 139 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 94 | 15 | 109 | – | – | – |
| " 1 month and under 2 mos. | 158 | 90 | 248 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 167 | 59 | 226 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 193 | 42 | 235 | 15 | 4 | 19 | 155 | 46 | 201 | 11 | 4 | 15 |
| " 2 months and under 3 " | 84 | 24 | 108 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 82 | 8 | 90 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 83 | 9 | 92 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 76 | 10 | 86 | 20 | 9 | 29 |
| " 3 " and under 6 " | 69 | 13 | 82 | 55 | 10 | 65 | 73 | 7 | 80 | 62 | 15 | 77 | 91 | 1 | 92 | 73 | 22 | 95 | 95 | 9 | 104 | 74 | 24 | 98 |
| " 6 " and under 1 year | 2 | – | 2 | 62 | 17 | 79 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 39 | 7 | 46 | 5 | – | 5 | 52 | 10 | 62 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 64 | 26 | 90 |
| " 1 year and under 2 " | – | – | – | 31 | 7 | 38 | – | – | – | 23 | 2 | 25 | – | – | – | 28 | 2 | 30 | – | – | – | 29 | 6 | 35 |
| " 2 years and upwards | – | – | – | 6 | 1 | 7 | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 6 | – | 6 |
| " unlimited terms | 27 | – | 27 | – | – | – | 26 | – | 26 | 2 | – | 2 | 22 | – | 22 | – | – | – | 15 | – | 15 | – | – | – |
| Shipped, fined, or discharged on sureties | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | – | 4 | – | – | – |
| Transported 7 years | – | – | – | 6 | 1 | 7 | – | – | – | 16 | 2 | 18 | – | – | – | 15 | 5 | 20 | – | – | – | 22 | 5 | 27 |
| " 10 years | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | – | – | – | 8 | 2 | 10 | – | – | – | 4 | 3 | 7 | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| " 14 years | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| " 15 years | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | 625 | 206 | 831 | 216 | 55 | 271 | 673 | 164 | 837 | 211 | 42 | 253 | 693 | 155 | 848 | 247 | 79 | 326 | 625 | 149 | 774 | 289 | 96 | 385 |
| Average number of days in which each prisoner was confined | 48 days. | | | | | | 71 days. | | | | | | 69 days. | | | | | | 80 days. | | | | | |

TABLE No. 4.—Showing the Ages of Prisoners tried at the Sessions during the Year.

| | Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. | | Prisoners under 17 Years of Age. | | Total Adult and Juvenile. | | Grand Total of both Sexes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | |
| Under 12 years of age | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 12 years and under 14 | — | — | 6 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| 14 years and under 17 | — | — | 21 | 7 | 21 | 7 | 28 |
| 17 years and under 21 | 79 | 23 | — | — | 79 | 23 | 102 |
| 21 years and under 30 | 100 | 29 | — | — | 100 | 29 | 129 |
| 30 years and under 45 | 52 | 27 | — | — | 52 | 27 | 79 |
| 45 years and under 60 | 11 | 5 | — | — | 11 | 5 | 16 |
| 60 years and upwards | 2 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Total | 244 | 85 | 28 | 8 | 272 | 93 | 365 |

TABLE No. 5.—Showing the degrees of Instruction of Prisoners tried at Sessions during the Year.

| | Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. | | Prisoners under 17 Years of Age. | | Total Adult and Juvenile. | | Grand Total of both Sexes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | |
| Can neither read nor write | 54 | 38 | 9 | 2 | 63 | 40 | 103 |
| Can read only | 62 | 29 | 9 | 3 | 71 | 32 | 103 |
| Can read and write, but imperfectly | 118 | 18 | 10 | 3 | 128 | 21 | 149 |
| Can read and write well | 10 | — | — | — | 10 | — | 10 |
| Superior education | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 244 | 85 | 28 | 8 | 272 | 93 | 365 |

TABLE No. 6.—Showing the Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction during the Year.

| | Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. | | Prisoners under 17 Years of Age. | | Total Adult and Juvenile. | | Grand Total of both Sexes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | |
| Under 12 years of age | — | — | 13 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 15 |
| 12 years and under 14 | — | — | 35 | 1 | 35 | 1 | 36 |
| 14 years and under 17 | — | — | 46 | 10 | 46 | 10 | 56 |
| 17 years and under 21 | 96 | 16 | — | — | 96 | 16 | 112 |
| 21 years and under 30 | 225 | 47 | — | — | 225 | 47 | 272 |
| 30 years and under 45 | 133 | 49 | — | — | 134 | 48 | 182 |
| 45 years and under 60 | 62 | 20 | — | — | 62 | 20 | 82 |
| 60 years and upwards | 14 | 5 | — | — | 14 | 5 | 19 |
| Total | 530 | 137 | 94 | 13 | 624 | 150 | 774 |

TABLE No. 7.—Showing the degrees of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Conviction during the Year.

| | Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. | | Prisoners under 17 Years of Age. | | Total Adult and Juvenile. | | Grand Total of both Sexes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | |
| Can neither read nor write | 140 | 53 | 54 | 9 | 194 | 62 | 256 |
| Can read only | 111 | 59 | 26 | 3 | 137 | 62 | 199 |
| Can read and write imperfectly | 266 | 25 | 14 | 1 | 280 | 26 | 306 |
| Can read and write well | 11 | — | — | — | 11 | — | 11 |
| Superior education | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| Total | 530 | 137 | 94 | 13 | 624 | 150 | 774 |

TABLE No. 8.—Showing the Number of previous Committals of Prisoners who have been committed to this Prison during the Year.

| | Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. | | Prisoners under 17 Years of Age. | | Total Adult and Juvenile. | | Grand Total of both Sexes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | |
| Twice in this prison | 136 | 36 | 22 | 2 | 158 | 38 | 196 |
| Three times in this prison | 51 | 20 | 9 | — | 60 | 20 | 80 |
| Four times in this prison | 28 | 8 | 3 | — | 31 | 8 | 39 |
| Upwards of four times in this prison | 31 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 34 | 7 | 41 |
| Total | 246 | 70 | 37 | 3 | 283 | 73 | 356 |

TABLE No. 9.—Sundry Particulars of the Prisoners who were in Custody at the Date of the Census, 31st March 1851.

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number who had attended Sunday schools— | | | |
| As scholars | 166 | 30 | 196 |
| As teachers | 26 | 4 | 30 |
| Did not attend Sunday school | 60 | 13 | 73 |
| Total | 252 | 47 | 299 |
| Where born?— | | | |
| In England | 214 | 31 | 245 |
| In Ireland | 30 | 14 | 44 |
| In Scotland | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Elsewhere | 4 | — | 4 |
| Total | 252 | 47 | 299 |
| Ages— | | | |
| From 10 to 15 | 11 | — | 11 |
| From 15 to 21 | 90 | 14 | 104 |
| From 21 to 30 | 104 | 18 | 122 |
| Above 30 | 47 | 15 | 62 |
| Total | 252 | 47 | 299 |
| Married, single, &c.— | | | |
| Single | 186 | 22 | 208 |
| Married | 63 | 16 | 79 |
| Widowers or widows | 3 | 9 | 12 |
| Total | 252 | 47 | 299 |

## NORTHALLERTON HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE NORTH RIDING.

[Inspected 12th August 1851.]

Since the last visit of an inspector of prisons, the following alterations have been made.

The cells in the new wing have been certified for separate confinement, and are now occupied.

An amended dietary has been introduced.

A schoolmaster has been appointed.

On the day of inspection there were 153 male and 47 female prisoners. The greatest number at one time during the year was,—182 males and 45 females; total 227. The average number was,—141 males, 36 females; total 177. The whole number committed during the year was,—1,435 males and 408 females; total 1,843. Comparatively few belong to the North Riding. A large proportion are vagrants. There were 82 vagrants on the day of inspection.

Extensive alterations were still being made. The most important is a large addition to the female side of the prison.

The clothing and bedding were sufficient, and the food of good quality.

The prison is represented to be very healthy. Diarrhœa and typhus amongst the prisoners was very prevalent in the old prison, but they have been free from any epidemic or prevailing disease since the occupation of the new buildings.

The chaplain states, he performs two full services with one sermon every Sunday, and reads prayers (a selection from the Liturgy) daily. He sees prisoners in his own room, and occasionally visits them in their cells.

The school hours are from 10 to 12, and 2 to 3.30; but the schoolmaster having other duties to perform in the prison, the instruction is constantly interfered with. The school has only lately been established, and this interruption, I have reason to believe, will shortly be remedied.

There is a sufficient library, at the disposal of the chaplain.

The number of punishments for prison offences during the year was,—292 males and 38 females; total 330.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are worked on the treadwheel, which is about to be enlarged. They also work at the cranks to pump up the water. Some are employed as tailors and shoemakers, and knitting stockings for the use of the prison; but there is much difficulty in procuring any sort of work in the neighbourhood, they are not therefore kept fully employed, though there has been much improvement in this respect.

All prisoners are under supervision when associated, and silence is strictly enforced.

The Governor was absent on the day I visited the prison; but I found the wards and cells clean and in good order. The ventilation of the separate cells is good. They are warmed in winter on Haden's principle. The Deputy Governor informed me, the temperature was from 54 to 60 in winter, and about 65 in summer. I found many of the waterclosets out of order, the water not being properly laid on. The attention of the Deputy Governor was directed to this, as well as to some ashpits, which I recommended to be removed from the female airing yard.

There were 25 male and 5 female transports awaiting removal. A convict, under sentence of transportation for seven years, attempted to escape a few days prior to my visit, by breaking through the outer wall of his cell during the day time. The breach in the wall was accidentally discovered by the schoolmaster. The warder in charge of the ward must have been very careless and remiss in his duty.

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WAKEFIELD HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE WEST RIDING.

[Visited 11th November.]

Number of Prisoners at the time of my visit :—

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For trial | 61 | 14 | 75 |
| Convicted at assizes or sessions | 179 | 21 | 200 |
| Summary convictions:— | | | |
| | Male. | Female. | |
| Assaults | 74 | 3 | |
| Vagrants | 80 | 29 | |
| Game Laws | 21 | — | |
| Bastardy | 11 | — | |
| Larceny | 9 | — | |
| Juvenile Offenders Act | 20 | 2 | |
| Other misdemeanants | 57 | 5 | |
| | 272 | 39 | 311 |
| Government transports | - | - | 382 |
| Total | - | - | 968 |

I found the prison clean and in good order throughout, and the buildings in good repair.

The clothing, bedding, and diet are sufficient. I examined the several articles of food, they were good and wholesome.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The average cost of each prisoner during the year was | £16 | 11 | 7 |
| Deduct average earnings | 3 | 9 | 6 |
| Net average cost | £13 | 2 | 1 |

*Health.*—The general health of the prisoners is represented to be very good

At the time of my visit there were under medical treatment

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Prisoners belonging to the West Riding - | 15 | 11 |
| Government transports - - - | 3 | — |

Of the West Riding prisoners *334* were treated in the infirmaries, during the year, the proportion of sick to the number of prisoners being 3 per cent.

Six of these cases terminated fatally.

The surgeon in his report states: —

"No connexion could be traced between the diseases which have occurred, and the locality or state of the buildings, or the discipline and employment of the prisoners."

Two cases of suicide had occurred since the last report; in neither case had any symptons of despondency or undue mental action been observed. The act appeared to be the result of a sudden impulse. *J.K.* had been about 8 months in the prison, and *H.W.* about 9 weeks. Both cases occurred in the month of October *1850.*

There had been several cases of small pox, but only one where the infection was taken in the prison. This was a prisoner employed to attend the sick; he had been vaccinated, and had it very mildly.

The surgeon of the convict department states that he considers the ventilation defective in quality but not in quantity; he considers the air too dry, and therefore likely to be injurious where a tendency to tubercular disease exists. The prisoners generally gain in weight.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The usual weekly and daily services are performed by the chaplains; the prisoners are seen by them in private once a month, and are also seen in passing once a week, to afford them an opportunity of requesting a special visit if desired. They are frequently catechised and examined by the chaplains, and the progress made by the prisoners is represented to be satisfactory. "Prisoners "unable to read when they were admitted have in the course "of a few months learned to read the Bible well, and to write "fairly, and in some instances to work arithmetic as far as "the rule of three."

The following tables give the age, employment, and weekly earnings of 138 prisoners committed for trial at the last sessions, being the result of inquiries made by the chaplain with a view to see how far want of work and real poverty may have caused them to fall into crime.

WEEKLY Earnings of 138 Prisoners at the time they were committed for Trial.

| Earnings. | Fully employed. | Partially employed. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under 10*s.* | 8 | 4 | |
| 10*s.* and under 15*s.* | 23 | 10 | |
| 15*s.* and under 20*s.* | 27 | 10 | |
| 20*s.* and under 25*s.* | 15 | 5 | |
| Above 25*s.* | 6 | 5 | |
| Total | 79 | 34 | 113 |
| Unemployed for two months and more | | | 25 |
| | | | 138 |

AGE and Employment of the above 138 Prisoners.

| Trades. | 16 and under. | Under 25. | 25 and under 35. | 35 and under 50. | 50 and under 70. | Above 70. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cutler | 1 | 10 | 3 | 1 | – | – | 15 |
| Collier | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | – | – | 7 |
| Engineer | – | 4 | 1 | – | – | – | 5 |
| Factory | 2 | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | 5 |
| Joiner | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | 4 |
| Shoemaker | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 2 |
| Tailor | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 3 |
| Weaver | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | – | – | 6 |
| Woolcomber | – | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | 5 |
| Other trades | 3 | 15 | 8 | 8 | 2 | – | 36 |
| Labourers | 2 | 18 | 13 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 50 |
| | | | | | | | 138 |

*Punishments.*—The punishments for offences against the prison rules were of the ordinary character, the number during the year was 663.

*Labour and Employment.*—The prisoners are all kept constantly employed, either in their separate cells or under the close superintendence of an officer. The average value per head of work done by the prisoners was 3*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* The total profits from the manufactory, 1,997*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*

*Observations.*—The new dietary for the West Riding prisoners, referred to in the late inspector's last report, had been more than 12 months in use at the time of my visit, and I am enabled to speak favourably of its effects on the general health of the prisoners. An alteration in the quality of the bread, by the substitution of a coarser kind, was found to produce slight attacks of diarrhœa, and was therefore discontinued.

A drain in the female prison, which had been formerly complained of, has been relaid with tubular pipes, and the sewerage much improved.

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YORK CASTLE.

[Inspected August 12, 1851.]

The peculiar construction of this prison has been frequently commented upon by my predecessors, the former inspectors for the district, and Mr. Hill, in his fourteenth report, made several suggestions, with a view, so far as practicable, to diminish the evils arising from the defects in the building. A few only of these suggestions were adopted by the magistrates. Mr. Hill, in his last (16th) report, and in a letter addressed to the Secretary of State, dated 25th June 1850, says, adverting to the suggestions above referred to :—

"Under existing circumstances, however, I do not wish to press these recommendations, partly because I see no better prospect than heretofore of their being adopted, and partly because I think a better course is now open."

He then proceeds to recommend that the use of York Castle as a prison for criminals should be discontinued, and that it should be appropriated for debtors, a better classification of this class of prisoners being much required.

Many of the magistrates are averse to such an arrangement, and as the building has already cost the county about 200,000*l.*, they are naturally desirous to avoid any further outlay, especially as a very large sum has also been expended on the prison at Wakefield. The visiting justices are, however, quite alive to the disadvantages of the present system, and have now before them a simple and inexpensive plan for the construction of separate workshops, which I hope shortly to see carried out.

It has been stated that York Castle, being only used as a place of confinement for prisoners before trial, it is unnecessary to provide means of employment for men who cannot be compelled, and are therefore very unlikely to avail themselves of such means if placed within their reach; but it is required, by Act 4 Geo. 4. c. 64. s. 49., that "every prison shall contain "rooms and places properly fitted up for the exercise of "labour and industry;" and experience has proved that a very large proportion of prisoners committed for trial are anxious for some employment to relieve them from the irksome monotony of a prison life.

Moreover, convicted prisoners are frequently confined for some time in York Castle, and on the day the prison was

inspected by me the number of convicted prisoners far exceeded those for trial. The numbers were as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For trial | - | 18 |
| Convicted | - | 29 |
| Insane | - | 6—53 |
| Debtors, 1st class | - | 35 |
| „ 2d „ | - | 10 |
| „ 3d „ | - | 6—51 |
| | | 104 |

Of this number some few prisoners were employed in making and mending clothes for the use of the prison ; it is in contemplation to introduce shoemaking ; but at present, with the exception of those employed as above stated, and in cleaning the prison, the prisoners remain idle in the day rooms and airing yards, without any supervision. The effect of such a system is seen in the punishments, which are principally for quarrelling and for destroying prison property. The number of punishments for prison offences during the past year was only 139 ; the number of prisoners in confinement during that time was 789, the average number 156 ; but in the absence of proper supervision it is more than probable that many offences are committed with impunity.

I found the building in good repair, the cells and day rooms clean and in good order.

The clothing, bedding, and diet sufficient, and of good quality.

The prisoners were clean in their persons, and healthy ; the general health of the prisoners is represented to be very good, and to improve much while in prison.

The chaplain states :—

"I perform two full services on Sunday, with one sermon, and read prayers daily. I see each prisoner every fortnight, and make entries in the character book accordingly ; but as the prisoners confined here are generally for short periods only, and before trial, I have but little opportunity to acquire a knowledge of their characters."

The schoolmaster gives 4 hours each day to school instruction, he also performs general duties as a turnkey. The attendance at school (except by boys) is optional. The library books are distributed to those prisoners who attend school. The prison books are regularly kept and submitted to the visiting magistrates. The receipt and issue of provisions is checked by the delivery notes ; and all provisions, except the extras, are taken by contract.

Want of employment and proper supervision, and the habit of passing so many hours in bed, appear to be the great evils to be complained of in this prison; but, as I have before observed, the visiting magistrates are fully sensible of the disadvantages arising from such a system and I have much reason to hope, in the absence of all means of carrying out the separate system, that employment under proper superintendence will shortly be provided for all convicted prisoners, and for those prisoners committed for trial who are willing to work.

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YORK.—CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

I visited this prison twice (on the 13th August and 12th November), but found the Governor on both occasions very unwell, and quite unable to attend me; and as there was only one turnkey to perform all the duties of the prison, the inspection I was enabled to make was necessarily imperfect.

I found the buildings generally in good order, the wards and the persons of the prisoners clean.

Some of the untried prisoners complained of the insufficiency of the diet; and a convicted prisoner complained of the quality of the food, stating that "the meat and soup were unfit to eat." I examined the food, and found it good and wholesome.

There is no regular pattern for the prison clothing, but suits of clothing of various descriptions are purchased as they are required. Some of these appeared insufficient for the winter.

The general health of the prisoners is represented to be very good.

There is no schoolmaster; but the chaplain assembles all the prisoners in school once a week. He also issues books from the library (which is very small) to the prisoners who apply to him.

Breaking stones is the only employment of any sort carried on within the prison. There is no classification whatever, and the prisoners are very seldom under the superintendence of an officer.

The number of punishments for prison offences during the year was 68; but where there is so little supervision, this cannot be received as evidence of the good conduct of the prisoners.

The number of prisoners, on the occasion of my first visit to the prison (13th August), was 40; on the second visit (12th November), 45. The number committed during the year was 512.

The milk and bread alone are provided by contract; all the other provisions are purchased by the matron (the Governor's

mother), who also cooks and issues the food. The cost of each prisoner for food is 4*d.* per day. On my second visit to the prison I was accompanied by two magistrates, when I had an opportunity of making several suggestions, which they undertook to lay before the other magistrates with a view to their being adopted. I therefore withhold any further remarks on the discipline of this prison until these suggestions have been considered by the magistrates and town council.

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YORK.—CITY POLICE CELLS.

There are 4 cells, which are not only insufficient, but are ill-adapted for the purpose. They are badly situated in the Fish Market; and the ventilation is still defective, notwithstanding the improvements referred to in the last report by the late Inspector.

It is in contemplation to build a new police station, with suitable cells. A very eligible site, the property of the corporation, was pointed out to me as likely to be given up for the purpose.

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# SEVENTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

# INSPECTORS

APPOINTED,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

# PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

## III.—SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1852.

1495

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# SEVENTEENTH REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

## III.—SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SPENCER HORATIO WALPOLE,
*Secretary of State for the Home Department.*

SIR, Westbourne Street, 15th March 1852.

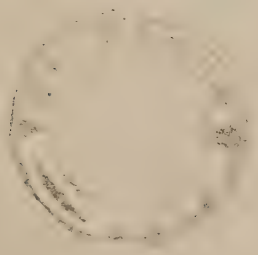
I BEG leave to submit to you my Annual Report upon the state of the Prisons in the District under my Inspection, in conformity with the provisions of the 5th and 6th William IV., cap. 38.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
JOHN G. PERRY,
*Inspector of Prisons.*

# REPORTS ON PRISONS

IN THE

# SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT



# REPORTS ON PRISONS

IN THE

# SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

### HEREFORD—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

A VERY full account of the construction of the prison having been given in the last Report, it is only necessary to specify a few alterations that have been made since that time.

The want of a schoolroom having been much felt, a small room has been built for that purpose in the yard where the crank mill is situated. In this, as will be seen below, the schoolmaster instructs one prisoner at a time, in the intervals of labour. The furnace-room in the B division, which was very insecure, has been rendered fire-proof, and more accessible than formerly. Two cells in the A division, which were too small to be certified, have been thrown into one, for the accommodation of a turnkey, whose former room has been given to the chaplain. By this means the chaplain's former room has been given up to the extra wardsman whom it has been found necessary to appoint. Stoptaps have been applied to the reservoir, by which the supply of water can be regularly maintained, and it is rendered unnecessary to employ the prisoners to pump water on Sunday mornings. Several pipes which formerly projected from the walls, and thus facilitated escape, have been inserted in the brickwork, and several other alterations of a similar kind have been made, to increase the security of the prison. Bells have been put up to communicate from the debtors cells, at night, with the officer on duty in the hall. Gas lights have not yet been introduced, from an apprehension of the great expense that would attend the introduction of it into the cells. It appears from the estimate received from the gas fitter, that the fittings for the 66 cells, and the supply of the entire plant for the purpose, would cost 82*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; and by an estimate from the Gas

Company it appears that the supply required to maintain lights in all the cells from dusk to 9 o'clock, during the eight months from September to April (both inclusive), would be 126,324 cubic feet, which, at the unusually high price of 10*s.* per 1,000 feet, would amount to 53*l.* 13*s.* 6½*d.* per annum. The magistrates propose to adopt small oil lamps instead of gas; but I cannot join in recommending that expedient, as I am confident that they would not be approved in practice, and that they would be more dangerous as well as more expensive in the end. Gas lights have been placed in the debtors staircase, and in the staircase leading to the men's hospital. The hall has long been lighted with gas, as well as the passages of the criminal prison, so that the expense of introducing the main has been already incurred. The ventilation of the cells was long ago observed to be very imperfect, and it was discovered that the imperfection arose from the accumulation in each extracting aperture of a quantity of flue, impacted together like woollen felt, the slow accumulation of the dust arising from sweeping the cells. To avoid this in future the governor proposed that a grating on a new principle should be introduced, to admit of the air flues being cleaned from time to time. This alteration has been made throughout the prison, and the ventilation now acts regularly and well. The temperature is now nearly uniform throughout the prison; whereas formerly a difference of from 4° to 8° was not uncommon in adjoining cells, and a much larger difference in the more remote parts. The alteration consists in putting hinges to the perforated extracting plates.

The number of prisoners present on the last day of inspection are shown in the following list:—

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prisoners for Trial - - - - | 6 | — | 6 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - - | 44 | 7 | 51 |
| Summarily convicted - - - - | 18 | 6 | 24 |
| | 68 | 13 | 81 |

The particulars of the cases of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix.

*Cleanliness, &c.*—The cells and the persons of the prisoners had a cleanly appearance. The general arrangements for cleanliness are very sufficient. The new cells, twenty-four in number for males, and sixteen for females, have basins

in which the prisoners wash themselves. The remainder of the men are taken into the exercising yards, where washing places, partitioned off, are fitted up for them. The females are in like manner taken out by the matron to wash in their exercising yard, but they have no partitioned places for washing. The prisoners wash their feet once a week, and have a warm bath once a month, or oftener, if necessary.

*Clothing and Bedding.*—Much additional prison clothing has been purchased within the last two years, and it is now considered very sufficient. All the untried as well as tried prisoners wear a prison dress; although the former, at their own request, would be allowed to wear their own. The untried dress is blue, that for the summarily convicted grey, and that for convicted felons blue and yellow. Convicted prisoners are required to wear masks, but the untried only if they wish for them. These are adopted here and in many other prisons under the idea that they will prevent mutual recognition; but I believe this to be a fallacy, an opinion in which I am supported by most of the practical people with whom I have conversed.

The bedding consists of a mattress, a rug, a blanket, and sheet, with a small pillow. The mattress is stuffed with cocoa nut fibre. More clothing is allowed if required. The bedding is inspected once a month, and necessary changes ordered as required. The sheet is washed once a month. I would suggest that two sheets be allowed to each bed, instead of one only, as at present.

*Diet.*—I inspected the food, and found it good. The dietary is that last recommended by the Secretary of State, and was adopted on the 10th of February 1850. As it was desirable to ascertain its effects on the condition of prisoners, the surgeon directed the closest observation to that subject, and the following table with which I have been favoured by that gentleman exhibits the effects of the old and new dietaries, respectively, on the weight of prisoners in the last six months of the former and the first six months of the latter. The period comprehended in these observations is manifestly too short to justify any very conclusive judgment; but it is thought right to insert the table for the purpose of satisfying the apprehensions of those who express fear that the new dietary in question is too indulgent to the prisoners, and that it exceeds by much what is absolutely needed for the maintenance of the health of those subjected to its operation.

## HEREFORD COUNTY GAOL.

TABLES to show the Effect of the New Government Dietary on the Weight of the Prisoners in the different Classes, as compared with that of the Dietary before in use, on a Period of Six Months each.

### TABLE No. I.

*The Old Dietary* for Six Months previous to 10th February 1850, when the new was introduced.

| No. of Prisoners committed. | Effect on their Weight. | Average. | Observations. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Class* 1. | | |
| 5 | 1 gained<br>4 lost | 1 lb.<br>1½ lb. | All these prisoners were females, and not put to work. |
| | *Class* 2. | | |
| 27 | 9 gained<br>16 lost<br>2 same. | 2¼ lbs.<br>2½ lbs.<br>— | Six were females (average 2 lbs. 5 ozs.)<br>Four females (average 2½ lbs.) |
| | *Class* 3 | | |
| 60 | 9 gained<br>43 lost<br>8 same. | 1½ lb.<br>2 lbs. 1 oz.<br>— | Two females (average 1 lb.)<br>Three females (average 2 lbs.) |
| | *Class* 4. | | |
| | 14 gained<br>18 lost<br>3 same. | 2½ lbs.<br>2 lbs. oz. | Five females (average 2 lbs.)<br>One female (1 lb.)<br>— |
| | *Class* 5. | | |
| 32 | 28 gained<br>2 lost<br>2 same. | 4½ lbs.<br>2 lbs.<br>— | No females. |

TABLE No. II.

*The New Dietary* for Six Months, from 10th February 1850, after it was introduced.

| No. of Prisoners committed. | Effect on their Weight. | Average. | Observations. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Class* 1. | | |
| 3 | 3 gained | 1 lb. | All females, and not therefore put to work. |
| | *Class* 2. | | |
| 53 | 2 gained | 1 lb. | One female (1 lb.) |
| | 46 lost | 6 lbs. 3 oz. | Six females (their average loss being 1 lb. 3 oz.) |
| | 5 same. | — | |
| | *Class* 3. | | |
| 33 | 4 gained | 2 lbs. | One female (1 lb.) |
| | 27 lost | 4 lbs. 2 oz. | One female (1 lb.) |
| | 2 same. | — | — |
| | *Class* 4. | | |
| 30 | 6 gained | 2 lbs. 2 oz. | No females. |
| | 21 lost | 5 lbs. | |
| | 3 same. | — | |
| | *Class* 5. | | |
| 66 | 50 gained | 5 lbs. | No females |
| | 11 lost | 4 lbs. | |
| | 5 same | — | |

N.B.—*The Old Dietary* (previous to 10th February 1850) was the old Government dietary, with 6oz. of bread daily in addition for prisoners of the 5th class, who, moreover, were not put to work before breakfast. *The New Dietary* (since 10th February 1850) is the new Government Dietary without alteration, though the prisoners of the 5th class are still not put to the mill before breakfast.

HENRY G. BULL, M.D.,
Surgeon to the Hereford County Gaol.

*Health.*—The surgeon attends daily, and sees all the prisoners twice a week, and he is sent for in case of any emergency. He always examines prisoners, before their admission, in the reception cells. He sees all prisoners in dark cells, or upon bread and water for more than a single day. The health of the prison in the last year has been excellent, and at the present time there are no sick in the infirmary, nor have there been for several months. The measles appeared in May and June last, and six prisoners were attacked with it, but there were no fatal cases. Two

prisoners have had their sentences remitted on account of their health: G. L., on the ground of threatened insanity; and the other, T. B., on account of scrofula and tubercular disease of the lungs. There has been one death in the past year; that of Mr. I. S., a master-debtor, aged 85, who died from general debility consequent upon old age, and without any disease. He was in the prison three years and a half. There has been one case of insanity; that of T. P., a prisoner sentenced summarily for twenty-one days. Twelve prisoners have been removed from their cells to the infirmary, and sixty-nine have been placed on sick or extra diet. The average proportion of sick to the average number of prisoners has been about 1 to 13.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain attends at the prison daily, and reads a selection from the liturgy, and the second lesson for the day. The service begins at nine, and lasts about twenty-five minutes. A part of the prisoners are then retained in chapel, and instructed in a class, until ten o'clock. Of these classes there are three of males and two of females; the latter, however, are not instructed in the chapel, but in their own schoolroom. The first class of males are the Bible-readers, or those who are able to read the Bible; the second is called the schoolmaster's class, who can only read in the Testament and Primer; the third class are the men before trial. The first class is generally the most numerous, if we regard only the prisoners for long terms; but those for short terms are generally very uninstructed, and from the short period they are confined little can be done in their improvement. After dismissing the chapel class the chaplain visits the females prison, and takes a class there, and the matron gives daily instruction to those who are unable to read. By these arrangements every class is instructed twice a week. The schoolmaster acts as chapel clerk, and also instructs the second class, taking each prisoner separately into a small schoolroom near the crank machine. By this means he gives each prisoner instruction during one of the intervals of labour, that is, for ten minutes once in the day. The rest of his time is devoted to instructing the prisoners for trial, and to the distribution of books among the prisoners.

Since the appointment of the present chaplain the library, which formerly consisted only of religious tracts, has been much enlarged, and contains about 250 volumes. The books are not entirely of a directly religious character, but also secular. These are given out once a fortnight to the several classes of criminals and debtors. The books are

seldom wilfully damaged, but occasionally they are damaged thoughtlessly, for which the prisoners have been punished; but, considering the kind of persons to whom they are lent, the damage is very infrequent. The leaves have never been used for communication between prisoners. The chaplain examines the prisoners every month, to ascertain their progress, and feels satisfied that the schoolmaster is very diligent, and that the progress of the prisoners is on the whole satisfactory. An alteration has been made in the seats of the chapel, by which the prisoners are enabled to sit in more comfort. To prevent attempts at communication, and from an opinion that the position is more reverent, the chaplain enjoins the prisoners to stand during the prayers, but they sit during the lessons and sermon. The Sacrament is administered four times a year to such prisoners as the chaplain has reason to think penitent. He hopes that some prisoners leave the prison improved in heart, though he is aware that it would not be safe to draw any sanguine conclusions from what a person professes while in confinement. He thinks the discipline very good; and, as a consequence, the punishments are very few in number, and much reduced in severity.

Application having been made by the Roman Catholic priest for permission to use the chapel for the performance of the worship of his church for the benefit of Roman Catholic prisoners, the magistrates passed the following resolution:—"Ordered, that whenever Roman Catholic "prisoners shall exceed three, the use of the chapel be "permitted to the priest on Mondays, from half past ten "to half past eleven, for the purpose of giving combined "religious instruction to the prisoners of his persuasion, "subject to the regulations and discipline of the gaol." The priest has availed himself of this permission several times, a turnkey being always present on such occasions. The instruction to be given to the prisoners was not intended to include the celebration of mass, nor has that service been celebrated by the priest.

*Punishments.*—The total number of punishments in the last year ending Michaelmas was 48. Of these individuals 33 were tried and 15 untried prisoners. Those in the dark cell were 24, in the refractory cell, 17, and those subjected to stoppage of diet, 7. As this remarkably small number of punishments does not arise from want of vigilance in the executive, it can only be regarded as the result of the excellence of the discipline carried out by the present governor.

It should be mentioned, that several of the punishments recorded have been inflicted on the same individuals, so that the number of persons punished has been even smaller than would appear at first sight.

*Labour.*—The principal labour performed is that of the crank mill, where 40 work at once. The men for labour are divided into four sections. Three of these divisions work while the other rests; in ten minutes, one section comes off work, and the other goes on; and a similar change is made every ten minutes, so that every man works thirty minutes, and rests ten. In the months of January, February, November, and December, the men work five hours and three quarters, and rest one hour and three quarters, and turn the crank thirty-two times in a minute. In March and October the men work six hours and three quarters, and rest two hours, making twenty-four revolutions per minute. In the remaining months they work seven hours forty minutes, and rest two hours and twenty minutes, making twenty-two revolutions per minute. When the temperature is below 35° the men work fifteen minutes and rest five, instead of the time above stated. The only other labour is the picking of cocoa fibre, which is given to the untried, and such of the convicted as are unfit for more severe labour. The crank raises about 4,000 gallons of water daily for the supply of this prison. No pecuniary result arises from any labour performed in the prison.

*Books and Expenditure.*—All the books required by the regulations are kept in the prison. All the provisions, except potatoes, are bought by contract; the contract prices being as follow:

Coals, per ton, 14*s.* 6*d.*
Flour, per sack, 24*s.*
Meat, per lb, 4*d.*
Oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.*
Barm, per quart, 8*d.*
Washing clothes of prisoners upon the average daily number of prisoners, per head per annum, 17*s.*
They are now paying 2*s.* per bushel of 75 lbs. for potatoes.

*Debtors.*—There is only one airing-yard for debtors of all denominations, who use it together. The living and sleeping rooms, however, of the master debtors, are separate from those of the poor debtors. No smoking is allowed to either class. The following is the list of those in confinement on the day of inspection:—

List of Debtors confined in Hereford County Gaol, 28th October, 1851.

| Name. | Age. | Date of Reception. | Whether committed by County Courts or in execution. | Amount for which detained. | Period for which sentenced. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1851: | | £ s. d. | |
| W. H. - | 38 | 28 May - | In execution | 125 19 0 | |
| T. M. - | 28 | 26 June - | Ditto - | 43 16 9 | |
| | | | | 66 8 8 | Detainer lodged 10th July, making a total of £110 5 5 |
| R. P. - | 70 | 14 Oct. - | County Courts | 3 6 6 Costs 2 8 4 | Twenty days. |
| B. S. - | 23 | „ - | Ditto - | 2 8 0 Costs 1 14 1 | Twenty days |
| J. J. - | 40 | 15 „ - | Ditto - | 14 19 0 Costs 7 16 4 | Twenty days. |
| J. D. - | 42 | 18 „ - | Ditto - | 0 15 6 Costs 4 10 0 | Thirty days. |
| J. W. - | 40 | „ - | Ditto - | 5 14 10 Costs 4 14 0 | Thirty days. |

*General Observations.*—Without any sacrifice of the principle of the separate system, the discipline has been materially modified under the administration of the present governor, and, as it appeared to me, with much advantage. I have already referred to the diminution in the number of punishments as indicative of an amelioration of discipline, I have much pleasure in adding, that the general appearance and demeanour of the prisoners were also much improved. For the latter advantages much credit is due to the chaplain, and to the amendments which have been wrought by him in the educational system. These advantages might be much extended by the introduction of gas into the cells, which would afford a great extension of time for the schoolmaster's operations, besides affording other obvious advantages.

The number of prisoners in confinement in the course of the past year exhibits a small increase, chiefly in the summary convictions, upon that of the previous year; but the total number has not reached that of 1849. The statements for the three years are subjoined:

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Years ending at Michaelmas 1849, 1850, and 1851.

| | 1849 | | | 1850 | | | 1851 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Fem. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. |
| CRIMINAL PRISONERS. | | | | | | | | | |
| In Custody at the commencement of the Year :— | | | | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for Trial | 16 | 2 | 18 | 20 | 1 | 21 | 19 | 7 | 26 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 63 | 6 | 69 | 53 | 4 | 57 | 32 | 3 | 35 |
| Summarily Convicted | 13 | 2 | 15 | 22 | 3 | 25 | 15 | 2 | 17 |
| Received under Commitments and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors :— | | | | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for Trial | 152 | 26 | 178 | 124 | 30 | 154 | 137 | 34 | 171 |
| Summarily convicted | 175 | 51 | 226 | 152 | 31 | 183 | 193 | 43 | 236 |
| Total of Criminals | 419 | 87 | 506 | 371 | 69 | 440 | 396 | 89 | 485 |
| DEBTORS. | | | | | | | | | |
| In Custody at the commencement of the Year | 4 | — | 4 | 8 | — | 8 | 6 | — | 6 |
| Admitted in the course of the Year | 48 | — | 48 | 28 | — | 28 | 30 | 1 | 31 |
| Total of Debtors and Criminals | 471 | 87 | 558 | 407 | 69 | 476 | 432 | 90 | 522 |
| Deaths in the course of the Year | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Lunatic Prisoners in the year | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Prisoners pardoned on Medical grounds | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | — | 2 |
| Greatest Number at any one time :— | | | | | | | | | |
| Criminal Prisoners | 112 | 15 | 127 | 89 | 17 | 106 | 98 | 19 | 117 |
| Debtors | 13 | — | 13 | 8 | — | 8 | 9 | — | 9 |

The expenditure and receipts of the prison are shown below :—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1851, under the following Heads :—

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prison diet | 511 | 15 | 10 |
| Clothing and bedding | 130 | 1 | 6 |
| Allowances to the sick | 28 | 15 | 0 |
| Fuel and light | 185 | 13 | 5 |
| Soap | 7 | 6 | 0 |
| Stationery and printing | 42 | 2 | 0 |
| Books | 7 | 6 | 0 |
| Salaries and pensions | 1,102 | 17 | 9 |
| Removal of transports | 52 | 19 | 10 |
| Repairs and alterations | 179 | 12 | 0 |
| Sundries | 72 | 9 | 5 |
| Washing | 83 | 14 | 6 |
| Total | £ 2,404 | 13 | 3 |

| RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount received for fines | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount received from the Treasury :— | | | |
| For maintenance of convicted prisoners | 411 | 11 | 5 |
| For the removal of transports | 52 | 19 | 10 |
| Other receipts, viz.— | | | |
| For articles sold in maintenance of vagrants | 29 | 4 | 9 |
| | £ 495 | 16 | 0 |

The staff of the prison consists of the governor, chaplain, surgeon, clerk to the Visiting Justices, schoolmaster, matron, six male and two female subordinate discipline officers, cook (who is also the engineer), and the baker.

The Visiting Justices' Report to the last Michaelmas Sessions, after speaking in praise of the order and healthiness of the gaol, contains the following passage :—

" The Visiting Justices have to notice the escape of a prisoner, Wm. Errington, while detained in the receiving cells previously to his admission into the prison. They have minutely inquired into the circumstances of this escape, and have deemed it their duty to reprimand the porter under whose custody the prisoner was placed at the time. They observe, however, that though partly attributable to want of due vigilance by the porter, the escape could not have taken place but for a defect in that part of the prison in which prisoners are first received upon their committal, and they have given orders by which, at a trifling expense the facility of escape will for the future be lessened."

At the time of my visit the alterations referred to were in progress of accomplishment, and there can be no doubt that, when completed, they will add much to the security of the prison, which has been represented in previous reports to be extremely defective.

The following communication, with which I have been favoured by the Rev. J. A. Barker, chaplain to the prison, contains such just views on the operation of the beer shops throughout the country, as expressed to me in many other places, that I feel that I cannot do better than insert it entire.

" Hereford County Gaol,
" Sir, November 10th, 1851.

" There is a subject of vast importance to the moral welfare of the labouring classes on which I have been led to form a very strong and decided opinion, in common, I believe, with all my brother chaplains; viz., the fearfully demoralizing influence of the beer and cider shops which during the last 20 years have been so greatly multiplied both in town and country. I am sorry that I omitted to allude to the subject when you visited and inspected our gaol a short time since; and I now take the liberty of troubling you with a few lines, in the hope of adding my mite to that daily increasing amount of evidence which I trust will ere long induce our rulers to retrace their steps, and undo, if possible, some of the moral mischief which the shortsighted policy of past days has produced.

" To say that a very large proportion of the crime which fills our gaols has its origin in drink is only to reiterate what has been

said and proved a thousand times, and confirmed by the opinion of the wisest and ablest judges in the land. I need only say, my experience fully confirms the assertion. The facilities which are now presented to the labouring poor to get intoxicating liquors everywhere, and the temptations which the numerous beer and cider houses, competing with each other to allure custom, lay in their way, are the fruitful source of crime and misery; while those houses are too often the resort of all the worst and idlest characters in their respective neighbourhoods. If they did nothing more than allure the labouring man from his home, and induce him to spend his evenings in smoking and drinking with pot companions, they would be doing an incalculable moral evil. But we well know that the mischief seldom stops there; it only opens the way to a train of other evils, which too often bring ruin on their families, their characters, and their prospects both for this world and the next. So great are the evils occasioned by the multiplication of drinking houses, that, if we did not know the contrary, we might have supposed that the Beer Act was framed for the express purpose of filling our gaols and penitentiaries. These innumerable licensed houses may indeed swell the revenue, and I suppose that there lies the real difficulty in getting rid of them, but of this I am certain, that nothing is more expensive to a country than crime; and the enormous expense of our criminal system is the direct consequence of those fearful blunders in legislation which encourage the *causes* of crime by one act, while they punish it by another. Let Parliament be more anxious to *prevent* than to punish crime; to remove the temptations to it, and the causes that foster it, than to devise expensive modes of curing the evil. It is impossible but that crime will increase, and the morals of our labouring classes be more and more deteriorated, while for the sake of revenue these traps and snares are permitted to be set so thickly among them.

"May I not hope that you, sir, will, in the important post you hold as one of Her Majesty's Inspectors, bear your testimony against the shortsighted policy which has done and continues to do so much mischief among our labouring classes, and to swell so greatly the magnitude of what have been so appropriately and significantly termed "the dangerous classes?" I trust that I may yet see the day when that fatal Beer Act may be repealed, or at least greatly modified; and in the meantime I feel that I should not be doing my duty either to God or man if I did not take every opportunity of protesting against it.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) J. H. Barker,
Chaplain."

"J. G. Perry, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons,
&c. &c.

## HEREFORD.—CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

*State of Prison Buildings.*—A window has been opened at the east end of the females corridor, which has not only improved the light in the cells but also contributed to assist the ventilation of the corridor, which had been before defective. In April 1849 a gate was placed at the end of the entrance lobby, the object of which is to prevent the escape of prisoners who might obtain possession of the keys of the inner turnkey. Two gates, removed from the yards, have been placed, one at the end of the males corridor and the other at that of the police station corridor, so that in leaving open the doors for ventilation the security of the prison may not be endangered. No other alteration has taken place in the construction of the prison since the last report, with the exception of the introduction of gas into all the cells of the male and female criminal prisoners. The debtors still use candles. This improvement cannot be too much applauded on every account, although it is to be regretted that the time of burning the gas is limited to $\frac{1}{4}$ past 7 o'clock, on the ground of economy. As the time of rising in the morning is 6 o'clock, the prisoners are obliged to pass nearly 11 hours in bed.

*Prisoners at the last Inspection.*—The following list exhibits the whole of the prisoners in custody on the day of inspection. There were no debtors in confinement:

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prisoners for Trial | 2 | - | 2 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| Summarily convicted | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| | 17 | 5 | 22 |

The cases of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix.

*Cleanliness, &c.*—The cells and wards of the prison, and the persons of the prisoners, were very clean. As the cells have no basins the prisoners wash in a tub, which is put into their cells by an officer overnight. They wash their feet in warm water once a week; and have a warm bath on admission, and once a month afterwards.

*Clothing and Bedding.*—All prisoners wear a prison dress, which is grey for those before trial, and party-coloured for the convicted. The stock of clothing on hand is very

sufficient. Prisoners of both sexes sleep in hammocks, and have a rug, two blankets, one pair of sheets, a pillow and pillow case, and a hair mattress. The sheets are changed about once a month, and the rug and blankets when required.

*Diet.*—The dietary is the same recommended by the Secretary of State two years ago. All the articles composing the diet appeared to be of good quality.

*Health.*—The surgeon attends at the prison nearly every day, and more frequently if required. He examines all the prisoners in the reception cells before they are admitted into the general prison. There has been no death in this year, neither has any epidemic affected the prisoners.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain attends three times a week, and performs Divine Service on Sunday, with a sermon; on the other two days he reads a selection from the Liturgy, and the Lessons for the day. After the service he generally goes round and sees the prisoners in their cells, especially the newly-admitted prisoners. The chaplain is not regularly appointed, but receives the salary and allowances attached to the office,—a practice unsanctioned by the law, the 15th sect. of the 2d and 3d Vict. cap. 56. requiring that no person shall officiate as chaplain without the licence of the Bishop of the diocese. There is no schoolmaster; an omission which it is hoped will be soon supplied. There is a tolerable supply of books, which are lent to those prisoners who can read.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*—The punishments in the last year have only amounted to 18. They have chiefly consisted in the withholding of a portion of food. In two instances prisoners have been placed in the dark cell. The chief offence which has called for punishment has been the endeavour to communicate with one another. The caps and masks for concealing the countenances of the prisoners are more complete than I have seen elsewhere. The governor is of opinion that the disguise is very perfect.

*Labour.*—The only severe labour practised in the prison is the weaving of mats; and the prisoners thus employed are therefore the only ones receiving the 5th class diet. The other kinds of labour are the making of rugs and mats, sheep nets, netting, and sometimes, when the prison is full, stone-breaking. The Governor, however, objects to stone-break-

ing, on the ground that it affords the prisoners opportunities of communicating with one another. The prisoners' labour has been very productive, as will be seen by the appended account of receipts. There has been no crank labour of any kind employed here. The water for the supply of the prison is raised by a forcing pump.

*Books and Expenditure.*—The subjoined abstract presents an account of the receipts and expenditure of the prison for the year ending at Michaelmas last :—

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prison diet | 124 | 11 | 4½ |
| Clothing and bedding | 37 | 16 | 1½ |
| Allowances to sick | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Fuel and light | 49 | 1 | 11 |
| Soap | 7 | 18 | 0 |
| Stationery and printing | 5 | 13 | 0 |
| Salaries and pensions | 223 | 7 | 0 |
| Removal of prisoners to and from trial | — | | |
| Removal of transports | 8 | 17 | 0 |
| Repairs and alterations | 33 | 12 | 4 |
| Sundries | 5 | 11 | 8 |
| | £498 | 18 | 5 |

| RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Profits of prisoners labour after deducting cost of material | 38 | 1 | 10 |
| Amount received for fines | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount received from the Treasury :— | | | |
| For maintenance of convicted prisoners | 109 | 14 | 8½ |
| For the removal of transports | 8 | 17 | 0 |
| | £159 | 13 | 1½ |

The staff of the prison consists of the governor, the matron, the chaplain, the surgeon, and three turnkeys. The scale of remuneration adopted in this prison presents an anomaly which I have never met with elsewhere; namely, that the salary of the governor is lower than those of his subordinate officers, for while the meritorious officer who directs the discipline of the prison receives only 31*l.* 2*s.* per annum, the turnkeys who act under his orders have, respectively, 36*l.* 8*s.*, 38*l.* 3*s.*, and 42*l.* 14*s.*

The following table shows the comparative numbers of prisoners in confinement in the last three years respectively, and will be found to exhibit an unusual degree of steadiness in the total amounts :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas.

| | 1849. | | | 1850. | | | 1851. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Fem. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. |
| CRIMINAL PRISONERS. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for Trial - - | 11 | 2 | 13 | 3 | — | 3 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - - | 8 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Summarily convicted - | 6 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 2. Received under commitments and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for Trial - - | 22 | 10 | 32 | 31 | 7 | 38 | 39 | 9 | 48 |
| Summarily convicted - | 66 | 24 | 90 | 63 | 25 | 88 | 59 | 21 | 80 |
| 4. Committed for Examination, but afterwards Discharged, not being fully committed - - - | 13 | 3 | 16 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 14 | 1 | 15 |
| Total of Criminals - | 126 | 44 | 170 | 114 | 40 | 154 | 121 | 33 | 154 |
| DEBTORS. | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year - | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 6. Admitted in the course of the Year - - - | 10 | — | 10 | 5 | — | 5 | 4 | — | 4 |
| Total of Debtors and Criminals - - | 138 | 44 | 182 | 119 | 40 | 159 | 126 | 33 | 159 |
| Greatest Number at any one time:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Criminal Prisoners - | 27 | 10 | 37 | 25 | 5 | 30 | 21 | 10 | 31 |

## HEREFORD.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Some alterations have been made in this building since the time of the last report, with a view of obviating the objections therein stated. Three small apartments have been added to it for the use of the superintendent and his family, but no material improvement has been made in the part devoted to prisoners. The cells are extremely damp, owing to defective ventilation and the want of artificial warmth; for though a communication exists between these cells and the prison kitchen, which is designed to convey warmth from the latter to the former, the distance between these parts would defeat the intention if the fires in the kitchen were constantly maintained, but as that is not the case, the supply of heat must be still more irregular and uncertain. In one of the cells a dog was kept, an irregularity which should by all means be prohibited, as it rendered the cell quite unfit for the occupation of prisoners, and more particularly objectionable in the present case, as the accommoda-

tion is sometimes very deficient. In proof of this latter remark it may be mentioned that 14 prisoners have been confined in these cells at the same time for a fortnight, on successive remands, and that they were at length removed to the county gaol, although not fully committed for trial, in order to make room in the cells.

I would suggest that means should be taken for more effectually ventilating and warming the cells, and that a bell or alarum should be made to communicate from each cell to the apartment of the superintendent, in order to call that officer in the event of illness or other emergency.

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KINGTON.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This building is in a very discreditable state, and stands much in need of improvement. It contains two cells having tiled floors and a bench on each side, too narrow for a prisoner to lie upon. There are neither bedsteads nor bedding, but the prisoners lie on straw on the ground. Both cells were extremely offensive, from the existence of an ill-constructed privy in each of them. The supply of water is often defective, and was entirely exhausted at the time of my visit. The piping was in many places very bad, the water overflowing, and running down the walls in heavy rain. There is a barred opening in each door, for the purpose of admitting air; but as the food cannot be passed through this opening, and the superintendent is frequently from home on other duty, it is extremely dangerous for his wife to give the prisoners their food in his absence, as she is obliged to open the door for that purpose. This might be remedied by taking away the bars, and contracting the holes in the doors so as to render escape through them impossible. As the cells measure only 10 feet by 7 feet 6 inches, and as six or seven prisoners are sometimes in them at a time, who, if they were of different sexes, might be nearly all placed in one cell, it is obvious that the accommodation is insufficient for the demands of the district. It would be very desirable that waterclosets should be placed in the cells, and a good supply of water laid on from the town, instead of depending upon the well. There should also be barrack beds and bedding provided. A solid door should be placed in the passage behind the grated one now existing. The apartments of the superintendent are good, and the court-room, in which the county court is also held, is spacious and convenient.

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## WARWICKSHIRE.

### WARWICK.—COUNTY GAOL.

PREVIOUSLY to the Michaelmas Sessions of 1849 this prison and the neighbouring House of Correction received all the criminal prisoners and debtors from the whole county, including Birmingham, with the exception of those sent to the prison at Coventry. Since that period, however, a large prison having been opened at Birmingham, the criminal prisoners of that borough are retained there, but the debtors continue to be sent hither. As the prison of Birmingham contains abundant accommodation for debtors, it appears to me a very inconvenient and expensive arrangement to send them thirty miles to Warwick; first, because the county thus has the charge of prisoners' custody, which ought properly to belong to the borough from which they are committed; secondly, because the prisoners, by being removed to so long a distance from their homes, can only obtain the means of cleanliness and comfort, and the sight of their friends, at a cost which many are unable to support; and, thirdly, because the sum of 20*s*., which is paid to the bailiff of the County Court of Birmingham for the conveyance of each debtor to Warwick, and which eventually falls upon the prisoner, and the travelling expenses of such debtor on his return home, add much needless difficulty to the condition of a prisoner, already, in most cases, impoverished by his confinement. Upon these grounds I earnestly recommend that the prison of Birmingham be declared by the Secretary of State a prison for the reception of debtors committed from the county courts, and that in future debtors of all denominations belonging to the borough be detained in the Birmingham prison.

*Construction.*—The gaol and house of correction at this place, contrary to the common usage, are separate buildings, separately officered, except in the case of the three superior posts of governor, chaplain, and surgeon, which are filled by officers common to the two prisons. No alterations having been made in this prison since the date of the last report, the description of the building to be found in the fourteenth and previous reports may be taken as applying to its present condition. Both it and the house of correction are so inconvenient, and have so long been admitted by the magistrates to be unfit for the purposes of the county, that I am unwilling to recommend any outlay in their improvement

which can possibly be avoided or postponed; but there are some improvements for which there exists a great present necessity, and which cannot, I think, be properly delayed. The first of these has been already before the quarter sessions, and consists in the putting up of two pair of stones, in connexion with the treadmill, for grinding corn, which ought not to cost much more than 100*l.*, and would be a great acquisition to the service, as the crank mill at the House of Correction is insufficient to grind all the corn required for the use of the two prisons. The next recommendation I have to make is, that gas should be laid on to the cells and corridors of both the prisons, that prisoners may be enabled to receive instruction in the long winter evenings, instead of being locked up, as at present, for fourteen or fifteen hours in darkness. The price of gas, as supplied at present to the prison, is 7*s.* per 1,000 cubic feet, a price which appears very high in a country abounding with coal; but I have reason to believe that a more favourable contract might be made for the increased supply that would be required if my recommendation were adopted.

This prison is in very good repair, and I could perceive nothing requiring alteration except the floor of the washhouse, which stands much in need of relaying, as the water lodges upon it in several places.

*Prisoners on Day of Inspection.*—The following list exhibits the prisoners seen by me at the last inspection:—

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prisoners for Trial - - - - - | 16 | 7 | 23 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - - | 24 | 4 | 28 |
| Summarily convicted - - - - - | 17 | 1 | 18 |
| | 57 | 12 | 69 |

For the cases of convicted prisoners, see the Appendix.

There were no complaints except from some prisoners sentenced to transportation at the last spring assizes, who thought themselves aggrieved in being made to labour on the treadmill. I explained to them that the law not only *permits* but *requires* that prisoners sentenced to transportation should be put to hard labour as well as those whose sentences express that condition.

*Cleanliness.*—The prison was very clean throughout, and the persons of the prisoners were as cleanly as their occupations permitted. The prisoners wash themselves two at a time, at the pump in the yard, in the presence of an officer. They wash their feet occasionally, but not with sufficient frequency for the purpose of cleanliness. In most of the other prisons in my district the prisoners wash their feet every week, a custom which ought in my opinion to be imitated here. They have a warm bath once a month. The infrequency of the washing of prisoners feet was referred to by my predecessor in office in his report on the House of Correction, and it is there stated that the surgeon objected to the prisoners' feet being washed at shorter intervals on the score of health. It is probable that so unusual an opinion will not be held by the present medical officer, and that cleanliness will no longer be regarded as at variance with health.

*Clothing and Bedding.*—The untried prisoners and the prisoners under short summary sentences in the gaol are not clothed in any prison dress, unless their own be unfit for wear. It appears to be only an act of justice that the former class at least should have the option of wearing the prison dress to save their own; for although the detention of a prisoner for trial, who may not be bailed, is a measure of necessity, all care should be taken that he suffer as little as possible from his detention, and it is undoubtedly in many instances productive of great injury to prisoners after their liberation, whether by acquittal or expiration of sentence, that their clothes should be worn out and not sufficiently respectable to recommend them to employment.

The bedding is good as far as it goes, but it would be much better that the male prisoners, like the females, should be allowed sheets, as it would contribute much to inducing habits of cleanliness, while the additional cost of sheeting would be in a great measure saved by the saving in the wear and tear of blankets. Sheets were formerly used for male prisoners, and were discontinued by order of the magistrates dated the 4th December 1840, confirmed by quarter sessions in January 1841.

*Diet.*—The dietary is that recommended by the Secretary of State in the circular dated December 1849, and is strictly carried out. I examined the food, and found it to be of good quality.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The duties of the chaplain and schoolmaster are the same as those detailed in the last report. At the time of my visit ten boys were in a class

under the instruction of the schoolmaster at the house of correction and four in the gaol. The schoolmaster is employed with the prisoners from 7 o'clock A.M. to the time of locking up. The books for the use of prisoners are ordered at the discretion of the chaplain, and are said to be fully sufficient. They consist of some works of general instruction, together with bibles, prayer books, and tracts.

*Health.*—The only sick prisoner this day is a county court debtor with small-pox. The prison has been very healthy. The surgeon, who has been lately appointed, attends at the prison every day. He does not examine the prisoners before their admission into the general prison, a defect arising from the want of a proper reception department, in which prisoners can be kept for his examination. He is not required to visit every day each prisoner under punishment, although it *generally* happens that he does so. This should be established as an invariable custom, as the duration of the punishment depends by law on the surgeon's opinion of its effect on the prisoner's health.

*Labour.*—The only labour for men in this prison is the treadmill; and for women, washing and ironing, and making and mending for the prison service.

*Books and Expenditure.*—The governor's clerk keeps the accounts of expenditure. All the bills are paid by the governor, after submitting them first to the visiting magistrates and afterwards to the finance committee. After these sanctions have been received the accounts are laid before the quarter sessions, and having been ordered for payment by the court the governor receives the amount from the treasurer, and as soon as possible afterwards the bills are paid and the receipts handed over to the treasurer. Only coals, meat, and grocery are bought by contract; the following being the present prices:—

Coals, per ton, 13*s.* 6*d.*
Beef and mutton, $4\frac{3}{4}$*d.* per lb.
Soup beef, 2*d.* per lb.

Oatmeal is now bought at 15*s.* per cwt. beside the carriage. The last purchases of wheat were at 13*s.* 6*d.* and 14*s.* 6*d.* per bag of three bushels, weighing 190 lbs.

*Debtors.*—The debtors in confinement at the time of my visit are shown in the following list:—

A RETURN of the Number of Debtors in Custody on the 5th November 1851.

| Name. | When received. | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1851: | |
| P. R. | 14 June | Execution from sheriff. |
| T. M. | 4 July | „ „ |
| E. G. | 29 August | Assessed taxes. |
| J. P. | 29 Sept. | County court (40 days) Birmingham. |
| W. H. | 30 „ | „ (40 days) „ |
| J. M. | 3 October | „ (40 days) „ |
| W. H. | 7 „ | „ (40 days) „ |
| T. W. | 8 „ | „ (40 days) „ |
| J. P. | 10 „ | „ (40 days) „ |
| J. F. | 15 „ | Execution from sheriff. |
| W. C. | 15 „ | County court (40 days) Birmingham. |
| J. D. | 16 „ | „ (40 days) „ |
| T. S. | 21 „ | „ (40 days) „ |
| G. H. | 23 „ | „ (40 days) „ |
| J. S. | 24 „ | „ (40 days) county. |
| J. P. | 25 „ | „ (20 days) „ |
| T. F. | 25 „ | „ (20 days) „ |
| W. W. | 25 „ | „ (20 days) „ |
| J. R. | 25 „ | „ (20 days) „ |
| W. A. | 29 „ | „ (10 days) Birmingham. |
| C. C. | 5 November | „ (20 days) county. |

The following abstracted tables exhibit the total number of prisoners in confinement in the course of the years, ending at Michaelmas, 1849, 1850, and 1851.

| | 1849. | | | 1850. | | | 1851. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Fem. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. |
| CRIMINAL PRISONERS. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. In Custody at the commencement of the year:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for Trial - - | 38 | 11 | 49 | 46 | 21 | 67 | 29 | 3 | 32 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - - - | 76 | 32 | 108 | 71 | 17 | 88 | 19 | 6 | 25 |
| Summarily convicted - | 21 | 3 | 24 | 16 | 3 | 19 | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| 2. Received under Commitments and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for Trial - - | 634 | 136 | 770 | 287 | 57 | 344 | 270 | 46 | 316 |
| Transferred to other Governors for Trial - - | — | — | — | — | 17 | 17 | — | 16 | 16 |
| Rendered in Court for Trial | 63 | 13 | 76 | 40 | 7 | 47 | 40 | 3 | 43 |
| Summarily convicted - | 252 | 33 | 285 | 30 | 8 | 38 | 82 | 23 | 105 |
| 3. Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for Trial - - | — | — | — | — | 17 | 17 | — | 16 | 16 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - - | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 18 |
| 4. Committed for Examination, but afterwards Discharged, not being fully committed - - - | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | — | 3 | 6 | — | 6 |
| Total of Criminals - - | 1,087 | 229 | 1,316 | 494 | 149 | 643 | 467 | 121 | 588 |
| DEBTORS. | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. In Custody at the commencement of the year - | 10 | — | 10 | 20 | — | 20 | 12 | 1 | 13 |
| 6. Admitted in the course of the year - - - | 120 | 4 | 124 | 157 | 3 | 160 | 156 | 8 | 164 |
| Total of Debtors and Criminals - - | 1,217 | 233 | 1,450 | 671 | 152 | 823 | 635 | 130 | 765 |
| Deaths in the course of the year - - - - | 5 | — | 5 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Lunatic prisoner in the year - - - - | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Prisoners pardoned on Medical grounds - - | 4 | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Greatest Number at any one time:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Criminal Prisoners - - | 289 | 61 | 350 | 145 | 16 | 161 | 113 | 18 | 131 |
| Debtors - - - - - | 26 | 2 | 28 | 20 | 2 | 22 | 25 | 3 | 28 |

The following table shows the total expenditure and receipts in the year ending Michaelmas 1851, under the following heads :—

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prison diet | 656 | 9 | 10 |
| Clothing and bedding | 75 | 11 | 9 |
| Allowances to the sick | 2 | 10 | 2 |
| Fuel and light | 175 | 5 | 11 |
| Soap | 41 | 12 | 0 |
| Stationery and printing | 52 | 5 | 10 |
| Books | 6 | 10 | 1 |
| Rent and taxes | 27 | 2 | 4 |
| Salaries and pensions | 1,187 | 15 | 0 |
| Removal of transports | 30 | 3 | 7 |
| Repairs and alterations | 65 | 9 | 3 |
| Sundries | 169 | 7 | 6 |
| Total | £2,490 | 3 | 3 |

| RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Profits of prisoners labour after deducting cost of materials | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount received for maintenance of prisoners, and rent of cells under contract | 106 | 4 | 2 |
| Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Amount received for fines | — | | |
| Amount received from the Treasury :— | | | |
| For maintenance of convicted prisoners | 348 | 10 | 8 |
| For the removal of transports | 30 | 3 | 7 |
| Other receipts, viz. :— | 17 | 18 | 1 |
| | £537 | 0 | 6 |

The staff of the prison comprises, besides the usual principal officers, a matron, a clerk, head turnkey, six inferior turnkeys, a door-porter, a cook and messenger, and two night watchmen. One of the turnkeys also officiates as schoolmaster.

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### WARWICK.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

*Management. Labour.*—This prison is conducted in all respects in the same manner as the neighbouring establishment, allowance being made for the difference of the classes of prisoners confined in the two prisons. This being the place of confinement for prisoners convicted of felony the greatest amount of labour is of course performed herein ; and it is satisfactory to add, that all the labour so performed is productive of profitable results ; an object, in my opinion, to be aimed at in all prisons, and, as is proved by the example of the prison under consideration, attainable with far less difficulty than is generally supposed. At the time of my visit there was not a single prisoner, unless disabled by sickness or infirmity, who was not usefully employed ; and hard labour was scrupulously inflicted upon all those prisoners whose sentences subjected them to that condition. The felons sentenced to hard labour were all employed on a crank flour

mill, in which the wheat is ground for both the prisons. One gang of men continues to work until one bushel of wheat has been ground, which seldom exceeds forty minutes, upon which they are relieved by a fresh gang, who perform the same labour and are again relieved by the first. The misdemeanants and vagrants are employed in another yard in splitting beans, bruising oats, grinding malt, and grinding barley into pig-meal. These processes are also performed by crank machinery. The produce of this yard alone in the last quarter of a year, exceeded 48*l.* One man, a shoemaker by trade, was making shoes for the prison, and four were being instructed in tailoring by a master tailor. Sixteen of the women, at the time of my visit, were employed in sewing for hire, and in making and mending for the prison service; nine in washing and ironing and cleaning the prison. Besides those that have been enumerated, one man was employed as a nurse in the infirmary, one assisting the cook, one helping in the bakehouse, and one in the mill.

The proportion of prisoners employed in the several occupations of the prison is shown in the following table furnished to me at an inspection of this prison in the month of April last.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Felons on crank mill | 105 | — | 105 |
| Misdemeanants do. | 43 | — | 43 |
| Juveniles do. water mill | 7 | — | 7 |
| Tailors | 3 | — | 3 |
| Shoemending | 1 | — | 1 |
| Sack carriers | 2 | — | 2 |
| Assistant bakers | 2 | — | 2 |
| Do. miller | 1 | — | 1 |
| Do. cooks | 2 | — | 2 |
| Wood-cutting | 1 | — | 1 |
| Cleaning | 2 | — | 2 |
| Painting | 1 | — | 1 |
| Females, cleaning | — | 2 | 2 |
| Do. washing | — | 4 | 4 |
| Do. mending blankets, &c. | — | 8 | 8 |
| Males in hospital | 4 | — | 4 |
| Do. unemployed | 4 | — | 4 |
| | 178 | 14 | 192 |

*Chaplain. Surgeon.*—The duties of the chaplain and surgeon, and those of the schoolmaster, are of course similar to those performed at the gaol, except that the schoolmaster superintends the reception of coals, wheat, and other commodities, during the intervals of instructing prisoners.

*Prisoners at last inspection.*—The prisoners present on the day of inspection are shown in the subjoined list:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 91 |
| „ summarily | 55 |
| | 146 |

The particulars of these cases will be found in the Appendix.

*Gas in the Cells.*—The observations relative to the advantage that would attend the introduction of gas into the cells of the gaol apply with even more force to this prison, where prisoners are longer detained.

*Diet.*—The dietary of the two prisons is the same.

The prison, being strictly a house of correction, has of course no accommodation for debtors.

*Comparative Numbers.*—The following condensed return of the prisoners in the last three years shows a very great diminution in the numbers; but in estimating the comparative numbers, both here and at the gaol, it must be taken into account that the great prison of the town of Birmingham, opened during the last two years, has withdrawn from the county prisons the large number of cases heretofore contributed by that populous borough.

Total number of prisoners in confinement in the course of the last three years ending at Michaelmas:—

| | 1849. | | | 1850. | | | 1851. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Fem. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. |
| CRIMINAL PRISONERS. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 166 | 22 | 188 | 129 | 24 | 153 | 62 | 14 | 76 |
| Summarily convicted | 86 | 9 | 95 | 81 | 9 | 90 | 33 | 2 | 35 |
| 2. Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Summarily convicted | 1,156 | 196 | 1,352 | 629 | 103 | 732 | 631 | 114 | 745 |
| 3. Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 382 | 57 | 439 | 191 | 31 | 222 | 187 | 17 | 204 |
| 4. Committed for Examination, but afterwards Discharged, not being fully Committed | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 1,791 | 284 | 2,075 | 1,030 | 167 | 1,197 | 913 | 147 | 1,060 |
| Deaths in the course of the Year | 8 | — | 8 | — | — | — | 5 | — | 5 |
| Greatest Number at any one time:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Criminal Prisoners | 358 | 54 | 412 | 207 | 33 | 240 | 210 | 25 | 235 |

*Receipts and Expenditure.*—The subjoined table shows the total expenditure and receipts in the year ending Michaelmas, 1851, under the following heads :—

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prison diet | 1,001 | 9 | 1 |
| Clothing and bedding | 179 | 11 | 9 |
| Allowances to the sick | 39 | 9 | 4 |
| Fuel and light | 153 | 8 | 6 |
| Soap | 48 | 5 | 0 |
| Stationery and printing | 36 | 10 | 7 |
| Books | 7 | 11 | 10 |
| Rent and taxes | 8 | 9 | 2 |
| Salaries and pensions | 1,133 | 6 | 0 |
| Repairs and alterations | 300 | 4 | 1 |
| Sundries | 156 | 0 | 6 |
| | £3,064 | 5 | 10 |

| RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Profits of prisoners labour, after deducting cost of materials | 184 | 14 | 4 |
| Amount received for maintenance of prisoners, and rent of cells under contract | 224 | 6 | 8 |
| Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners | | 4 | 6 |
| Amount received for vagrants | 2 | 5 | 6 |
| Amount received from the Treasury :— | | | |
| For maintenance of convicted prisoners | 755 | 0 | 4 |
| For subsistence of revenue prisoners | 2 | 13 | 6 |
| Other receipts, viz. :— | 4 | 16 | 10 |
| | £1,174 | 1 | 8 |

*Staff.*—The staff of this prison comprises (besides the principal officers) the matron, the clerk, the superintendent, the assistant matron, five turnkeys, the schoolmaster, door porter, miller, baker, prison cook, and two night watchmen.

*Deficiency of Room.*—The close manner in which prisoners are herded together at night surpasses anything of the kind to be found in any county prison in the English part of my district, and calls aloud for amendment, both on moral and physical grounds. At one of my visits in the past year, 180 male prisoners were sleeping in 59 cells; and it will be seen by the table at page 26 that on one occasion at least in the same period the numbers in those cells amounted to 210; a degree of juxtaposition which, when the size of the cells is considered, I hold to be quite unjustifiable.

The day-rooms too are much too confined for the numbers of prisoners who inhabit them, especially those of the vagrants and misdemeanants.

*Deaths.*—The following table shows the number of deaths in the house of correction and the gaol at Warwick in the course of the year ending Michaelmas 1851.

| Initials of Prisoners Name. | Age. | Date of Reception in the Prison. | Date of Death. | Cause of Death and Verdict of Coroners Jury. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. B. - | 21 | 4 January 1851 | 1 Feb. 1850 | Smallpox. |
| A. M. - | 35 | 18 Dec. 1850 | 22 „ „ | Ditto. |
| T. M. - | 26 | 14 Feb. 1851 | 8 March „ | Fever. |
| J. B. - | 18 | 15 January 1851 | 13 April „ | Ditto. |
| W. B. - | 19 | 11 Nov. 1850 | 15 „ „ | Consumption. |
| | | IN THE COUNTY GAOL. | | |
| | | 1851: | 1851: | |
| J. W. - | 19 | 17 January - | 27 March - | Scrofula phthisis, sores on legs. |

WARWICK.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This building, which has been erected in the last few years, to take the place of a most inconvenient lock-up under the town hall, is situate in Market Square. It contains a police station, apartments for one resident officer, a room for receiving charges, and four cells for prisoners. The charge-room is very convenient, and has a stone staircase descending from it to the prisoners' day-room. The day-room is sufficiently spacious, and is provided with a fire-place and watercloset. A door from it leads into the airing-yard, which is overlooked from the officers kitchen. I may here observe, that a water pipe in the corner of the airing-yard would serve as a ready means of escape, if the prisoners were not watched while at exercise. Two of the cells measures 17 feet by 9 feet, and each of these contains two beadsteads with bedding; barrack bedsteads being used in one, and iron in the other. The other two cells measure 9 feet by 8 feet, and contain a single bed. The bedding is coarse, consisting of straw and rugs. The cells are without any adequate ventilation, and are not warmed, so that they are very close, and in winter very cold also. There is a second airing-yard for, I presume, the use of female prisoners, and the building contains three waterclosets, with a good supply of water.

Notwithstanding some remediable defects which have been pointed out, the present building is a worthy substitute for that it has superseded.

## COVENTRY.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

*Construction.*—Since the date of the last report on this prison, its crowded state has been relieved by the removal of all female prisoners to Warwick, by which means the space formerly required for them has been given over to the men. Consequently upon this change, two of the large rooms on the upper floor of the females' prison have been divided into 4 cells. The wash-house has been removed, to make room for a large workshop, to be hereafter described. A further alteration has been made, by adding to the infirmary a room formerly used as a lumber-room. This is a very useful change, as the room heretofore forming the infirmary was very confined; and as no airing-yard can be found for the sick and convalescent prisoners in this most confined enclosure, I am unable to suggest any further improvement in that department. The most material change that has been made, however, is the construction of the workroom above alluded to. A private yard and pantry belonging to the Governor, together with the part taken off from the females' prison, has been covered with a glass roof, and forms an excellent workshop of 65 feet in length by 17 in width. In this there are 10 looms for rug-weaving, besides 5 frames for mat-making. This manufacture is carried on with considerable activity; and I am informed by the Governor that no difficulty is experienced in disposing of the produce, and that the prisoners learn the trade with facility. He also adds his confident opinion that it is very beneficial to the prisoners, in improving their demeanor, and in inculcating habits of industry; an opinion in which I entirely concur. There will shortly be completed another iron loom for weaving shirting and sheeting for the gaol. The workshop should be lighted with gas, that prisoners may be employed there in the evening. The bottom corridors of all the buildings are extremely dark, and should be lighted by gas. It would also be desirable to introduce gas lighting into the cells, to enable the prisoners to be employed and instructed during the long winter evenings.

*Prisoners in Confinement.*—The following list shows the number of prisoners in confinement on the last day of inspection :—

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prisoners for trial - - - - - | 11 | — | 11 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - - | 19 | — | 19 |
| Summarily convicted - - - - | 24 | — | 24 |
| | 54 | — | 54 |

For particulars of the convicted prisoners, see Appendix.

None of the prisoners made any complaints.

*Cleanliness.*—The provisions for cleanliness are as good as the confined space will allow. The prisoners wash separately in a small inlet in each of the airing-yards, for which purpose they are paraded and exercised for ¾ of an hour before the commencement of labour, during which each man in his turn goes into the washing-room. They also wash their feet once a week in the day-room, and each has a bath once a month. The bath is very inconvenient, and the magistrates have it in contemplation to replace it by two on a better construction.

*Clothing and Bedding.*—The clothing is of two kinds; grey for misdemeanants and felons, and red and yellow for transports. Untried prisoners, whose clothes are unfit for wear, are put into a gaol dress of drab; but every untried prisoner may wear his own clothes, if he desire it. The bedding is good in most respects, but it is very desirable to allow sheets to the prisoners, on the ground of health and cleanliness. It will be seen above that it is in contemplation to adopt this suggestion, as an iron loom is about to be purchased for the purpose of weaving the cloth. The bedding was clean, except the white coverlets of the debtors, which from their colour were more calculated to show the dirt. These should be more frequently washed. The washing, now that there are no females in the gaol, is done by women hired for the purpose, under the direction of the governor's wife, at an expense of 30*l.* annually. The rugs and blankets are cleaned at a scourer's, at an expense of about 18*l.* per annum.

*Diet.*—The diet is that of the official regulations, as amended by the Secretary of State in December 1849. The bread is baked in the prison, and made of flour ground by prisoners' labour. The mills in which this is done are new

since the last report. Formerly the bread was purchased by contract.

*Health.*—There were two prisoners sick at the time of my visit; one being only a slight case. The prison has been remarkably healthy, as I hear from the surgeon, during the past year. At the time that the town was visited by cholera in 1849, the prison entirely escaped. The surgeon visits the prison about five times a week, and in cases of emergency he is also sent for. He generally sees the prisoners in the reception cells, before their admission into the general prison. He also visits prisoners under punishment for prison offences.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—An alteration has been made in the chapel, by reseating it throughout, and by the erection of a gallery for misdemeanants not for labour; and another is to be made for the debtors. The prisoners sit in chapel on seats contrived to prevent them from seeing the faces of each other. This cannot be a very perfect contrivance; but it would be difficult to suggest a better, under the circumstances.

The chaplain performs divine service daily at nine o'clock in the morning, except in November, December, and January, when it is postponed to the afternoon, to suit the other arrangements of the prison. The schoolmaster instructs the juvenile prisoners daily, and such adults as desire instruction are allowed to attend the classes. His duties in this department last about two hours. The rest of the day he is employed as a clerk. A library is being formed for the use of prisoners, independently of the tracts and other religious books to which it was formerly restricted.

*Punishments.*—The punishments are few in number, and seldom severe. There have been but three in the last month, and these for trifling offences.

*Books and Expenditure.*—The accounts are kept by the clerk and schoolmaster. The checks on disbursements are very effectual. The food is purchased by contract; the present contract prices being as follow:—

Beef, without bone, per lb., $4\frac{1}{4}d.$
Mutton, including bone, $4\frac{1}{4}d.$
Flour, per sack, 27*s.*
Oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.* 6*d.*
Potatoes, per bushel of 80 lbs., 2*s.*
Soap, per cwt. mottled, 48*s.*
„ yellow, 42*s.*

*Debtors.*—The accommodation for debtors is very defective, as it does not admit of the proper separation between the different classes. It seems to me that it would be well to

give the No. 7. day-room, formerly used by females, to the county court debtors; and as there is a good airing-yard connected with it, the debtors might thus be effectually separated by day and night.

The following list shows the debtors in confinement on the last day of inspection :—

DEBTORS in Custody on the 4th November 1851.

| Name. | Age. | Date of Admission. | —— |
|---|---|---|---|
| T. C. W. - | 38 | 18 April 1851 - | Remanded for 8 months from date of order, 29th April 1851. |
| W. T. - | 42 | 11 June „ | From the sheriff. |
| W. E. - | 34 | 14 „ „ | „ |
| E. P. - | 25 | 14 „ „ | „ |
| E. H. - | 37 | 18 „ „ | „ |
| J. H. - | 44 | 18 Aug. „ | „ |
| J. W. - | 33 | 18 Sept. „ | „ |
| S. N. - | 49 | 19 „ „ | „ |
| W. B. - | 39 | 2 Oct. „ | Poor rate assessment, 3 calendar months. |
| R. C. - | 42 | 6 „ „ | From the sheriff. |
| E. B. - | 26 | 17 „ „ | County court, 20 days. |
| W. P. - | 56 | 20 „ „ | County court, 30 days. |
| R. P. - | 42 | 24 „ „ | County court, 20 days. |
| W. W. - | 47 | 1 Nov. „ | From the sheriff. |

*Labour.*—The different kinds of labour performed in the prison are—the treadmill, worked by five men on and five off, which has been lately improved by separating the prisoners from each other, both at labour and at rest;—mat-making, rug-weaving, shoemaking, and tailoring. The room in which the shoemaking is done is new since the last report, and answers its purpose sufficiently. The large room has been already spoken of; and I have only to add, that if gas were laid on, as recommended above, the prisoners might be worked for some hours more in each day; an improvement much to be desired, as the hours of labour in the winter season are at present far too short. The produce of the manufactures will be seen in the subjoined account, as well as the other receipts, and the expenditure of the prison.

*General Observations.*—This prison appears to me to be very well conducted under the present governor, who evidently takes an interest, not only in the pecuniary productiveness of the trades, but in their effect upon the moral condition of the prisoners. It is to be regretted, however, that the county should continue to incur the large expense of maintaining three bad prisons, when, by building one good one, a single staff of officers would suffice for the purposes now ill fulfilled by the three. If the arguments

for building a fit and proper prison at Warwick for the use of the whole county were looked upon as satisfactory six years ago (and that they were so may be inferred from plans for such new prison having been submitted for approval to the Secretary of State), how much more must they be so now, that the prisoners from the borough of Birmingham have been withdrawn, and the railway communication between the several parts of the county has become so perfect!

The following table shows the numbers confined in the prison in the last two years:—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1850 and 1851.

| | 1850. | | | 1851. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| CRIMINAL PRISONERS. | | | | | | |
| 1. In custody at the commencement of the Year:— | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for Trial - - | 21 | 2 | 23 | 17 | — | 17 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - | 10 | 3 | 13 | 20 | — | 20 |
| Summarily convicted - - | 12 | 3 | 15 | 21 | — | 21 |
| 2. Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:— | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for Trial - - | 141 | 14 | 155 | 144 | — | 144 |
| Rendered in Court for Trial - | 9 | 2 | 11 | 14 | — | 14 |
| Summarily convicted - - - | 228 | 9 | 237 | 245 | 3 | 248 |
| 3. Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns:— | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for Trial - - | 2 | 14 | 16 | 1 | 15 | 16 |
| 4. Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed - - | 1 | — | 1 | 10 | — | 10 |
| Total of Criminals - - | 424 | 47 | 471 | 472 | 18 | 490 |
| DEBTORS. | | | | | | |
| 5. In custody at the commencement of the year - - - | 8 | — | 8 | 8 | — | 8 |
| 6. Admitted in the course of the year | 50 | — | 50 | 72 | — | 72 |
| 7. From the County Court - - | — | — | — | 51 | — | 51 |
| Total of Debtors and Criminals | 482 | 47 | 529 | 603 | 18 | 621 |
| Deaths in the course of the year - | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Greatest Number at any one time:— | | | | | | |
| Criminal Prisoners - - | 111 | — | 111 | 100 | — | 100 |
| Debtors - - - - - | 14 | — | 14 | 18 | — | 18 |

The subjoined Abstract exhibits the total Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1851, under the following heads :—

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prison diet | 386 | 0 | 3 |
| Clothing and bedding | 60 | 0 | 4 |
| Allowances to the sick | 15 | 7 | 8 |
| Fuel and light | 93 | 17 | 5 |
| Soap | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Stationery and printing | 39 | 8 | 7 |
| Books | 3 | 17 | 3 |
| Rent and Taxes | 12 | 14 | 1 |
| Salaries | 818 | 12 | 11 |
| Removal of prisoners to and from Trial | 8 | 14 | 8 |
| Removal of transports | 30 | 0 | 10 |
| Repairs and alterations | 212 | 12 | 6 |
| Sundries | 180 | 10 | 10 |
| Total | £1,871 | 4 | 11 |

| RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Profits of prisoners labour after deducting cost of materials | 203 | 4 | 0 |
| Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners | | 9 | 6 |
| Amount received from the Treasury :— | | | |
| For maintenance of convicted prisoners | 237 | 15 | 8 |
| For the removal of transports | 30 | 0 | 10 |
| For subsistence of revenue prisoners | 1 | 10 | 6 |
| Other receipts, viz. :— | | | |
| Debtors certificates | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Bran | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| Hogwash | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Old bricks | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Returned as paid for watch rate at the Easter Sessions 1851 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | £489 | 17 | 6 |

It is satisfactory to know, that the custom of placing two prisoners in one bed has become unnecessary ever since the withdrawal of the female prisoners has left more room for the males.

The prison staff is as follows: the governor, the chaplain, the surgeon, the clerk and schoolmaster, five turnkeys, the barber, and the night watchman.

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### COVENTRY.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This building continues in the same discreditable condition in which it has been for many years past, and whether it be regarded with reference to the extent of accommodation it affords for the great number of persons annually confined in it, or to the unwholesome and immoral juxtaposition of the prisoners consequent thereon, must be admitted to be very unfit for the purposes to which it is applied, in a town having a manufacturing population of between 40,000 and 50,000 persons.

It occupies an area not exceeding fifteen feet square, and serves the joint purposes of a lock-up house and police station. The lower floor, consisting of a single room, is the station, two floors above being devoted to prisoners. The communication from the police room to the cells is by a steep wooden staircase, only two feet wide, up which it is dangerous to convey prisoners who make any resistance, and the accounts I have heard from time to time of serious injury having been sustained by officers performing this part of their duty are easy of belief.

The cells are four in number, two on each of the upper floors, their dimensions being seven feet nine inches by six feet seven inches, with a height varying from eight feet to eight feet six inches. Each cell has a strongly grated window, measuring fifteen inches square, which is the only inlet for air, and as the iron bars occupy much of this space, the opening for ventilation is even less than the above measurement would indicate. A bench suited in size for only one person occupies one side of each cell, so that whatever may be the number in confinement, all but one must sleep on the ground. There are no waterclosets, but each cell is provided with a tub, which is emptied daily by an officer. With the imperfect ventilation above described, the state of the atmosphere to which the arrangement just referred to gives rise may be easily conceived.

Four prisoners were the largest number I have found in any one cell, but I ascertained from the books that thirty-three have been simultaneously in the four cells, giving an average of about 100 cubic feet of air to each individual which, considering the inadequate aperture of supply, and the incidental sources of impurity I have adverted to, would scarcely have been supposed sufficient for the maintenance of life; even in the less crowded condition that I witnessed, the atmosphere was scarcely supportable for the time occupied in my observations.

These facts having been brought under the notice of the Town Council by the Secretary of State, I trust that before this report shall have passed through the press, measures will have been taken to remove this reproach from the town by the erection of a sufficient lock-up house with a police station and residence for a superintendent attached thereto.

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RUGBY.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This building is very defective both in security and due accommodation, when regarded with reference to the numbers occasionally confined. It consists of two cells, measuring nine feet by four, attached to the rear of a house in which reside an officer and his family. Being destitute of any provision for artificial warmth and the prisoners being allowed no bedding (except indeed that name can be applied to some loose straw and a rug) it is easy to believe the statement of both the officer and the prisoners that the cells are extremely cold and damp in winter and wet weather. Each cell contains a privy, but no water supply. One of the cells is nominally intended for women, but if any of that sex are in confinement they are usually kept under observation in the kitchen, unless, as often happens, they should be in a state of intoxication. When men are in confinement for any long time, and complain of cold, the humanity of the keeper induces him to take them also into the kitchen to warm themselves, a practice which, with the greatest care that can be taken, is not free from the risk of escape, as the kitchen is quite unprotected.

The food allowed to prisoners consists of one pint of gruel, morning and evening; bread, daily, twenty-four ounces for men, eighteen for women; meat, daily, three ounces.

The number of prisoners confined between the 1st of January and the 18th December 1851, was about 160, the largest number confined at any one time was seven, and the longest period for which any single prisoner has been confined has been twelve days.

The keeper has not known any prisoner to succeed in making his escape, but attempts have often been made and only prevented from succeeding by having additional officers to sit up. Such is the facility of communicating with the prisoners while in the cells, that liquor is often given to them by their friends; that the keeper has sometimes found prisoners smoking tobacco and intoxicated with spirits, conveyed to them while he was asleep in his bed. It is superfluous to observe that there would be as little difficulty in supplying them with instruments to effect their escape.

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BIRMINGHAM.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

*Construction.*—Previously to the month of October 1849 the prisoners of this important borough were sent under contract to Warwick Gaol and House of Correction, the town of

Birmingham not having a peculiar prison for their reception. This state of things no longer exists, as a very extensive and complete prison has now been built in a suburb of the town, which for excellence of site and completeness of construction will bear a comparison with the best modern prisons in the kingdom. It consists of a long range of building, composed of three main divisions; that in the centre being occupied by the adult male criminal prisoners; while the right and left wings furnish accommodation, the former to the female prisoners, and the latter to the debtors and juvenile criminal prisoners. The accommodation afforded by these several divisions, exclusive of the basement floor, to be afterwards described, is as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For male adults :— | | |
| On the ground floor | 68 cells. | |
| On the first gallery | 68 „ | |
| On the upper gallery | 68 „ | 204 cells. |
| For females :— | | |
| On the ground-floor | 14 „ | |
| On the first gallery | 16 „ | |
| On the upper gallery | 14 „ | 44 „ |
| For juvenile prisoners :— | | |
| On the ground floor | 14 „ | |
| On the first gallery | 14 „ | |
| On the upper gallery | 14 „ | 42 „ |
| For debtors :— | | |
| On the ground-floor | 7 „ | |
| On the first gallery floor | 11 „ | 18 „ |
| Total of separate cells | | 308 „ |

All the cells of the criminal prisoners are certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners.

The debtors have two convenient day-rooms allotted to them on the ground floor, which contains also an infirmary for males, visiting rooms for male and female prisoners and their friends, the surgery, and various other offices. The upper floors also contain other infirmary rooms for prisoners of both sexes, store-rooms, and sleeping apartments for male and female discipline officers.

In the basement are eight refractory cells for males and three for females, four of the former being dark. There are also nine reception cells for males, and three for females, with a reception room and baths for prisoners of either sex. An oversight has been committed in the construction of the males reception cells, in placing five of them in such a situation that the admission of daylight to them is impossible. This is the more to be regretted from the tendency often exhibited by prisoners on their first committal to the commission of suicide, a tendency which is likely to be strength-

ened by the cheerlessness of a dark cell. As it is quite impossible to admit the light of day into these cells, and as they are much wanted for the service of the prison, I have suggested to the visiting justices that they should be lighted with gas at all times; a suggestion which I have reason to believe will be carried into effect before the publication of this report. Contiguous to the reception cells is a fumigating room, for exposing the clothes of prisoners to the vapour of sulphur.

This practice, although generally prevalent, and sanctioned by long usage, I have reason to believe is very ineffectual for the object designed, the destruction of insect life, while the sulphurous acid gas must have a direct tendency to destroy the fibre of the clothing. A far more effectual and less offensive method, and one which has the advantage of not being open to the latter objection, is the exposure of the clothes for a short time to the action of steam whose temperature has been somewhat elevated by high pressure.

There are separate kitchens for male and female prisoners with sculleries, bread-rooms, and other stores, and also, situated in the basement, the storekeeper's room, the officers mess room, and the blacksmith's shop. Fourteen workshops for separate labour occupy a considerable part of the central basement, eight of which are used for carpenters shops, and six contain handmills for grinding corn. The bakehouse and four waterclosets for officers complete the conveniences of the basement.

Below the males basement floor are three furnaces and two steam boilers, for warming and ventilating the male adults prison; those of the females and juveniles prison are situated on the level of the basement.

The females prison having been found to afford insufficient accommodation, large additions were being made to that division at the time of my last visit. These, when complete, will nearly double the extent of room for female prisoners, as 42 ordinary cells, 4 refractory cells, 2 baths, and some store-rooms will be added.

Another improvement of great value, which was then in progress, was the erection of a detached laundry and washhouse, the latter having 10 separate compartments for prisoners to wash in, with boiler-room and other conveniences.

The houses of the governor and chaplain are external to the prison, but communicating with it. Officers' quarters are placed in the angles of the walls. There are some separate airing-yards; but a fine open exercise ground was being

made for the exercise of prisoners in large numbers, without the risk of any communication taking place between them; in my opinion a better method than the former, as more likely to preserve a healthy state of body and mind.

*Prisoners on Day of Inspection.*—The prisoners in confinement on the last day of inspection are shown in the following table:

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prisoners for Trial | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 169 | 44 | 213 |
| „ summarily | 48 | 5 | 53 |
| | 226 | 52 | 278 |

For particulars of convicted prisoners, see Appendix.

*Cleanliness.*—The whole of the prison was in a state of extreme cleanliness, and the ventilation of the cells appeared perfect. All the prisoners wash themselves in their cells; the adult males and the females having fixed basins, with water laid on; and the juvenile prisoners and debtors having water laid on, but no fixed basins in the cells. Once a week every prisoner has an opportunity of washing his feet in a bucket of cold water brought in for the purpose. At the admission of every prisoner he has a warm bath, and this is repeated at the commencement of every month during his stay. Eight baths for the men and two baths for the women are found sufficient to effect this in one day. Each prisoner requiring it is shaved twice a week by a barber hired from without, at a stipend of 10*s.* per week. Every cell, with the exception of six of those belonging to juvenile prisoners, are provided with fixed waterclosets, the rest having portable ones. The cells, with the exception of 14 which are floored with asphalte, and the refractory cells, which have the same kind of flooring, are paved with brick. They are washed twice a week, and as the bricks absorb much water the cells smell of the dampness for some hours afterwards. I would suggest that it would be better to wax the floors, after the French fashion. The cells would, I think, be kept cleaner, without the necessity of washing the floors.

*Clothing and Bedding.*—The clothing for untried prisoners is dark grey, and that of the convicted a lighter grey. They wear leather shoes, except when working in the garden, when they wear clogs. Those who carry coke and coal have a working dress. The shirt and stockings are changed

weekly. The woollen clothing of the men is worn continuously without being washed, a custom which might be advantageously amended after the example of Shrewsbury, where it is washed with much advantage to the freshness and purity of the air in the cells.

All the prisoners, with the exception of females and the sick, sleep on hammocks, and have a bed and pillow, generally stuffed with coir, 2 sheets and a pillow case, 2 blankets and a rug. The sheets and pillow cases are washed once a month; the blankets once in six months; those of the infirmaries according to the directions of the surgeon.

*Diet.*—The dietary is that recommended by Sir George Grey in his circular of December 1849. The food is of very good quality, but there is a peculiarity in the bread, arising from the corn being ground in the prison by an unusual process, that makes it deserving of particular notice. The wheat is all ground in steel handmills, and no sifting whatever is performed, so that the prisoners in reality receive a smaller quantity of bread than that contemplated by the regulations. As, however, there is no reason to think that the health of the prisoners is suffering, I do not propose any change in this respect. The cost of the handmills used for this purpose was only 5*l.* 5*s.* each; little more than half that of the hard-labour cranks used for unprofitable work. The average cost of the diet of a prisoner is 4*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* per annum.

*Health.*—The prison has been very healthy from its commencement in 1849. Only 3 deaths have occurred within it during the whole period, and the first 18 months passed without a single instance of fatal disease. The town was scarcely visited by cholera in 1849, and the prison not at all. The surgeon sees every prisoner in the reception cells before his admission into the general prison, and visits the sick, but hitherto he has not made a monthly inspection. He visits all prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, and all the prisoners at the handmills and hard-labour cranks. The infirmaries for prisoners of both sexes are very commodious and unexceptionable, but they have not been occupied for the last 6 months.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The establishment contains a schoolmaster and mistress as well as a chaplain. The chaplain attends at ½ past 7 in the morning, for daily prayers in the chapel, after which he visits the prisoners in their cells for the greater part of the day. The Sunday duty consists of two full services at ½ past 10 A.M. and 3 P.M., and

the sacrament is administered at least four times in the year, the chaplain ascertaining to the best of his judgment the fitness of the proposed communicants. No use is made of the chapel for the instruction of prisoners, except in the times of divine service. The schoolmaster attends from 6 in the morning till ½ past 7 in the evening, and gives instruction to all the prisoners separately in their cells. The selection of books for the use of prisoners is solely under the direction of the chaplain, and is sufficient for ordinary use. There are few prisoners who represent themselves to be Roman Catholics, and of these a very small proportion even ask to see a priest, preferring to attend the services of the Establishment. Should they or any Protestant Dissenters request to see a minister of their own persuasion it would be granted.

*Punishments.*—The prison punishments are few in number, and seldom of any magnitude. The offences for which they are inflicted are generally attempts at communication, by rapping on the walls, whispering in chapel during the responses, and other methods. Acts of insubordination and disobedience are extremely rare.

*Labour.*—The kinds of labour performed in the prison are pumping, by 20 at a time, at a crank-pump, for the supply of the prison. The quantity raised daily being generally larger than is required for the prison, a waste-pipe conveys the excess to the Lunatic Asylum which is immediately contiguous, so that that establishment is in a great measure supplied by the labour of the gaol prisoners. The other kinds of labour done are, the carpenter's, the blacksmith's, the tailor's, the shoemaker's, the brushmaker's, the cooper's; mat-making, with the picking the fibre and the formation of the plat used in that manufacture. There is also a machine for making the webbing for halter heads. Some prisoners are also employed in painting, whitewashing, polishing, and also in gardening. Four prisoners also assist in the kitchen, under a free cook, and are kept carefully separated from each other. The storekeeper has one to assist in the stores, the stoker has one with him in the stoke-hole, the baker has one, and one is employed in cleaning the offices. Besides these employments, there are 6 prisoners constantly engaged in grinding corn by handmills, and a few are generally employed in turning hard-labour cranks, of which there are 14 in the prison. The latter, I am glad to add, are never used except as instruments of prison punishments. The produce of the labour of prisoners is shown in the subjoined returns.

*Books.*—The objects of consumption for the use of prisoners are generally bought by contract. The present contract prices are as follow :—

Beef, without bone, per lb., $3\frac{1}{2}d.$
Ox-heads, each, 1*s.* 8*d.*
Oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.* 6*d.*
Pease-flour, per cwt, 9*s.* 6*d.*
Scotch Barley, per cwt., 14*s.*
Molasses, per cwt., 18*s.*
Cocoa, per cwt., 56*s*,

The last wheat was bought at 14*s.* 6*d.* the bag of 3 bushels.

The checks upon expenditure are very simple and complete, and well worthy of imitation in other similar establishments.

The following abstract shows the total expenditure and receipts in the year ending Michaelmas 1851, under the following heads :—

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prison diet | 1,247 | 1 | 5 |
| Clothing and bedding | 449 | 16 | 10 |
| Medicines | 12 | 8 | 0 |
| Alowances to the sick | 32 | 14 | 9 |
| Fuel and light | 786 | 16 | 6 |
| Soap | 117 | 1 | 1 |
| Stationery and printing | 103 | 15 | 4 |
| Books | 44 | 19 | 9 |
| Furniture | 411 | 6 | 0 |
| Salaries and pensions | 2,245 | 16 | 8 |
| Removal of prisoners to and from trial | 28 | 4 | 8 |
| Removal of transports | 41 | 10 | 0 |
| Repairs and alterations | 493 | 9 | 10 |
| Sundries | 562 | 6 | 10 |
| Total | £6,577 | 7 | 8 |

| RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Profits of prisoners labour after deducting cost of materials | 1,130 | 16 | 8 |
| Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| Amount received for fines | 53 | 17 | 0 |
| Amount received from the Treasury :— | | | |
| For maintenance of convicted prisoners | 1,457 | 18 | 7 |
| For the removal of transports | 41 | 10 | 0 |
| For subsistence of revenue prisoners | 23 | 1 | 0 |
| Other receipts, viz. :— | | | |
| Wash and Bones | 9 | 3 | 4 |
| Fragments of old shoes | | 3 | 0 |
| | £2,717 | 13 | 1 |

The item of "sundries" in the above account is so large as to suggest the possibility of the cost of materials for the employment of prisoners having been included in it. I am not prepared to say whether this is the case, but if it be, credit should have been taken for a corresponding additional amount under the head of prisoners' earnings.

The total number of prisoners in confinement in the course of the two years ending at Michaelmas 1851 is shown in the subjoined table :—

| | 1850. | | | 1851. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Fem. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. |
| CRIMINAL PRISONERS. | | | | | | |
| 1. In custody at the commencement of the year ;— | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for trial | — | — | — | 27 | 13 | 40 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | — | — | — | 106 | 46 | 152 |
| Summarily convicted | — | — | — | 52 | 7 | 59 |
| 2. Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :— | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for Trial | 226 | 86 | 312 | 265 | 75 | 340 |
| Transferred to other Governors for Trial | — | — | — | 20 | 2 | 22 |
| Rendered in Court for Trial | 12 | 1 | 13 | 12 | 2 | 14 |
| Summarily convicted | 494 | 105 | 599 | 560 | 110 | 670 |
| 3. Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns :— | | | | | | |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 28 | 16 | 44 | 14 | 7 | 21 |
| Total | 760 | 208 | 968 | 1,056 | 262 | 1,318 |
| Deaths in the course of the year | — | — | — | 3 | — | 3 |
| Lunatic Prisoners in the year | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Prisoners pardoned on Medical grounds | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Geatest number at any one time :— | | | | | | |
| Criminal Prisoners | 198 | 65 | 263 | 254 | 64 | 318 |

The increase in the number of prisoners in 1851, as compared with 1850, is in reality only 99, the great disparity which appears in the above table being dependent on the fact that the contract with the county only expired on the opening of the new prison at Michaelmas 1849, so that there were no prisoners "in custody at the commencement of the year," 1850 ; namely, at Michaelmas 1849.

*Debtors.*—It will be observed that no mention is made in the above lists of any debtors in confinement, although the accommodation for that class of prisoners is very sufficient. This arises from the circumstance that all debtors, whether in execution or under commitments by the county court, are conveyed to Warwick County Gaol. I am not aware of any objections which could be urged against the reception of debtors in the borough prison which would be of suffi-

cient weight to countervail those attaching to their removal to the distant gaol of the county. The case of county court debtors, often persons in great poverty, is peculiarly hard, since the fee of 1*l.* paid to the bailiff of the court, as well as the travelling expenses of the debtor after his liberation, add greatly to the difficulties inseparable from his incarceration. It is not at all an uncommon circumstance for the fee to the bailiff for the removal of a debtor to Warwick to exceed in amount the whole debt and costs. But this is not the only manner in which the regulation in question operates oppressively to the debtors, for, as their nearest friends almost always reside at Birmingham, and as the expense of travelling and the loss of time can be borne by few, the majority of the debtors are practically deprived of the privilege of seeing their friends, and of receiving from them the comforts allowed by the rules of the prison. I trust that an arrangement fraught with so much individual hardship will be brought under the review of the authorities.

*Staff.*—The staff of the prison includes the following officers: the governor, the chaplain, the surgeon, the matron, the schoolmaster and schoolmistress, two clerks, two porters, a storekeeper, engineer, stoker, carpenter, seven male warders of the first class and five of the second, four sub-matrons or female warders, cook, baker, barber, and messenger. Besides this very liberal staff, two warders following the trades of a tailor and a shoemaker are engaged to instruct prisoners in their respective callings.

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### BIRMINGHAM.—BOROUGH LOCK-UPS.

The Lock-ups and Police Stations, whenvisited by me, were in a very creditable condition, and, as far as I could judge, were sufficient for the purposes of the town under ordinary circumstances, although, of course, in so populous a town they must be liable to be occasionally over-filled.

The following table exhibits the amount of accommodation afforded by the several Lock-ups and Police Stations of the town :—

| | The Number of Prisoners locked up during the year 1851. | | The largest Number in confinement in each of the Lock-ups at any one time within the same period. | The longest time for which any single Prisoner has been confined in the Cells, as far as it can be ascertained. | Food given to Prisoners during the confinement in the Cells, and how it is paid for. | Number of Cells. | Accommodation for Officers and Police. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | | | | | |
| 1st Division :— Police Station, New Street - | 1,400 | 337 | 12 | 9 hours. | Bread and cheese is provided when required, at the expense of the Borough. | 4 | No accommodation for officers ; accommodation for 18 constables. |
| 2d Division :— Police Station, Sand-pits - - | 319 | 44 | 5 | 8½ hours. | Ditto - - | 2 | Accommodation for 1 officer and 19 constables. |
| 3d Division :— Police Station, Staniforth Street - | 796 | 219 | 10 | 14 hours. | Ditto - - | 3 | Accommodation for 23 constables ; 2 rooms not occupied. |
| Bradford Street Police Station - | 142 | 10 | 5 | 10 hours. | Ditto - - | 4 | Accommodation for 2 officers and 19 constables, and 1 sick room. |
| Moor Street Lock-up - - - | 2,878 | 684 | 44 | 23 days. | Ditto - - | 16 Cells, and 3 bedrooms with 2 beds in each, for use of Prisoners on the payment of 1s. per night, which goes to the boro^h fund. | Accommodation for 18 constables. |

## SHROPSHIRE.

### SHREWSBURY.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

No alteration has been made in the construction of the prison since the date of the last report. The building is in excellent repair. Iron gates have been put up at the entrance, to improve the ventilation, since the visitation of cholera in 1849. The accommodation for prisoners, which is nearly the same as at the time of the last report, is as follows :—

| | Male. | Female. |
|---|---|---|
| Cells to contain a single prisoner | 88 | 23 |
| Cells for more than one prisoner | 14 | — |
| Infirmaries | 1 | 1 |
| Punishment cells | 3 | — |
| Reception cells | 4 | 3 |
| Baths | 2 | 1 |
| Day-rooms or work-rooms | 6 | 4 |
| Airing-yards for criminals | 10 | 4 |
| Airing-yards for debtors | 2 | 1 |

The workshops include a blacksmith's, a carpenter's, and 2 for picking oakum.

*Prisoners on the Day of Inspection.*—The following is the list of the prisoners present at the last inspection of the prison :—

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prisoners for Trial | 11 | 2 | 13 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 80 | 11 | 91 |
| „ summarily | 50 | 9 | 59 |
| | 141 | 22 | 163 |

For particulars of convicted prisoners, see Appendix.

*Cleanliness, &c.*—The wards, cells, and yards of the prison were in a very creditable state of cleanliness. The purity of the atmosphere of the cells is greater than in any other prison with which I am acquainted. This seems to me in a great measure due to a custom which has been introduced by the present governor, of scrubbing with soap and water the cloth clothing of prisoners, by which they are deprived of the odour which always attaches to them from long wear, and which adds much to the offensiveness of the cells in the greater number of prisons.

*Clothing and Bedding.*—The prison clothing is of four patterns. The untried prisoners wear blue, but they are permitted to wear their own (if fit for wear), unless wanted for evidence; the summarily convicted wear grey; the convicted felons, a party-coloured suit of yellow and blue, except such as are sentenced to transportation, who wear a party-coloured suit of red and yellow. The females have the same colours, except the transports, who wear the same dress as other convicted felons. The stock of clothing is very sufficient; but it would be a great improvement to substitute leather shoes for the heavy clogs now worn; the difference of expense being found in a great measure compensated for by the saving in stockings. All prisoners, with few exceptions, sleep in hammocks. They have good bedding; but no sheets are allowed to male prisoners, except when sick. I would venture to suggest, as a measure conducive to health and cleanliness, that the use of sheets should be extended to the men. Here, also, I can urge the experience of other prisons in favour of my recommendation, as the saving of blankets, from the comparative infrequency of their being washed, is found to compensate for the washing and wear and tear of sheets.

*Diet.*—The dietary last recommended by the Secretary of State was adopted in April last; the only variations being the substitution of salt for treacle in the gruel, and the division of the 1lb. of bread allowed to class 1. into three portions, instead of its being all given at dinner. I inspected the articles employed for food, and found them very good. The meat is invariably given cold, a custom to be approved in a prison so inconveniently constructed for the distribution of the meals that it would be impossible to give all the prisoners their dinners while they were warm. The potatoes, retaining the heat better, are given hot. A useful plan prevails here, of weighing the potatoes before they are boiled, and boiling each man's share in a separate net enclosed in a large one. This saves much trouble, and gives the potatoes to the prisoners in a much hotter state than if they were weighed after boiling.

*Health.*—The present state of the health of the prison is very good, there being only three prisoners in the infirmary, and those all convalescent. The general condition of the prison with regard to health is represented to have been very good in the last year; but a very severe visitation of cholera occurred in 1849, by which, and by consecutive fever, 14 lives were lost. The following table shows some particulars of the cases alluded to :—

A List of Deaths from Cholera.

| Name. | Age. | When received. | Offence. | When taken ill. | Died. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1849: | | | |
| J. P. - - | 18 | 13 April - | Felony - - | 6. A.M., 27 July - | 7. 30. P.M., same day. |
| H. L. - - | 22 | 30 June - | Felony - - | 2. 30. A.M., 28 Jul. | 4. 30. P.M., same day. |
| D. W. - - | 50 | 23 June - | Debtor - - | Noon, 28 July - | 9. 20. P.M., same day. |
| C. C. - - | 49 | 30 June - | Felony - - | 4. P.M., 29 July - | 4. P.M., 31 July. |
| S. H. - - | 31 | 18 July - | Damaging a Horse and Cart - - | 5. A.M., 1 Aug. - | 3. P.M., same day. |
| S. P. - - | 19 | 21 July - | Disorderly servant | 5. A.M., 1 Aug. - | 4. 45. P.M., 2 Aug. |
| T. L. - - | 39 | 5 May - | Felony - - | 7. A.M., 3 Aug. - | 2. 45. P.M., 4 Aug. |
| J. M. - - | 23 | 26 July - | Vagrant - - | 11. A.M., 31 July | 12. 15. P.M., 4 Aug. |
| C. C. - - | 40 | 20 March 1847: | Manslaughter - | 11. A.M., 3 Aug. - | 11. 30. A.M., 5 Aug. |
| M. P. - - | 60 | 26 June - 1849: | Felony - - | 10. A.M., 4 Aug. - | 7. 45. P.M., 10 Aug. |
| J. R. - - | 21 | 14 Feb. - | Felony - - | 8 August - - | 9. 30. P.M., 21 Aug. |
| J. P. - - | 19 | 17 Aug. - | (Fine.) Stealing a Dog - - - | 7. A.M., 2 Sept. - | 4. 45. A.M., 4 Sept. |
| | | 1847: | | | |
| A. D. - - | 40 | 11 Aug. - 1848: | Debtor - - | (Not stated) - | 3. 45. A.M., 5 Sept. |
| T. H. - - | 20 | 13 Dec. - | Night Poaching - | Early in August | 1. 30. A.M., 7 Sept. |

The disease was at the same time very prevalent in the town and at Bridgenorth, following the course of the Severn.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The arrangements for the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners are the same as those described in former reports. The chapel, as has been before observed, is much too small to receive all the prisoners, and is almost exclusively used for the male prisoners for trial, the prisoners in the courts (*i.e.*, who are not in separate confinement), and all the females and debtors of both sexes. The other prisoners hear the service performed standing in their cells, with the doors a little open, joining in the responses and psalmody. This is effected by the chaplain, who is endowed with a very powerful voice, placing himself in one of the corridors under a grating which communicates with the two upper floors; and I have reason to know, from personal experiment, that he is very sufficiently heard throughout the whole of the building. This is a most laborious duty, and would be well saved by enlarging the chapel, but it is not easy to point out how this can be effectually done, from the peculiarities of the construction of the building. The schoolmaster teaches the prisoners in the courts together in classes, and catechises those in the cells with the doors partly open, and in conjunction with the chaplain instructs them also in the cells.

*Punishments.*—The punishments are seldom severe, but generally consist in the privation of one or more meals. The offences calling for punishment are generally breaches of the

rule of silence, prisoners calling or whistling from their cells as signals to others, or singing and making other noises in their cells.

*Labour.*—The hard labour performed in the prison is now almost entirely limited to the pumping water for its use. An instructing tailor has been appointed, who cuts out clothes, and instructs about 15 or 16 in the trade. All the prison clothing is made by the prisoners, as well as that of the officers, and a little work is also done by them for persons out of doors. It would be very desirable that a person capable of instructing in shoemaking should be appointed, as the prisoners would very soon learn to make shoes good enough for the use of the prison, and eventually also for sale. This officer would also act as a discipline officer or clerk when his services might be wanted in these capacities, especially the latter, there being no person employed in that service in the prison. Even the trades of oakum and wool picking are now at a stand-still, from the impossibility of obtaining such employment. This makes it the more necessary to devise some useful mode of work for the prisoners, without which it is to be feared that the long and deserved reputation of this prison as a reformatory establishment will not be sustained.

*Books and Expenditure.*—The accounts are very well and clearly kept by the governor, aided by the taskmaster. The provisions are all bought by contract; the present prices being as follow:—

Beef, without bone, per lb., $3\frac{3}{4}d.$
Mutton, $3\frac{3}{4}d.$
Oatmeal (240 lbs.), 29*s.*
Bread, per 12 lbs., 13*d.*
Potatoes, per bushel, 2*s.* 6*d.*
Cocoa nibs, per lb., $7\frac{1}{2}d.$

*Debtors.*—The county court debtors associate with the common debtors, which is a defect, inasmuch as it admits of the former obtaining articles of food through the intervention and assistance of the latter, which the rules do not allow them. It would be desirable, therefore, that these classes should be separated entirely from each other, but it must be left to the magistrates to determine in what manner that object could be attained.

*General Observations.*—The subordinate officers of this prison still retain the appellation of turnkeys, instead of warders, which latter name has been given to them in most other prisons of the same importance. This may seem to

some a distinction without a difference; but it has frequently been stated to me by persons conversant with prisons, that the more respectable and therefore the more valuable of the officers feel the name to involve a degree of needless degradation, more especially now that it forms a somewhat rare exception to the usage elsewhere. I am glad to find that the improvement I refer to has been already adopted, with regard to the female officers.

A considerable increase has taken place in the number of prisoners admitted in the last year, as shown by the subjoined table. This will be seen to be not entirely confined to the class of the summarily convicted, but to be also shared by that of prisoners committed for trial :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Years ending at Michaelmas 1850 and 1851.

| | 1850. | | | 1851. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Fem. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. |
| CRIMINAL PRISONERS. | | | | | | |
| 1. In custody at the commencement of the year: | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for trial - - - | 22 | 8 | 30 | 15 | 3 | 18 |
| Convicted at assizes and sessions - | 55 | 7 | 62 | 47 | 4 | 51 |
| Summarily convicted - - | 35 | 2 | 37 | 41 | 5 | 46 |
| 2. Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:— | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for Trial - - - | 194 | 40 | 234 | 272 | 61 | 333 |
| Rendered in Court for Trial - | 48 | 13 | 61 | 22 | 1 | 23 |
| Summarily convicted - - | 538 | 65 | 603 | 617 | 83 | 700 |
| 3. Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed - - - | 20 | 2 | 22 | 25 | 6 | 31 |
| Total of Criminals - | 912 | 137 | 1,049 | 1,039 | 163 | 1,202 |
| DEBTORS. | | | | | | |
| 4. In custody at the commencement of the Year - - - | 8 | — | 8 | 8 | — | 8 |
| 5. Admitted in the course of the Year - - - - | 107 | — | 107 | 119 | 3 | 122 |
| Total of Debtors and Criminals - | 1,027 | 137 | 1,164 | 1,166 | 166 | 1,332 |
| Deaths in the course of the year - | 2 | — | 2 | 3 | — | 3 |
| Lunatic Prisoners in the year - | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Greatest Number at any one time:— | | | | | | |
| Criminal Prisoners - - | 145 | 29 | 174 | 157 | 29 | 186 |
| Debtors - - - - - | 15 | — | 15 | 18 | 1 | 19 |

The following table exhibits the receipts and expenditure of the prison in the last year. Under the former head may be noticed the increase of the profits from prisoners' labour from 25*l.* in 1850 to 74*l.* This is a very satisfactory feature in the management, and by the introduction of shoemaking, as recommended above, might be very materially improved.

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1851, under the following heads:—

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prison diet | 875 | 0 | 7½ |
| Clothing and bedding | 168 | 14 | 10½ |
| Officers clothes | 27 | 9 | 4 |
| Medicines | 30 | 11 | 11 |
| Allowances to the sick | 39 | 15 | 0 |
| Wine and beer | 16 | 2 | 8 |
| Fuel and light | 304 | 7 | 9 |
| Soap and other cleaning materials | 41 | 0 | 8 |
| Stationery, printing, and books | 60 | 6 | 3 |
| Furniture | 16 | 8 | 6 |
| Rent, taxes, and insurance | 18 | 10 | 5 |
| Salaries and pensions | 1,597 | 19 | 11 |
| Removal of prisoners to and from trial | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| Removal of transports | 36 | 0 | 9 |
| Repairs and alterations | 168 | 9 | 11½ |
| Sundries | 76 | 19 | 8½ |
| Total | £ 3,480 | 11 | 0 |

| RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Profits of prisoners labour after deducting cost of materials | 74 | 9 | 4½ |
| Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners | | 11 | 0 |
| Amount received from the Treasury:— | | | |
| For maintenance of convicted prisoners | 559 | 11 | 5 |
| For the removal of transports | 46 | 6 | 7 |
| For subsistence of revenue prisoners | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Other receipts; viz.:— | | | |
| For support of vagrants | 3 | 5 | 6½ |
| From debtors for use of furniture | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| For coir mats and coir | 62 | 19 | 6 |
| | £ 774 | 7 | 10¾ |

The staff of the prison consists of the governor, chaplain, surgeon, and matron, schoolmaster, taskmaster, 10 turnkeys, lodge porter, watchman, tailor, matron's assistant, and washerwoman. The voluminous nature of the books which it is necessary to keep in so large a prison, as well as the frequent returns to the Secretary of State and to Parliament, occupy much of the time of the governor and taskmaster, whose attention, if a regular clerk were appointed, might be more profitably employed in overlooking the discipline of the prison.

The following passages, containing some interesting statistical facts, are selected from the report of the chaplain to the last Michaelmas Sessions. The opinion, however, of the chaplain, relative to the principal cause of the increase of commitments, it is only right to say, was not concurred in by those of the magistrates who spoke on the occasion.

"It is his painful task to exhibit on the present occasion a considerable increase in the number of prisoners brought to prison from the 30th September 1850 to the 29th instant, when compared with the number of committals in each of the four preceding years; for

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| "In the year ending September | | 1847 | the number was | 817 |
| " | " | 1848 | " | 882 |
| " | " | 1849 | " | 1,015 |
| " | " | 1850 | " | 864 |
| "And in the one just terminated | | | " | 1,025 |

"Or 161 more than in the preceding one, 10 more than in 1849, 143 more than in 1848, and 208 more than in 1847.

"The causes of this vast number of committals are traceable chiefly to Irish immigration, ignorance, and intemperance, and only in rare instances to destitution.

"In reference to Irish immigration, it may be observed that of the foregoing 1,025 prisoners, 143, or nearly one seventh, were natives of Ireland; and after deducting these from the gross number, there would still be left 882 prisoners, which would be some little below the average of committals in the four preceding years.

"In reference to the ignorance of the prisoners, this will very clearly appear from the following table:—Of the foregoing 1,025 prisoners, 10 could read and write well, 307 imperfectly, 312 could read imperfectly, 120 knew the alphabet, and 276 did not.

* * * * * *

"Every day's experience only tends to deepen the conviction that until the labouring classes, whence supplies to fill our prisons continually emanate, have bestowed upon them generally a sound moral and religious training,—a training from bad habits into good,—the mere arts of reading and writing, where possessed, will ever be found ineffective for the improvement of the heart and character.

* * * * * *

"It is from this class of unreformed and unreformable characters that our prisons are constantly filled by re-committals. The number of such persons brought to prison in the past year amounts to 374 (or two more than the one third of the gross number of committals); 263 to this prison, 48 to this and other prisons, and 63 to other prisons only; 166 once, 70 twice, 59 three times, 28 four times, 18 five times, 11 six times, 6 seven times, 1 eight times, 2 nine times, 3 ten times, 4 eleven times, 1 eighteen times, 1 nineteen times, 1 twenty times, 2 twenty-five times, and 1 twenty-eight times.

"The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, in accordance with prison rule No. 79, on the first Sunday after Michaelmas-day, to 7 officers, 1 debtor, and 10 convicted prisoners; on Christmas-day, to 9 officers, 4 debtors, 2 prisoners for trial, and 11 convicted prisoners; on Easter day, to 6 officers, 4 debtors, and 5 convicted prisoners; and on Whit-sunday, to 8 officers, 2 debtors, and 6 convicted prisoners.

"The chaplain feels much pleasure in observing that three out of the six prisoners referred to in his last quarterly report as sent to reformatory institutions during the preceding part of the year, have since been placed out in service, and are all favourably reported on by the superior officers of the said institutions and also by their employers. Recently two other young persons have been placed in one of the same institutions.

* * * * * *

"Above three fourths of the prisoners in the year have been confined in separate cells, and less than one fourth in association together in courts, cells, and infirmaries.

* * * * * *

"During the year 951 prisoners have been discharged—

"257 on admission knew not the alphabet correctly, of whom, on liberation, 133 were able to read in primer, 101 imperfectly repeat some portion of the Church Catechism, and a few collects, epistles, and gospels, and 23 fluently repeat the catechism, many collects, epistles, and gospels, and had learned to write.

"16 who on admission could read imperfectly were improved in the art.

"287 were also improved in reading, could repeat some portion of the catechism, a few collects, epistles, and gospels.

"74 were able to read fluently, repeat the whole of the catechism, many collects, epistles, and gospels, and 42 of them had learned to write, and the other 31 were improved in the art.

"317 by reason of age, infirmity, short imprisonments, and other causes, did not benefit by the means of instruction afforded."

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LUDLOW.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Some interior alterations of no considerable importance have been made in this prison since the last report, but its essential defects as a place of detention for prisoners remain unremedied. The two cells on the lower floor, used for male prisoners, have been newly flagged, and the upper room on the other side, generally used for women, has been divided into two, by which it is more easy to separate the prisoners. The airing-yard is still open to the same objections as before. From the manner in which it is surrounded by buildings of low character, and from the circumstance of there being a staircase, accessible to everybody, leading to the top of the outside of the wall, it would be easy to convey to prisoners any kind of prohibited articles, and even the means of escape; the prison being often left in the care of a woman, while her husband, the nominal keeper, is engaged elsewhere, as was

the case at the time of my visit, such proceedings could not be effectually restrained.

*Prisoner on the Day of Inspection.*—The only prisoner in confinement was a county offender, on a charge of felony, wh had not yet been before the magistrates.

*Cleanliness.*—Nothing could exceed the dirty and neglected state of every part, a defect attributable to the want of some person whose duty it should be to keep it clean, and also to the neglect of whitewashing and the other ordinary means of cleanliness.

*Clothing and Bedding.*—The bedding was abundant, as far as related to warmth, but, like everything else, very dirty. It is said that the sheets are generally changed once a month, and the other bedding *when it requires it.* As there is no bath in which prisoners can be washed on admission or afterwards, and the ablution is limited to what can be performed in a bowl, it may be conceived that the standard of personal cleanliness is not high in prisoners who may have sojourned here for six months.

Prison clothing is provided for convicted prisoners, which is party coloured, but there is no clothing for the untried, so that if the clothes of a prisoner are wanted as evidence, or it is desirable to save his own, no proper substitute is at hand.

*Diet.*—That of the official regulations.

*Health.*—The surgeon merely attends when his services are required in the case of illness. He does not examine the prisoners on admission.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—There is none of any kind, by which omission the statute of the 2d & 3d Vict. cap. 56, s. 15. is contravened.

*Punishments.*—There are none, because as there is no supervision there can be no detection of offences.

*Labour.*—The male prisoners are put to break stones in the open yard, but as this is the only exercising place for both sexes, the men are taken off work when the women exercise. The nominal quantity to be broken daily is half a ton, but the keeper admitted that it was entirely at the discretion of the prisoner to break as much or as little as he liked, and that he had no power to make him work. It was only regarded as an amusement.

The number of prisoners in confinement in each of the last two years is shown in the following table.

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1850 and 1851.

| | 1850. | | | 1851. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Fem. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. |
| CRIMINAL PRISONERS. | | | | | | |
| 1. In custody at the commencement of the Year :— | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for Trial - - | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors :— | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for Trial - - | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | — | 4 |
| Rendered in Court for Trial - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Summarily convicted - - | 18 | 3 | 21 | 19 | 1 | 20 |
| Ditto, transferred to other Governors | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | 2 |
| Total - - | 23 | 7 | 30 | 27 | 2 | 29 |
| Greatest Number at any one time :— | | | | | | |
| Criminal Prisoners - - | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 5 |

The following abstract presents the total expenditure in the year ending Michaelmas 1851, under the following heads :—

EXPENDITURE.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prison diet - - - - | 25 | 12 | 2¾ |
| Fuel and light - - - - | 13 | 10 | 9 |
| Soap - - - - - | | 13 | 6 |
| Stationery and printing - - - | | 13 | 7 |
| Furniture - - - - - | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Rent and taxes - - - - | 1 | 13 | 9 |
| Salaries and pensions - - - | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Removal of prisoners to and from trial - | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Repairs and alterations - - - | 27 | 12 | 0 |
| Sundries - - - - - | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Total - - - | £ 133 | 5 | 7¾ |

The staff consists of the gaoler, at a salary of 40*l.* per annum, his wife, the matron, and the surgeon, who receive 5*l.* a year each.

From the increased facility of conveying prisoners to Shrewsbury, it is more than ever desirable to abolish this ill-arranged and ill-conducted gaol, and thus avoid the scandal of an habitual violation of the law.

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BRIDGENORTH.—BOROUGH HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND BOROUGH AND COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Since the date of the last report arrangements have been made with the county for sending to the county gaol all prisoners committed for trial, and all vagrants and summarily convicted prisoners, except such as are committed for 14 days and under. Prisoners on remand are also liable to be detained here for two or three weeks. The prison has been fully described in the fourteenth report; since the date of which no alteration has been made in it. The cells each contain two wooden bedsteads and sufficient bedding, which, as well as every part of the building, was exceedingly clean.

There were no prisoners in confinement at the time of the last inspection, except one woman brought in during my visit, on a charge of neglecting her child.

There have occasionally been nine prisoners in the prison at one time since the arrangement above alluded to was made with the county; and the safe custody of these prisoners, as well as the care of the prison in all respects, is intrusted to a resident officer and his wife, who receive no stipend whatever for their services, beyond the allowance of 4*l.* per annum for fuel, straw, candles, soap, and other necessaries for the use of the prison, and the privilege of inhabiting the neighbouring tenement. Formerly this meritorious officer was allowed 23*l.* a year, but on the arrangement being made for sending some of the prisoners to the county gaol the salary was wholly withdrawn. I feel that it is not within my province to do more than bring this fact before the attention of the town council; but it is only justice to the officer in charge to state my opinion that in no gaol or lock-up house of this description have I ever seen more care evinced to carry out the instructions and wishes of his employers, nor a more scrupulous regard to cleanliness, than are manifested by him.

There is a sufficient stock of clothing for the use of the convicted prisoners. The vagrants are not clothed, except their own clothing be very ragged.

The officer is allowed sevenpence a day for the diet of prisoners; but as most of the prisoners are upon the diet allowed by the regulations to prisoners before trial, the

allowance seems scarcely sufficient, especially when one prisoner alone is in confinement. Independently of this objection, I must observe that the custom of feeding prisoners by contract with the keeper is very unsatisfactory, and has been generally abandoned elsewhere.

There is no surgeon whose duty it is to visit the prisoners, neither is there any chaplain to perform Divine Service or to visit the prisoners. The latter omission it is to be observed is a direct infraction of the statute 2 & 3 Vict. c. 56. s. 15., for it cannot be pleaded that the prison has ceased to be a House of Correction as long as convicted prisoners for 14 days are kept in it. It seems to me that *all* convicted prisoners, as well as those for trial, and debtors, should be sent to Shrewsbury.

The numbers of prisoners in confinement in each of the last two years are shown in the following table :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas.

| | 1849. | | | 1850. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Fem. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. |
| CRIMINAL PRISONERS. | | | | | | |
| Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :— | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for Trial - - | 11 | 5 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Transferred to other Governors for Trial - - - - - - | 17 | 1 | 18 | 20 | 1 | 21 |
| Rendered in Court for Trial - | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Summarily convicted - - | 42 | 4 | 46 | 33 | — | 33 |
| Ditto, transferred to other Governors | 48 | 3 | 51 | 29 | 6 | 35 |
| Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed - - - | 4 | — | 4 | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Total of Criminals - | 122 | 13 | 135 | 92 | 10 | 102 |
| DEBTORS. | | | | | | |
| Admitted in the course of the year | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | — | 2 |
| Total of Debtors and Criminals - | 124 | 13 | 137 | 94 | 10 | 104 |
| Deaths in the course of the year - | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Lunatic Prisoners in the year - | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Greatest Number at any one time:— | | | | | | |
| Criminal Prisoners - - | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Debtors - - - | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |

### WELLINGTON.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This building has four cells opening from a passage, from which, however, they derive no light, so that when the cells doors are closed the prisoners are kept in entire darkness. In order to relieve them from this privation, the officer had allowed to the prisoners in confinement at the time of my visit the free use of the passage, from which they would have been able to receive anything from their friends. Each of the cells contained a very offensive privy. The walls and floors appeared dry, but no bedding of any kind was allowed to the prisoners; and although the weather was cold, no coals were allowed; but the prisoners had made a fire of some of the straw given then to sleep upon.

The building was in good repair; and as it is understood that the magistrates are about to convert the old debtors gaol into a police station and lock-up house, with a magistrates room and other conveniences, it would be useless to suggest the alterations which would be required to fit the present building for its purposes. It is essential, however, that a gaslight should be placed in the passage, as a security to the officers while engaged in searching the prisoners. Prisoners are sometimes kept here for three weeks on remand, before they are conveyed to the county gaol, during which time, however long it may be, they receive no food, except bread and cheese. This privation even of the amount of nourishment given to prisoners awaiting their trial in the county gaol seems a peculiar hardship upon those whom the law holds to be innocent, at least as much as after their commitment. This remark applies with equal and sometimes with greater force to a large proportion of lock-up houses, in which severity, long exploded in gaols, is still considered justifiable.

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## DEVONSHIRE.

### PLYMOUTH.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

*Construction.*—The construction and accommodation of this prison have been so fully described in the fourteenth report, published a short time before its first occupation, that it is only necessary on the present occasion to refer to the few changes which have been made since that time, as experience has shown the necessity for them. The debtors in execution being sent to the County Gaol, and those committed by the

county court being retained in a prison attached thereto at St. George's Hall, Stonehouse, all the accommodation which was originally provided for that class of prisoners has been fitted for the reception of criminal prisoners, and the cells of that division finished with all the appliances necessary for separate confinement. By this alteration, and by the completion of some cells in the north wing which were not completed at the time of the last report, thirteen additional cells have been provided for male criminal prisoners, which were certified on the 12th August 1851; making with the thirty cells certified on the 27th June 1849, a total accommodation for forty-three male prisoners in certified cells. These have been generally found sufficient; but it has occasionally happened in the most crowded times, that three prisoners have been placed together from their number having exceeded that of the cells. This is the more to be regretted as the ventilation of the cells is much complained of. As it appeared to me that this complaint was not without foundation, I would suggest that the defect may possibly arise from the single apparatus being inadequate to the perfect ventilation of the whole building. The upper day-room of the debtors division has been made into an infirmary, and the lower into a room of meeting for the magistrates. The suggestion in the last report, of building a lodge for the porter, has not yet been adopted, so that that officer continues to be lodged in a most confined room within the main building of the prison, by which his efficiency is not less affected than his health and comfort.

In the females prison, occupying the south wing, some useful alterations have also been made, by which the accommodation for criminal prisoners of that sex has been improved. An additional cell has been certified, making, with those certified before, nineteen, a number which has been found fully sufficient.

It was remarked to me by the matron, that there is the greatest difficulty in keeping up the temperature of the cells in ordinary winter weather, and that the female prisoners' suffer much from cold in their cells. This is another evidence of the insufficiency of the apparatus, the effects of which are more apparent here, from the greater distance of the females prison from the source of heat.

It is necessary here to call attention to an oversight which has been committed, by putting upon the doors of the females' prison locks capable of being opened by the governor's key. The third clause of the sixth section of the 2d & 3d Vict. cap. 56. requires that "the wards, cells, and yards allotted to "female prisoners shall be locked by keys in the custody of

" the matron, and secured by locks different from those " securing the wards, cells, and yards allotted to male " prisoners."

The wash-house and drying-room are spoken of as very good in construction. The latter will dry a blanket in half an hour.

*The old Prison.*—The old prison is only kept up for night cases; and it is satisfactory to add, that no prisoner is kept there more than a single night, as all are removed to the gaol as soon as they have been before the magistrates, even though remanded for further examination.

The prisoners present on the day of inspection were as follows: —

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prisoners for Trial - - - - | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - | 18 | 6 | 24 |
| „ summarily - - - - | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| | 30 | 15 | 45 |

For the particulars of the convicted prisoners, see Appendix.

*Cleanliness.*—The wards, cells, and corridors, and the persons of the prisoners, were cleanly.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain attends at the prison every morning, and performs Divine Service. Twice a week he holds a class in the chapel for three quarters of an hour or more, in which the prisoners read the Scriptures, and the chaplain expounds to them on the subject they are reading. In addition to this, he generally visits daily several of the prisoners in their cells, and he makes a point of seeing and admonishing all before their discharge. The staff numbers a schoolmaster among its officers, but that situation was vacant at the time of my visit. There is a prison-fund, supported by voluntary subscription, the object of which is to assist deserving prisoners in reaching their homes. Seventeen additional seats have been constructed in the chapel, raising the number to about seventy, which corresponds with the largest number of prisoners who have been in confinement at one time since the opening of the prison.

*Labour.*—A great evil, which is much felt by the authorities of this prison, is the want of sufficient labour for the prisoners. The only means at present existing of giving employment to the prisoners consist in the working of a crank-pump for supplying the prison with water, at which

four were employed simultaneously. Even oakum-picking, which was formerly practised in the prison, has been abandoned, from the impossibility of procuring such employment. There is a single crank-labour machine (Botten's) in a shed in the yard at which a man was at work, if it deserve that name, for it was so easily turned as only to be suited to the power of a child.

The staff of the prison consists of the governor, the chaplain, the surgeon, the matron, the schoolmaster, two male and one female warders, the gate porter, and the cook.

A considerable increase has taken place in the number of prisoners in the past year, chiefly in the class of vagrants, as will be seen by the following table: —

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1850 and 1851.

| | 1850. | | | 1851. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Fem. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. |
| CRIMINAL PRISONERS. | | | | | | |
| 1. In custody at the commencement of the Year: — | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for Trial - - | 8 | 3 | 11 | 13 | 9 | 22 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - | 8 | 2 | 10 | 13 | 6 | 19 |
| Summarily convicted - - | 6 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| For Re-examination - - | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 2. Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors: — | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for Trial - - | 48 | 23 | 71 | 43 | 14 | 57 |
| Transferred to other Governors for Trial - - - - - | 3 | 2 | 5 | 18 | 6 | 24 |
| Rendered in Court for Trial - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Summarily convicted - - | 144 | 49 | 193 | 161 | 68 | 229 |
| 3. Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns: — | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for Trial - - | 24 | 17 | 41 | 22 | 7 | 29 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - | 6 | 4 | 10 | 13 | 4 | 17 |
| 4. Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed - - | 21 | 13 | 34 | 30 | 14 | 44 |
| Total - - | 270 | 116 | 386 | 325 | 136 | 461 |
| Lunatic Prisoners in the year - | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Prisoners pardoned on Medical grounds - - - | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Greatest number at any one time: — | | | | | | |
| Criminal Prisoners - - | 42 | 26 | 68 | 54 | 16 | 70 |

The following abstract exhibits the total expenditure and receipts in the year ending Michaelmas 1851, under the following heads:—

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prison diet | 275 | 15 | 6 |
| Clothing and bedding | 16 | 8 | 10 |
| Allowances to the sick | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| Fuel and light | 116 | 3 | 11 |
| Soap | 6 | 12 | 0 |
| Stationery and printing | 5 | 13 | 11 |
| Books | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Furniture | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Salaries and pensions | 515 | 15 | 6 |
| Removal of prisoners to and from trial | 8 | 5 | 0 |
| Removal of transports | 37 | 7 | 4 |
| Repairs and alterations | 102 | 1 | 0 |
| Sundries | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | £ 1,115 | 8 | 1 |

| RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount received for maintenance of prisoners, and rent of cells under contract | 131 | 15 | |
| Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners | 1 | 18 | 6 |
| Amount received for fines | 123 | 2 | 2 |
| Amount received from the Treasury:— | | | |
| For maintenance of convicted prisoners | 262 | 2 | 0 |
| For the removal of transports | 37 | 7 | 6 |
| For subsistence of revenue prisoners | 20 | 5 | 6 |
| | £ 576 | 10 | 6 |

## DEVONPORT.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

*Construction.*—This prison, which is designed for the exclusive adoption of the separate system of discipline, was completed early in 1851, the greater number of the cells having been certified as fit for occupation on the 10th of March of that year, and first occupied on the 12th of May. The accommodation afforded in it consists of 44 cells for males, and 14 for females, exclusive of 2 reception and 2 punishment cells for males, and the like number for female prisoners. Some of these not being sufficiently dry to admit of their being safely occupied, I called the attention of the town clerk to the subject, and doubt not that the adoption of proper means will by this time have rendered them habitable, although it must be confessed that at my last visit in August little progress had been made in overcoming this evil.

The cells are generally very comfortable and well constructed. The prisoners sleep on hammocks; and the bedding, consisting of mattrass, pillow, and blankets, appeared very good; but sheets were not provided; an omission militating, in my opinion, as much against economy as against cleanliness and health. It should be mentioned, while upon the subject of the cells, that although the females prison has a lock different from that of the men, the cells of both

divisions are closed by similar locks, in contravention of the third clause of the 6th section of the 2d and 3d Vict. cap. 56.

The chapel is unnecessarily large at present when regarded with reference to the number of prisoners; but was probably intended to fit it for any prospective enlargement of the prison. The schoolroom, on the other hand, is exceedingly small, although of sufficient extent for the present practice of taking only one prisoner to it at a time. The galleries in the prison corridors are all of wood; and as there is only one shaft for the purpose of extraction, the foul air from the other side is carried across the corridor to the shaft in wooden trunks.

There is no convenience provided for any officer, male or female, to sleep in the prison; and as the governor and matron have their residences at the exterior, near the entrance, quite out of hearing of the prisoners at night, and as the warders, who are man and wife, sleep in the passage near the outer door, and almost equally out of hearing, there would be much difficulty in arousing any one of them in case of assistance being required at night. It is true that there are alarums in all the cells; but as they only ring in the corridor it is very possible that they might not be heard. Each cell has a watercloset and a gaslight, with a separate supply of water for the former, derived from a cistern holding four gallons. The dampness of the basement floor is extreme, especially on the west side; one of the principal causes of which seems to be the want of sufficient excavation around the walls, the earth in some places resting against them to a considerable height. In consequence of the dampness of the reception cells, it was found necessary, at the time of my visit, to place a man, under treatment for itch, in one of the ordinary cells of the prison; an occurrence which it is the especial object of reception cells to avoid.

*Prisoners present on the Day of Inspection.*—The prisoners present on the day of inspection are shown in the accompanying table:

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prisoners for Trial - - - - | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - - | 4 | — | 4 |
| „ summarily - - - - | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| | 16 | 4 | 20 |

For particulars of convicted prisoners, see Appendix.

All debtors are sent to the county gaol of Exeter.

*Cleanliness.*—The wards and cells, and the persons of the prisoners, appeared clean. There are four baths on the male side, and two on the female side of the prison, in which all prisoners are washed on admission, and once a month during their stay. The very sufficient supply of baths in proportion to the number of prisoners would admit of their being used more frequently.

*Diet.*—The diet of the prison is that recommended in the last circular of the Secretary of State.

*Health.*—The prison has been generally healthy, and was perfectly so at the time of my visit. No epidemic or other serious illness has prevailed since it was opened. The surgeon attends at the prison three times a week, and as much oftener as his attendance may be required. All the prisoners committed by the magistrates are examined by the surgeon at the Town Hall, previously to their removal to the gaol. As bearing upon the subject of health, it is necessary to observe upon the very uncertain supply of water, which was often very deficient, and on the 7th of July absolutely failed. An arrangement, however, was in contemplation, as I was informed, for procuring a regular and unlimited supply from a neighbouring leat.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain visits the prison daily at 9 o'clock, and performs Divine Service, which lasts three quarters of an hour. On Friday he also instructs the prisoners, and indeed frequently on other days of the week. It was stated to me that there have been Roman Catholics in confinement, and that the option of being attended by their own priest has been offered to them, but that they have preferred the regular service of the chapel. The schoolmaster attends five hours daily, and gives on an average a quarter of an hour's instruction to each prisoner.

*Labour.*—The only labour at present provided for the prisoners is that of a crank-pump, by which the prison is supplied with water, and at which six prisoners work at one time. Some were engaged in preparing the ground for a garden, under the supervision of the engineer, who is also a constable. One being lame, and under sentence of twelve months imprisonment, worked at his trade of a tailor, and two others were breaking stones, and laying a gutter for the service of the prison. The latter were only nominally overlooked from a window of the prison, for as the whole staff consists of the governor, two warders, a porter, and engi-

neer, and one of the warders was absent on leave, the supervision was necessarily very imperfect.

It would be premature to offer any remarks on the management of the gaol at so early a period after its occupation. There had been, at the time of my visit, only 58 prisoners in confinement since the opening of the prison, the largest number at one time having been 24. Of these, one has been sentenced for two years and one for a year. Only one has been recommitted.

The staff of the prison consists of a governor, a chaplain, a surgeon, a matron, a cook, a schoolmaster, an engineer, two male and one female warder, and a gate-porter.

The total number of prisoners in confinement up to Michaelmas 1851 will be seen by the following table :—

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Criminal Prisoners. | | | |
| 1. Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :— | | | |
| Prisoners for Trial | 11 | 8 | 19 |
| Rendered in Court for Trial | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Summarily convicted | 51 | 21 | 72 |
| 2. Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns : | | | |
| Prisoners for Trial | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Total | 67 | 30 | 97 |
| Lunatic Prisoners in the year | — | 1 | 1 |
| Greatest number at any one time :— | | | |
| Criminal Prisoners | 22 | 9 | 31 |

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

### STAFFORD.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

*Construction.*—Many improvements have been made in the construction of this prison since the date of the last report, and others of still greater importance were in progress at the time of my recent visit. The governor's office, a very small and insufficient room in the heart of the building, has been removed to the entrance lodge, as well as that for the governor's clerk, which stood no less in want of improvement. Over the new office of the governor a commodious room has been made for the meetings of the magistrates, who formerly held their boards in the dwelling house of the governor. The receiving office and waiting room of newly received prisoners, which formerly occupied the entrance lodge, have been removed to the north side, where the hospital was formerly situated. This department now consists of fourteen reception cells, an examining room for the surgeon, four baths, and other appurtenances, including a large store for the reception of prisoners clothing. I found that the clothes are now fumigated with sulphur, after the old fashion, but that the process is found to be objectionable. I would strongly recommend that the exposure of the clothes to the action of steam should be substituted for it, as more effectual in destroying insect life, and less injurious to the fibre of the clothing. The greatest of the completed improvements, however, is the removal of the hospital, which was formerly on the north side of the prison to a more genial western aspect, by which change its general cheerfulness has been increased; and its airing yard, which was heretofore always shaded by the adjacent building, is now opened to the light of the sun,—a matter of no small importance in the promotion of convalescence.

I now proceed to describe the improvements that were in progress at the time of my last inspection The females prison has been entirely removed, and a large block of building in course of erection, partly upon its site and partly upon a plot of ground on the east side, which has been obtained by extending the prison enclosure. This building will consist of two divisions, each having four floors of cells, approached as usual by staircases and galleries from the corridor. The greater portion of the two lower floors of one division will be partitioned off for male prisoners, the rest of the building being devoted to females.

The number of additional cells thus obtained for men will be 56, and for females 109, six of the latter being large enough to receive several prisoners, in case of its being desired to put them together from the want of separate accommodation. When not wanted for that purpose, these rooms are intended to be employed as schoolrooms, or for any other temporary purpose. A new laundry, wash-houses, and an infirmary for female prisoners are also in progress. The wash-houses to be so constructed that the prisoners shall be able to work in entire separation. It may be mentioned, that the prison still contains no rooms for misdemeanants of the first division, neither are there at present any reception cells for female prisoners. I learnt from the governor that the former deficiency is under consideration, and that, with reference to the latter, six of the ordinary cells will be set apart for newly arrived prisoners, previously to their being examined and washed. The plan of the new building embraces the rooms required by the matron and other officers of both sexes.

When the new building shall be completed, the total accommodation for criminal prisoners will be as follows:

| | Cells. | |
|---|---|---|
| For Males: | | |
| In the new prison | 270 | |
| In the crescent building | 106 | |
| In the sheriff's gaol | 85 | |
| In the misdemeanants ward | 42 | |
| In the reception ward | 14 | |
| In the building now in progress | 56 | |
| For Females: | | 573 |
| In the building now in progress | | 109 |
| Total of cells for criminals | | 682 |

Of these, the cells in the new prison have alone been certified, under the 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56., for the separate confinement of prisoners, none of the other cells hitherto completed being suited by size, ventilation, or other particulars for that discipline. Should it be desired to render the cells in the crescent building suitable for separate confinement, the object might be easily attained, and at a comparatively small outlay, by throwing the passages on the several floors into the cells, and making a new approach by flying galleries at the back. As the materials would be all convertible and probably sufficient for the alteration, and as the labour might be performed almost entirely by prisoners, the expense of converting these 106 cells to the conditions required for separate confinement would be very inconsiderable.

On the east side of the new building an entirely new chapel is being built, capable of holding 650 prisoners, and the requisite officers, with an allowance of much spare room for future emergencies. The chapel is in the form of a cross, in one division of which is a gallery, which will be exclusively appropriated to female prisoners, who will be brought into it by a masked bridge, leading from their part of the prison. The whole of the floor of the building is given to male prisoners and officers, the former being seated on open benches, under the close supervision of the latter. The avenues between the several masses of prisoners are purposely left very wide, in order that room may be readily found for increasing numbers without altering the arrangement of the whole. Both the new prison and the chapel will be warmed and ventilated by Haden's process.

It is in contemplation, when the new buildings shall be complete, to remove the separate airing yards, and to substitute for them open exercising grounds.

It is satisfactory to state, that the contractors have availed themselves, to a very great extent, of the labour of prisoners in the works in progress, and are well satisfied to pay liberal wages to the county for their services.

*Prisoners on the Day of Inspection.*—The following list exhibits the prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection, exclusive of 158 who were awaiting their trial :

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions - | 196 | 26 | 222 |
| „ „ summarily - - - | 161 | 18 | 179 |
| | 357 | 44 | 401 |

For particulars relating to convicted prisoners, see Appendix.

*Cleanliness.*—The prison in all parts, both at the last and previous inspections, has always presented a clean and orderly appearance.

*Clothing and Bedding.*—The clothing for criminal prisoners is of two kinds ; convicted felons having a dress of a yellow colour, and the summarily convicted and untried prisoners being clothed in grey, with moleskin trowsers. The prison dress is allowed to all untried prisoners who desire it ; a very proper regulation on every account. All

prisoners of both sexes are now allowed sheets; an indulgence which there is reason to think as conducive to economy as it obviously is to cleanliness.

*Diet.*—The dietary of the prisoners is strictly in conformity with the schedule recommended by the Secretary of State in December 1849.

*Health.*—The prison was very healthy at the time of my inspection, and had not been visited by any epidemic since the date of the last report. No alteration has taken place in the duties prescribed to the surgeon, as detailed in the last report.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The vast amount of prisoners constantly confined in this prison renders the duty of the chaplain extremely onerous, notwithstanding the aid he derives from the services of a lay assistant and a schoolmaster; and it is accordingly intended to apply to the quarter sessions for the appointment of an additional chaplain, in place of the former of those officers. Divine service is now performed twice a week, besides a double duty on Sundays; but when the new chapel is completed it is intended to have a daily service in it. Besides the ordinary clerical duty performed by him, the chaplain visits the prisoners in their cells with great assiduity. The schoolmaster takes a class of boys from nine till twelve, and from two till half past four; and in the evening he takes an adult class, in the corridor of the new building, consisting of sixteen prisoners at a time. In this latter duty he is assisted by some of the discipline officers. There is a very good library of religious and miscellaneous books, for the maintenance of which 20*l.* per annum is allowed. The schoolmistress teaches all the female prisoners by turns in the schoolroom, and also directs the needlework; all that is required for the prison being done by the prisoners.

*Labour.*—The principal labour performed in the prison is that of the treadmill, which is applied to the raising of water and to the grinding of the wheat required for the prison and lunatic asylum. Those prisoners who are in separate confinement in the new prison are instructed in tailoring and shoemaking, and manufacture all the prisoners clothing, as well as that of the officers. All the iron-work and tin-ware required on the premises are made by them. Besides which, as before observed, many work as masons and carpenters, the latter being now engaged in making the furniture for the new females prison, and 80

or 100 of the former being employed by the contractor for the new buildings, who pays to the county 1*s.* per day each for the labourers, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per day to the artificers, those who work in these employments being allowed the diet of the 5th class. There are 62 labour machines in the prison, the use of which is very properly restricted to disorderly paupers, vagrants, and other persons frequently re-committed for similar offences; and, in the new prison, they are only employed for the punishment of convicted felons who neglect their work or disobey the rules of the prison.

*Debtors.*—Debtors of all descriptions from the whole county are received in this prison, and they are allowed prison bedding, for which the master debtors pay 1*s.* 6*d.* per week to the county; but no payment is required by the poor debtors. The several boroughs in the county are not required to pay for the maintenance of their debtors,—an arrangement as liberal as it is unusual. The following list shows the number of debtors in confinement on the day of the last inspection.

DEBTORS and COUNTY COURT DEBTORS in Custody on the 16th December 1851.

| Initials. | Age. | When committed. | By what Court. | Amount of Debt and Costs. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £ *s.* *d.* | |
| R. S. | 73 | 1845: 11 Dec. | Exchequer | 471 11 6 | |
| T. M. | 66 | 1849: 12 April | Queen's Bench | 2,502 7 6 | |
| W. G. | 27 | 1851: 25 July | Exchequer | 388 1 0 | |
| J. R. | 29 | 1 August | Ditto | 52 12 2 | |
| E. E. | 68 | 4 „ | Ditto | 463 8 8 | |
| H. C. | 48 | 1 Sept. | Queen's Bench | 1,668 1 1 | |
| J. K. | 27 | 21 October | Exchequer | 159 14 0 | |
| J. G. | 64 | 22 Nov. | Ditto | 31 9 0 | |
| H. B. | 61 | 1849: 28 February | Contempt of Court | 649 10 0 | |
| J. M. | 31 | 1851: 25 Nov. | County Court | 6 8 4 | 28 Days. |
| J. B. | 57 | 2 Dec. | Ditto | 6 18 7 | 21 „ |
| A. B. | 22 | 2 „ | Ditto | 3 6 9 | 21 „ |
| R. H. | 48 | 3 „ | Ditto | 11 7 8 | 21 „ |
| F. F. L. | 21 | 22 Nov. | Ditto | 24 8 4 | 40 „ |
| H. L. | 28 | 15 October | Estreated Recognizance | 20 0 0 | |

The following table exhibits the total number of prisoners received in the last three years; by which it will be observed that, although there has been a considerable increase, chiefly in the class of summary convictions in the last year, upon the numbers of 1850, the amount is not materially greater than that shown in 1849.

**Total Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Three Years ending at Michaelmas last.**

| | 1849. | | | 1850. | | | 1851. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Fem. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. |
| CRIMINAL PRISONERS. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for trial - - | 81 | 13 | 94 | 77 | 20 | 97 | 90 | 23 | 113 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - - - | 192 | 36 | 228 | 168 | 37 | 205 | 245 | 33 | 278 |
| Summarily convicted - | 170 | 15 | 185 | 148 | 12 | 160 | 187 | 24 | 211 |
| 2. Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for trial - - | 873 | 152 | 1,025 | 807 | 180 | 987 | 813 | 167 | 980 |
| Rendered in Court for trial | 108 | 40 | 148 | 122 | 37 | 159 | 145 | 46 | 191 |
| Summarily convicted - - | 1,990 | 316 | 2,306 | 1,847 | 326 | 2,173 | 2,061 | 337 | 2,398 |
| Total of Criminals - - | 3,414 | 572 | 3,986 | 3,169 | 612 | 3,781 | 3,541 | 630 | 4,171 |
| DEBTORS. | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. In custody at the commencement of the Year - | 18 | 3 | 21 | 16 | — | 16 | 15 | — | 15 |
| 6. Admitted in the course of the Year - - - - | 140 | 5 | 145 | 138 | 5 | 143 | 130 | 5 | 135 |
| Total of Debtors and Criminals - - | 3,572 | 580 | 4,152 | 3,323 | 617 | 3,940 | 3,686 | 635 | 4,321 |
| Deaths in the course of the year - - - - | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | — | 3 | 4 | — | 4 |
| Lunatic Prisoners in the year | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Prisoners pardoned on medical grounds - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| Greatest Number at any one time:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Criminal Prisoners - - | 552 | 80 | 632 | 530 | 83 | 613 | 554 | 88 | 642 |
| Debtors - - - - | 25 | 1 | 26 | 31 | — | 31 | 22 | 1 | 23 |
| Average daily number of Criminals - - - - | 487 | 67 | 553 | 466 | 74 | 540 | 510 | 76 | 586 |

The subjoined abstract shows the total expenditure and receipts in the year ending Michaelmas 1851, under the following heads:—

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prison diet - - - | 2,958 | 0 | 10 |
| Clothing and bedding - | 636 | 5 | 9 |
| Allowance to the sick - | 55 | 5 | 2 |
| Fuel, light, and soap - | 848 | 3 | 10 |
| Stationery, printing, and books - - | 67 | 14 | 8 |
| Furniture - - | 13 | 1 | 6 |
| Rent and Taxes - - | 18 | 2 | 11 |
| Salaries and pensions - | 3,460 | 12 | 0 |
| Removal of prisoners to and from trial - - | 52 | 13 | 0 |
| Removal of transports - | 116 | 6 | 0 |
| Repairs and alterations - | 770 | 2 | 9 |
| Sundries - - - | 976 | 14 | 6 |
| Total - | £9,973 | 2 | 11 |

| RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Profits of prisoners labour after deducting cost of materials - - - | 1,693 | 12 | 5 |
| Amount received for maintenance of prisoners, and rent of cells under contract - - - | 852 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners - - | | 9 | 6 |
| Amount received from the Treasury:— | | | |
| For maintenance of convicted prisoners - | 2,788 | 2 | 9 |
| For the removal of transports - - | 129 | 12 | 3 |
| Other receipts - - - | 446 | 10 | 0 |
| | £5,830 | 8 | 11 |

The staff of the prison at the time of the last inspection in December last comprised, besides the usual superior officers, a deputy governor, schoolmaster, engineer, clerk, head turnkey, lodge book-keeper, storekeeper, surgeon's assistant, 2 trades instructors, miller, (also the baker,) cook, 24 warders, barber, 2 stokers, 5 night watchmen, schoolmistress, and 3 female warders.

All the articles of food are purchased by contract, the prices for the last quarter of 1851 having been as follow:

Meat, per lb., 4*d.*
Oatmeal, per 240 lbs., 26*s.*
Rice, per cwt., 12*s.*
Potatoes, per 80 lbs., 2*s.* 4½*d.*
Milk, per gallon, 7*d.*
Treacle, per cwt., 19*s.* 6*d.*
Cocoa, per cwt., 60*s.*

Wheat is bought at the current market price, the bread being made in the prison, after the wheat has been ground by prison labour, both for the prison and the asylum. The price paid for the bread by the asylum is regulated by the contract price of bread supplied to the Stafford Infirmary. The cloth for prisoners clothing is not bought by contract, but, having been purchased at shops which may have it of the required quality, is made up by the labour of prisoners.

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WOLVERHAMPTON.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This lock-up house was formerly the property of the county, the borough of Wolverhampton not being at that time incorporated, and therefore contributing to the county rates. Upon the completion of the incorporation of the borough, this prison, with all the police offices, barracks, and other buildings thereunto belonging, was purchased by the borough; since which time the county magistrates have rented two of the cells on the upper floor, for the detention of prisoners from the neighbouring rural districts, on their transit to the county gaol. Exclusively of these, the lock-up contains six cells for borough prisoners, two of larger size than the rest, measuring fifteen feet by seven, and the remaining four having a length of only nine feet. They are all extremely close and offensive, for although they are nominally provided with the means of artificial ventilation, the apparatus works so badly as to be nearly useless. Were the ventilation, however, to be made ever so perfect the cells would be quite unequal to the wants of the borough, for the number of persons committed to them

in one night often reaches thirty, and on some late occasions has attained forty-seven; while it will be seen by the following statement that the monthly commitments for some years past have averaged 218. When it is further considered that many are detained for several days on remand, it must be admitted that a very considerable extension of the room is much needed.

RETURN of PRISONERS received into the Lock-up House at Wolverhampton, from 1st October 1847 to 30th September 1851.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Quarter ending | 31st December 1847 | 830 |
| ,, ,, | 31st March 1848 | 744 |
| ,, ,, | 30th June ,, | 741 |
| ,, ,, | 30th Sept. ,, | 822 |
| ,, ,, | 31st Dec. ,, | 640 |
| ,, ,, | 31st March 1849 | 585 |
| ,, ,, | 30th June ,, | 619 |
| ,, ,, | 30th Sept. ,, | 652 |
| ,, ,, | 31st Dec. ,, | 531 |
| ,, ,, | 31st March 1850 | 550 |
| ,, ,, | 30th June ,, | 598 |
| ,, ,, | 30th Sept. ,, | 678 |
| ,, ,, | 31st Dec. ,, | 528 |
| ,, ,, | 31st March 1851 | 543 |
| ,, ,, | 30th June ,, | 697 |
| ,, ,, | 30th Sept. ,, | 758 |

Making a total in the four years of 10,516, or an average in each year of 2,629; an average, too, which does not seem likely to diminish, as the number admitted in the last quarter has been, with a single exception, the largest in the whole period.

The two smaller cells used by the county, are of the smaller dimensions of nine feet by seven; and the objections stated above, respecting ventilation, apply to them also, although the numbers confined in them are seldom so considerable.

An allowance of 3*d.* per day for each prisoner is made to a woman connected with the establishment, who is bound to supply them with a fixed allowance of bread and coffee, besides which the friends of prisoners are allowed to bring them food; spirits, and other articles usual forbidden, being alone prohibited. One of the cells is considered to belong to female prisoners, but is used for males when not wanted for the other sex. This cell not being separated from the rest by any exclusive partition the male and female prisoners can be heard by each other.

Although the cells are whitewashed and thoroughly cleansed six times annually, they are generally very dirty, from the multitude of prisoners who pass through them without intermission. No bedding is allowed to the general prisoners; there are, however, four mattresses and the same number of rugs for prisoners under remand. Remanded prisoners are allowed to take exercise daily and those who complain of sickness are seen by a surgeon.

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BILSTON.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

The lock-up house of this town, whose defects were brought under the notice of the Secretary of State by a special report in 1850, has been now entirely abandoned, and a house was occupied at the time of my last inspection in December 1851 as a police station and lock-up house, pending the building, on a piece of land adjoining, a very complete establishment for these purposes. The cells for the confinement of prisoners in this temporary building are three in number, and seem to have been originally the cellars of the dwelling house in which they are contained. It would be easy to point out many and great defects in their ventilation and other qualities if it were not for the consideration that they will shortly be superseded by others upon a better construction. Two prisoners were in confinement at the time of my visit; one for an assault, and the other on suspicion of having stolen 11 fowls, which were found in his possession but for which he was unable to account. It is remarkable that, although he had been a fortnight under remand, no claimant for the fowls had appeared.

The new building, which was in progress at the time of my last visit, will contain six cells for prisoners, a police station, with residence for the superintendent and some other officers, and a room for the magistrates to hold petty sessions. Unfortunately the cells will be below the level of the surrounding soil, which will increase the difficulty of keeping them dry. The aspect of the new lock-up house, however, presents a very favourable contrast to that which has been abandoned; but I am of opinion that the number of cells will not be found sufficient for the use of this populous town and its neighbourhood. The subjoined return of the numbers confined in the old cells, in the several months of the last year of their occupation, will I think corroborate that opinion.

| Sex of Prisoners. | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males - - | 100 | 190 | 98 | 120 | 104 | 98 | 140 | 80 | 71 | 70 | 90 | 94 | 1,265 |
| Females - - | 20 | 14 | 15 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 20 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 20 | 14 | 168 |
| Total - - | 120 | 204 | 113 | 130 | 115 | 113 | 160 | 88 | 80 | 82 | 110 | 108 | 1,433 |

I feel it my duty to observe, that although the temporary character of the present cells furnishes a good ground for abstaining from any expenditure more than is necessary to render them habitable, it does not in my opinion exempt the authorities from the duty of providing for the prisoners a proper supply of bedding, which is as much required here as it would be in a permanent building.

Since the present cells have been occupied, the number of prisoners confined in them has sometimes amounted to 18 at one time. Generally their confinement is of short duration, but instances have occurred of persons being detained on remand for 9 days. Sixpence a day is allowed to the keeper for the food of each prisoner, which is expended in bread and cheese and small beer.

It is not expected that the new building will be finished before July 1852.

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WEDNESBURY.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This building contains two cells for prisoners, and accommodation for a resident inspector of police (who is married) and four unmarried men of the county constabulary. The cells measure about 13 feet by 7, and are nearly 9 feet high. There is a bench in each cell, but no bedding of any kind is allowed, not even a rug or straw. There is a privy in each cell, but as there is no water laid on, they can only be cleansed by carrying water for the purpose in buckets. With such a defective arrangement, and ventilation of a very imperfect character, it may easily be conceived that the atmosphere of the cells is very impure. The prisoners are dieted by the inspector, who receives 6*d.* a day for each prisoner, and allows them the value in bread and coffee, which is not varied whatever may be the length of their confinement. There were two men in confinement on a charge of murder at the time of my inspection. The officer

informed me that there were occasionally a dozen or more prisoners in the two cells, but that sometimes (as might have been expected) they were vacant for days together.

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STOKE-UPON-TRENT.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This place of confinement is attached to the police station, and from its central position upon the railway forms the point of communication for several other lock-up houses with the county gaol. From this cause it arises that, although a very large number of prisoners pass through the cells in the course of the year, a comparatively small number are in confinement at the same time, and the period for which they are confined is seldom very long; so frequent are the arrivals from Hanley, Burslem, and Longton, as well as from the rural districts around, that it generally happens that some prisoners are sent off every afternoon to Stafford Gaol. The lock-up house contains 3 cells, measuring 18 feet by 7 feet, with a height of 6 feet 6 inches; they are paved with tiles, and are warmed, but not sufficiently ventilated. No bedding is allowed; the prisoners lie on benches in their clothes. Each cell contains a water-closet, with a good supply of water. The diet of prisoners consists of 11 ounces of bread, and 3 ounces of cheese, twice a day. If remanded for three or four days they generally receive food from their friends.

The most striking defect in the construction, and one which is productive of great inconvenience in a place which occasionally contains so many prisoners, is that of the staircase being so narrow and ill-contrived as to increase greatly the difficulty of taking prisoners to and from the cells. It is not easy to point out how this can now be remedied without a very expensive alteration of the building; but it seemed to me that a sloping entrance might be made in another part, which, while it made access more easy, would improve the ventilation of the basement and ground floors of the building. This I pointed out to the chief superintendent, in order that it might be brought to the notice of the magistrates. The number of prisoners admitted from Michaelmas 1850 to Michaelmas 1851 has been, of men, 970; of women, 145; total, 1,115. The largest number in confinement at one time during this period has been 15, and the longest time for which any one has been retained has been 4 days.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

### BRISTOL.—COMMON GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

*Construction.*—The only alterations in the prison since the date of the fifteenth report, in which it is particularly described, consist of the following: The passages behind the labour-sheds, formerly of gravel, have been paved with stone; two visiting rooms for debtors, as recommended in the last report, have been made, which perfectly answer the intended purpose; they are completely surrounded by perforated zinc, which prevents effectually anything being handed through between the parties. This is a great improvement upon the objectionable system before in force, by which visitors of debtors were obliged to stand in the rain during their stay, and was effected at small cost, as it was made by prisoners. The magistrates have it in contemplation to build a row of wash-houses, upon a much-improved construction, in No. 9 yard, belonging to convicted females. This will be a great improvement, as the present wash-houses are inconvenient.

The prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection were as follow:

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors | 7 | — | 7 |
| Untried prisoners:— | | | |
| Above 17 | 20 | 6 | 26 |
| Under 17 | — | — | — |
| Convicted prisoners:— | | | |
| Above 17 | 82 | 29 | 111 |
| Under 17 | 15 | 3 | 18 |
| Under revenue laws | 1 | — | 1 |
| | 125 | 38 | 163 |

For particulars relating to the convicted prisoners, see Appendix.

I questioned all these prisoners, and heard no complaints, except from a boy, under sentence for felony, who complained that he had been prevented from leaving his cell for 10 days in consequence of his having attempted to climb over the sheds. I could not find that there was any complaint to be made against the punishment on the ground of severity, as he had only been sentenced to 3 days confinement, but he was detained because he could not be trusted in the yards without danger to himself. As the cells are not

suited for separate confinement, however, it is not competent to the governor *on that ground* to use them for that discipline, more especially as they are not certified by an inspector of prisons, and cannot be so certified until they shall be properly ventilated. I have dwelt on this case because it illustrates strongly the necessity for making such improvements as would render it possible to carry out separate confinement without violating the law.

The same evil exists as was alluded to in the last report when speaking of the debtors yards; namely, criminals in the infirmary can convey letters to the poor debtors, who can send them into the town. That this objection is not imaginary I have ascertained, as more than one instance of the occurrence were related to me. No notice seems to have been taken of the recommendation at p. 155 of the last report, that the yards Nos. 5 and 6, now paved with pebbles, should be paved with stone. This I think material, as a provision against violence being used towards the officers by unruly prisoners.

*Cleanliness.*—The cells, wards, and yards were very neat and clean. The appliances for personal cleanliness are very sufficient. Each prisoner washes himself twice a day in a small private compartment belonging to his cell and situate in the yard belonging to his division. Each prisoner washes his feet in warm water once a week, and each has a warm bath at least once a month, and frequently once a week.

*Clothing and Bedding.*—In conformity with the recommendation in the last report every prisoner is now allowed a pair of sheets. This I cannot but consider a great advance in cleanliness. The sheets are changed once a fortnight, and the bedding as often as required. No prisoner is ever allowed to use a bed which has been occupied by another until it has been washed throughout—a custom well worthy of imitation elsewhere. The only deficiency I have observed in the clothing department is the want of a dress for untried prisoners. It is as unjust as it is unseemly to cause prisoners to wear their own clothing during their stay in prison awaiting their trials, as it often happens with those who remain many months that their clothes are not sufficiently respectable to get them into employment on their discharge. The detention of a prisoner for trial is a precaution to ensure his appearance, and it behoves the authorities to take care that, in the event of acquittal, he be as little injured as possible by his imprisonment.

*Diet.*—The dietary is that last recommended by the Secretary of State. The Governor is of opinion that the

sugar and cocoa in the breakfasts of prisoners might with advantage be changed for salt and gruel. This change would no doubt be immediately sanctioned if recommended by the Visiting Justices.

*Chaplain and Surgeon.*—The duties performed by the chaplain and surgeon are the same as those described in the last report, and are performed with great regularity. There were only two sick in the prison at the time of my visit. The chapel is very ill ventilated and in other respects very ill arranged. It might be enlarged with great advantage, and comparatively at very small cost, by throwing joists across the parts now occupied by bridges from the chapel to each wing, by which means a separate bay would be devoted to the prisoners from each wing, who would come at once to their places in entering the chapel. The pulpit would then be placed in the present situation of the organ, and the present fittings would be in a great measure available. I may also mention another improvement which suggests itself to me, and which might be made at very little cost; namely, the removal of the partition walls in the passages of the four divisions. This would much improve the ventilation and inspection.

*Punishments.*—The punishments are necessarily numerous in a prison in which perpetual obstacles to the discipline are presented by the form and arrangement of the building. In the year ending with Michaelmas last they were 480 in number, almost all stoppages of diet.

*Debtors.*—The following is a list of the debtors in custody on the last day of inspection:—

| Name. | Age. | Date of Commitment. | By what Court. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1851: | | |
| S. C. | 40 | 27 June | Tolzey Court. | Time unlimited. |
| J. F. | 53 | 4 Sept. | „ | „ „ |
| E. H. | 38 | 11 Nov. | „ | „ „ |
| R. D. | 58 | 15 „ | „ | „ „ |
| S. R. K. | 48 | 24 „ | „ | „ „ |
| | | 1850: | | |
| W. T. | 35 | 9 Nov. | Bankruptcy Court. | „ „ |
| | | 1851: | | |
| J. B. | 39 | 13 Nov. | County Court. | 21 days imprisonment. |

*Books and Expenditure.*—The books are very well kept, and all proper checks are interposed to control the expenditure. The prices of food are, for

Bread, 9*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
Beef without bone, 36*s.* per cwt.
Oatmeal, 14*l.* per ton.
Cocoa, 46*s.* per cwt.
Potatoes, from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* a sack.

The receipts and expenditure for the past year are shown in the following abstract:

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1851, under the following heads:—

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prison diet | 1,220 | 10 | 0 |
| Clothing and bedding | 60 | 10 | 0 |
| Medicines | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Allowances to the sick | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Fuel and light | 140 | 10 | 6 |
| Soap | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Stationery and printing | 11 | 15 | 0 |
| Books | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Furniture | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Rent and taxes | 14 | 1 | 0 |
| Salaries and pensions | 1,789 | 8 | 0 |
| Removal of prisoners to and from trial | 40 | 10 | 0 |
| Removal of transports | 45 | 10 | 6 |
| Repairs and alterations | 160 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | £3,558 | 0 | 0 |

| RECEIPTS. | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Profits of prisoners labour after deducting cost of materials | 32 | 15 | 0 |
| Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Amount received from the Treasury:— | | | |
| For maintenance of convicted prisoners | 1,322 | 17 | 6 |
| For the removal of transports | 45 | 10 | 6 |
| | £1,402 | 17 | 0 |

*Staff.*—The only addition to the staff is a schoolmistress, an officer previously very much required; her salary is 15*s.* a week. Since the appointment of which officer the ladies in the town, who had previously charged themselves with the education of the female prisoners, have discontinued their benevolent services.

*Prisoners in the last Two Years.*—The following table exhibits the numbers of prisoners in confinement in each of the two years ending with Michaelmas 1851. I insert it as transmitted by the governor, but I would observe that there appears to be a fallacy in inserting the prisoners sent for trial at the Gloucester assizes and those received back after trial, as if they were distinct from and additional to the "prisoners for trial" before mentioned. By this mode of stating the numbers there appear to be twenty-seven in 1850 and fifty-four in 1851, more than there really were.

| | 1850. | | | 1851. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Fem. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. |
| CRIMINAL PRISONERS. | | | | | | |
| In custody at the commencement of the year:— | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for Trial - - - | 39 | 13 | 52 | 41 | 25 | 66 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 53 | 21 | 74 | 70 | 18 | 88 |
| Summarily convicted - - | 6 | — | 6 | 5 | — | 5 |
| Received under commitments and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:— | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for Trial - - | 279 | 70 | 349 | 255 | 65 | 320 |
| Transferred to other Governors for Trial - - - | 13 | 1 | 14 | 28 | 1 | 29 |
| Rendered in Court for Trial - | — | — | — | 3 | — | 3 |
| Summarily convicted - - - | 83 | 8 | 91 | 54 | 4 | 58 |
| Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns:— | | | | | | |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 12 | 1 | 13 | 25 | — | 25 |
| Total of Criminals - - | 485 | 114 | 599 | 481 | 113 | 594 |
| DEBTORS. | | | | | | |
| In custody at the commencement of the year - - - - - | 10 | 1 | 11 | 3 | — | 3 |
| Admitted in the course of the year - | 87 | 1 | 88 | 51 | — | 51 |
| Total of Debtors and Criminals - | 582 | 116 | 698 | 535 | 113 | 648 |
| Deaths in the course of the year - | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | — | 3 |
| Lunatic Prisoners in the year - | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Prisoners pardoned on Medical grounds - - - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Greatest Number at any one time:— | | | | | | |
| Criminal Prisoners - - | 130 | 33 | 163 | 145 | 38 | 183 |
| Debtors - - - - - | 16 | 2 | 18 | 10 | — | 10 |
| Average daily number of criminals | 125 | 25 | 150 | 124 | 26 | 150 |

A change has been made in the mode of rewarding prisoners for good behaviour, described in the last report, which has been found useful, as it works quite as well with less trouble to the authorities. Instead of a token being dropped daily into a box during the good behaviour of the prisoner, a card is given to him every month expressive of the good opinion of the governor and (I presume) the chaplain.

An arrangement ensuring regularity in the attendance of the Visiting Justices has been introduced, namely, that one or more shall attend at the prison every week, and that a board shall be held for general purposes.

The general management of this prison is highly creditable to the authorities, when the difficulties arising from the unsuitableness of the building are taken into account; but I am bound to draw attention to one defect of great magnitude, which it is obviously incumbent on them to amend: although none of the cells are, or can be, certified, according to the provisions of the 2d and 3d Vict. cap. 56., for the separate confinement of prisoners, those in the females prison are so employed, by which the abovementioned law is daily violated.

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BRISTOL.—CITY BRIDEWELL.

*Construction.*—The only change of material consequence in the construction of the prison since the date of the last report has been the substitution of glass windows for the wooden shutters, which were at that time complained of. The windows are glazed with rough plate glass, and are made to open at the discretion of the officer, who secures them with a lock when closed, as it is found that the prisoners, when they they have the power of opening them, avail themselves of them for the purpose of communicating with each other Some of the yards and passages which were formerly gravelled are now paved, by which much dampness is excluded. The inspection holes of nearly all the cells were out of repair at the time of my visit; the prisoners having destroyed the gauze, either from wantonness or for the purpose of seeing the persons inspecting them. The cells generally were very dusty and neglected in appearance, which is attributable to the fact that they are not cleaned by the prisoners who occupy them, but are left to the crippled and infirm who may happen to be in confinement. This custom, which is at variance with that pursued in most other prisons that I am acquainted with, is highly objectionable on many accounts; first, because by means of it an opportunity is lost of inculcating habits of cleanliness, the moral value of which is unquestioned; secondly, because the cells cannot be kept so clean as they would be by division of labour; and, thirdly, because it affords to such prisoners as can write a ready means of communicating with others, by leaving written papers in their cells to be found by the sweepers. The last-mentioned objection is of grave importance, in a prison in which a large sum of money has been

expended in building, to admit of the adoption of the separate system, and which possesses accommodation for nearly all its inmates in certified cells.

While upon this subject, I may advert to another manner in which the objects of the separate system of discipline is defeated here, and which admits of an easy remedy. Instead of the prisoners being kept in their cells, by which they would be effectually prevented from communicating, they are taken out to labour in small sheds built in straight lines in one of the yards, in two rows back to back, where they are nominally under the inspection of a single officer. As, however, it is physically impossible for any one person to keep up a real inspection of the whole of those prisoners, they have the opportunity of conversing in a low tone between the neighbouring sheds. I should strongly recommend that all the prisoners, when employed at oakum-picking, should be kept in their cells ; and, with a view to the more profitable employment of their time, that a gaslight should be introduced into each cell. This would also enable the schoolmaster to give more efficient instruction in the many hours which elapse between locking up and the proper hour of rest.

*Clothing and Bedding.*—Sheets have been adopted since the last report, agreeably to the recommendation therein contained ; the other bedding is of very good quality.

There is no regular prison clothing for male prisoners, even for those who are sentenced for the longest periods. This omission should be supplied, for the reasons already adverted to in the report on the common gaol and many other prisons. There is no want of clothing in the prison, but it is never used except by those whose clothes are in a filthy state. These suits might be at once taken into use for the whole of the prison inmates. The female prisoners are all clothed in the prison dress.

*Diet.*—The dietary is that last recommended by the Secretary of State.

No change has been made in the duties of the chaplain and surgeon, but a fresh appointment has taken place to the former office. There has been very little sickness in the last year, and at this time there is none. Two deaths have occurred, one by suicide the other by disease. The former occurred in the person of a prisoner under remand for felony.

*Punishments.*—There are few prison punishments, probably because those offences which generally call for punishment in more perfectly disciplined prisons here escape detection from the want of close superintendence.

*Labour.*—The only kinds of labour performed here are oakum-picking and stone-breaking; the latter, however, is now seldom done, on account of the difficulty of disposing of the broken stone. The former is done for shipbuilders, who pay 4*s.* per cwt. for the picking.

The following prisoners were in confinement on the day of inspection. Further particulars respecting them will be found in the Appendix. No prisoner, when questioned by me, made any complaint:

| | |
|---|---|
| For vagrancy | 8 |
| For assault | 12 |
| Disorderly apprentices | 4 |
| For re-examination | 11 |
| | 35 |

The prison being merely used as a place of confinement for persons summarily convicted and those on remand, the sentences of the former are for the most part very short. Of those recounted above, the sentences were as follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| Imprisonment for 3 months | 4 |
| „ 6 weeks | 1 |
| „ 1 month | 7 |
| „ 21 days | 5 |
| „ 14 „ | 4 |
| „ 7 „ | 3 |

The following table exhibits the numbers in confinement in each of the last two years, and shows a very large reduction in the total number of commitments, together with an increase in the average daily number, not easy to be understood, except in the supposition of a general increase in the duration of the sentences.

| | 1850. | | | 1851. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Fem. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. |
| CRIMINAL PRISONERS. | | | | | | |
| In custody at the commencement of the year :— | | | | | | |
| Summarily convicted - - | 28 | 11 | 39 | 39 | 6 | 45 |
| Received under Commitments and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors :— | | | | | | |
| Summarily convicted - - | 989 | 252 | 1,241 | 88 | 209 | 1,095 |
| Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed - - - | 207 | 45 | 252 | 138 | 31 | 169 |
| Total - - | 1,224 | 308 | 1,532 | 1,063 | 246 | 1,309 |
| Deaths in the course of the year - | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Lunatic Prisoners in the year - | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Prisoners pardoned on medical grounds - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Greatest Number at any one time:— | | | | | | |
| Criminal Prisoners - - | 64 | 13 | 77 | 59 | 13 | 72 |
| Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners - - - - | 41 | 7 | 48 | 44 | 7 | 51 |

The receipts and expenditure in the last year are shown in the following abstract :

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prison diet - - | 267 | 17 | 0 |
| Clothing and bedding - | 12 | 9 | 8 |
| Allowances to the sick - | 1 | 5 | 9 |
| Fuel and light - - | 64 | 13 | 2 |
| Soap and other cleansing materials - - - | 34 | 6 | 6 |
| Stationery and printing - | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Furniture - - | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Rent and Taxes - | 9 | 19 | 4 |
| Officers salaries - - | 560 | 0 | 0 |
| Officers clothing - - | 21 | 17 | 11 |
| Sundries - - - | 1 | 12 | 4 |
| Total - | £981 | 11 | 2 |

| RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Profits of prisoners labour after deducting cost of materials - - | 18 | 2 | 11 |
| | £18 | 2 | 11 |

The staff of the prison consists of the governor, chaplain, surgeon, matron, clerk and schoolmaster, three male and two female turnkeys.

CLIFTON.—POLICE STATION AND LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This building is far too small for the purposes for which it is employed, being a residence for fourteen policemen. The messroom and sleeping apartments are exceedingly close; and, from the proximity of the ill-drained privies to the living rooms of the officers, it is described as being very offensive in summer. There are three cells for prisoners, measuring about five feet nine inches square, with a height of eight feet. No bedding is allowed to the prisoners, but they have a barrack bed and bench in each cell. There is also a watercloset in each, supplied with water from the outside. Prisoners, however long they may be detained, have no food except bread and water, a practice upon which I have often remarked as involving much hardship and injustice to persons accused of offences.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

BATH.—CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

*Construction.*—No alterations have taken place in the building since the date of the last report, in which it is very particularly described. The prison is in excellent repair in every part; the labours of the resident engineer rendering needless any assistance from workmen without.

*Prisoners present.*—The following list shows the number of prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection:

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prisoners for Trial | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 21 | 3 | 24 |
| Summarily convicted | 10 | 4 | 14 |
| Government Convicts | 17 | — | 17 |
| | 54 | 9 | 63 |

The particulars relating to convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix.

The prisoners, when questioned by me, made no complaint, with the exception of one man who was under sentence of solitary confinement, by order of the magistrates, for having set fire to the oakum given to him to pick, after having first poked it into the ingress flue of the ventilating apparatus. The man denied his guilt, but the evidence against him was irresistible.

*Cleanliness.*—The prison was very clean and orderly in every part, and the provisions for cleanliness in the persons

of prisoners were in every respect perfect. They daily wash themselves in basins in the cells, and clean out their cells themselves. They also wash their feet once a week, and take a bath once a month.

*Clothing and Bedding.*—The stock of prison clothing is very good. All convicted prisoners are clothed in the prison dress, but the untried are not allowed the prison dress, unless their own be unfit for wear. This, I think, an imperfection in the management, for reasons so often explained elsewhere.

The stock of all articles of clothing and bedding is shown below :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **For Males.** | | |
| Shirts | 200 | |
| Stockings | 240 | pair. |
| Blankets | 130 | pair. |
| Sheets | 140 | pair. |
| Rugs | 140 | |
| Neckerchiefs | 160 | |
| Shoes | 80 | |
| Dresses for summarily convicted | 60 | |
| Dresses for convicted felons | 48 | |
| Flannel shirts | 30 | |
| Towels | 260 | |
| **For Females.** | | |
| Shifts | 50 | |
| Neckerchiefs | 60 | |
| Caps | 60 | |
| Shoes | 30 | pair. |
| Convicted dresses | 15 | |
| Summarily convicted ditto | 15 | |
| Flannel petticoats | 30 | |

Prisoners, both male and female, on the lower floor, sleep on wooden bedsteads, which turn up by day, and are much preferred by the Governor to the hammocks used on the upper floors, both on the grounds of cleanliness and on that of their utility for other purposes, as seats, shop boards, &c.

*Diet.*—The dietary is that recommended by the Secretary of State in December 1848, except that the seven days' diet is extended to twenty-one days. I examined the several articles of food, and found them very good.

*Labour.*—The kinds of labour carried on in the prison are, stone-breaking, oakum-picking, carpentry, tailoring, and shoemaking. The last two of the trades are taught by the instructors employed for the Government convicts; the Government paying two thirds of the cost of those officers. The articles manufactured by the borough prisoners pay

little beyond the price of the materials, and that part of the wages of the instructors which is discharged by the borough.

*Books, &c.*—The accounts of expenditure are audited by the bailiff every quarter, and the bills then pass the gaol committee, who forward them to the treasurer for payment.

The articles of consumption are all purchased by contract, the present prices being as under:

Bread, per cwt. 8*s.* 10*d.*
Beef without bone, per lb. 3*d.*
Potatoes, per 240 lbs. 9*s.*
Oatmeal, per cwt. 17*s.*
Cocoa, per lb. 5¼*d.*
Coals, per cwt. 8*d.*
Gas, per 1,000 feet, 4*s.* 6*d.*
Rice, per cwt. 15*s.*

*Punishments.*—The punishments are very few, and always arise from attempts on the part of prisoners to communicate with one another.

*Debtors.*—The only debtors confined here are from the county courts, of whom only two were in confinement at the time of my last inspection.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The daily routine of duties of the chaplain, surgeon, and schoolmaster are the same as described in the last report. In his report to the last Michaelmas sessions, the chaplain adverts with satisfaction to the diminution in the amount of crime in the city, but at the same time expresses an opinion (unhappily but too strongly confirmed by universal experience) that in the absence of the means of finding food and employment for prisoners after the expiration of their sentences, either in this country or through emigration to the colonies, little hope can be entertained of preventing a relapse into crime by the influence of bad advice and example co-operating with physical distress.

*Health.*—The prison has not been visited by any epidemic in the course of the last year, and at the time of my last inspection was healthy.

*Contract with the Government.*—The accommodation of this prison having become, from the reduction of the number of commitments, greater than is required for the purposes of the borough, 24 cells have been let to the Government for the use of the convict establishment. At the time of my inspection 17 of these cells were occupied by transports under probationary discipline. In the following table the prisoners "received from other Governors, and

" enumerated in their returns," are to be understood to be the convicts in question; it will be necessary, therefore, to deduct them from the whole number, in order to estimate correctly those received in the course of the year. It is noticeable as a satisfactory circumstance in this return, that the number of persons " committed for examination, but " afterwards discharged, not being fully committed," is diminished by one half.

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Years ending at Michaelmas 1850 and 1851.

| | 1850. | | | 1851. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Fem. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. |
| CRIMINAL PRISONERS. | | | | | | |
| In custody at the commencement of the year:— | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for trial | 15 | 8 | 23 | 12 | 12 | 24 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 43 | 9 | 52 | 33 | 7 | 40 |
| Summarily convicted | 15 | 2 | 17 | 29 | 2 | 31 |
| For re-examination | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:— | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for trial | 81 | 46 | 127 | 99 | 55 | 154 |
| Transferred to other Governors for trial | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Rendered in Court for trial | 8 | 7 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 16 |
| Summarily convicted | 351 | 142 | 493 | 288 | 95 | 383 |
| Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns:— | | | | | | |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 28 | — | 28 | 27 | — | 27 |
| Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed | 65 | 25 | 90 | 34 | 11 | 45 |
| Total of Criminals | 607 | 239 | 846 | 532 | 190 | 722 |
| DEBTORS. | | | | | | |
| In custody at the commencement of the year | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Admitted in the course of the year | 13 | — | 13 | 28 | 1 | 29 |
| Total of Debtors and Criminals | 620 | 239 | 859 | 561 | 191 | 752 |
| Deaths in the course of the year | 4 | 1 | 5 | — | — | — |
| Lunatic prisoners in the year | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| Prisoners pardoned on medical grounds | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Greatest Number at any one time:— | | | | | | |
| Criminal prisoners | 87 | 23 | 110 | 74 | 25 | 99 |
| Debtors | 3 | — | 3 | 4 | — | 4 |
| Average daily number of criminals | 68 | 20 | 88 | 63 | 20 | 83 |

The following abstract of the accounts shows the receipts and expenditure of the prison in the last year:

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. | RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prison diet | 588 | 17 | 10 | Profits of prisoners labour after deducting cost of materials | 26 | 12 | 9 |
| Clothing and bedding | 123 | 17 | 8 | | | | |
| Medicines | 67 | 15 | 9½ | Amount received for maintenance of prisoners, and rent of cells under contract | 815 | 2 | 3 |
| Allowances to the sick | | | | | | | |
| Fuel and light | 240 | 12 | 8 | | | | |
| Soap, &c. | 36 | 18 | 5 | | | | |
| Stationery and printing | 47 | 14 | 10 | Amount received from the Treasury:— | | | |
| Books | | | | | | | |
| Furniture | 60 | 7 | 7 | For maintenance of convicted prisoners | 231 | 9 | 5 |
| Rent and taxes | 31 | 19 | 7 | | | | |
| Salaries | 1,306 | 8 | 0 | For the removal of transports | 120 | 7 | 10 |
| Removal of prisoners to and from trial | 64 | 17 | 11 | | | | |
| Removal of transports | 114 | 4 | 1 | | | | |
| Repairs and alterations | 93 | 8 | 5 | | | | |
| Sundries | 26 | 14 | 9 | | | | |
| Total | £ 2,803 | 17 | 6½ | | £ 1,193 | 12 | 3 |

It is with much regret that I feel myself again obliged to advert to the want of a proper conveyance for prisoners to and from trial; the prison van at present used for that purpose being destitute of any provision for keeping its inmates separate from each other. It is much to be lamented, that a practice so inconsistent with the system of discipline pursued at the gaol should be persisted in, as well as the improper herding together of prisoners, while awaiting their trials, in the kitchen of the town hall, (which was also commented upon in the last report,) although the most unquestionable evidence exists of the ends of justice having been in some cases defeated by the plotting together of prisoners so placed in juxta-position. The moral results of the practice are too obvious to require comment.

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### BATH.—CITY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

No steps having been taken by the town council to improve the central lock-up house and police station of this city, the condition of which was pointed out in my 15th Report, p. 74, I have felt it my duty to call the special attention of the Secretary of State to the necessity for providing a suitable place of confinement for the large number of prisoners of the borough previously to their being brought before the magistrates, an improvement required no less on account of the the health of the officers

than with a view to the decent and secure custody of the prisoners confined.

This communication having been made about the time of the last Epiphany sessions, it is hoped that no long period will be suffered to elapse before its recommendations, so necessary for the public service, receive the attention of the city authorities.

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BATH.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

The attention of the Secretary of State having been called by a memorial from certain magistrates of the county of Somerset to the state of the county lock-up house, I inspected that building early in the year 1851, and found it, as described in the memorial, entirely unfit for the purposes to which it is applied. It consists only of a single room and a small closet opening from it, on the basement floor of a dwelling house (of which it appears to have been the butler's pantry,) now inhabited by several families, and having one room used for public meetings of different descriptions. In this room male prisoners are confined, but it is the custom when women are committed to send them to the borough lock-up house near the Town Hall, the improper condition of which has been shown in my 15th Report. Independently however, of the want of sufficient accommodation, the room is very insecure, and might easily be broken out of by any person of ordinary strength and ingenuity, and as no officer responsible for the safe custody of the prisoners resides on or near the spot, no impediment would be likely to be thrown in the way of such attempts by any other persons. I am informed that a room in the house was formerly used as a sessions room by the magistrates acting in the division of Bath, but that it is now given up, and that the petty sessions are held in another house in the town by favour of its owner.

Under these circumstances, I felt it my duty to represent that a lock-up house with divisions for prisoners of both sexes ought to be built without delay, and that it was advisable that it should have attached to it such accommodation as might be deemed necessary for a resident officer, as well as a room for the holding of petty sessions.

Upon the receipt of my report, a communication having been made to the magistrates by the Secretary of State, the chairman replied that the Spring quarter sessions then assembled had ordered that the finance committee be au-

thorized to confer with the Mayor of Bath, as to whether it may not be advisable for the county to unite with the borough in the use of a lock-up house for their joint purposes, under the powers of the 11 & 12 Vict. cap. 101. The chairman adds, that a question had been brought before the court as to the propriety of purchasing a room in Bath, for the holding petty sessions, the county having no jurisdiction in the town, and that the court did not think fit on that account to grant the application.

With reference to the latter point, I would observe that the magistrates now hold their petty sessions by sufferance in the house of their clerk, a practice which would seem to be open to the same legal objections as would apply to the holding their meetings in a room of their own. But if there be any insuperable legal difficulties in the way of placing a new lock-up house and magistrates' room within the borough, I would submit, that these might be met by erecting the building without its boundary. With regard to the former point referred to by the chairman, presuming that the negotiation with the borough has failed, I have felt it my duty again to call the attention of the Secretary of State to the necessity of an improved lock-up house for this division of the county, in proof of which I refer to a recent instance of inconvenience, when several persons in custody under repeated remands on a charge of murder were unable to be kept in the lock-up house on account of its insecurity, and the magistrates were only relieved from the difficulty by the circumstance of one of their number, who happened also to be the Mayor of Bath, having remanded the accused parties to the city prison on his own responsibility.

I may mention, in conclusion, that there are many precedents for the employment of a lock-up house within the limits of a borough for the joint purposes of that borough and the county, one of which, completely in point, will be found under the head of Wolverhampton in the present report.

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BRIDGEWATER.—BOROUGH GAOL AND LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Since the publication of the last report upon this prison in 1850, much has been done to remedy the worst part of the evils therein complained of; and it is gratifying to admit that as many improvements have been introduced as are compatible with the continuance of the assizes at a place so far removed from the county gaol. Instead of sleeping in the objectionable manner which then prevailed, the prisoners

are now provided with hammocks; and although they are still lodged in large numbers in the same room, care is taken, by removing them as speedily as possible, to keep down the numbers far below the former limit. In the first room, where 50 prisoners were sometimes lodged, accommodation is provided for 18 in hammocks; in the second room 8 sleep in hammocks, and 6 in beds on the floor; and in the third, 9 sleep in hammocks, and there is space on the floor for six beds if required. Although the present system presents an obvious improvement upon that described in the former report, it must be admitted to be incompatible with a system of separation, and of reformatory discipline, as practised at the county prisons of Taunton and Shepton Mallet, that prisoners subjected to those enlightened systems should, during the period of the assizes and sessions, be exposed to an alternative so inconsistent as is implied in their congregation even under the improved arrangements. It is my duty, therefore, to repeat the recommendation that arrangements should be made for holding the assizes and sessions in the near proximity of those great county establishments in which the prisoners are ordinarily confined, in order that they may be as little as possible exposed to contamination during the periods of trial.

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## WORCESTERSHIRE.

### WORCESTER.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The only material alteration that has been made in the construction of this prison has been the ventilation of the cells, 31 in number, in the south-west wing of the building occupied by females. This change has resulted from the partial adoption of the following report of the visiting justices presented to the Easter sessions 1851.

"It will be in the recollection of the court, that a letter received by the visiting magistrates from Secretary Sir George Grey, dated November 7, 1850, drawing their attention to the recommendations of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed in the last session of Parliament to inquire into the rules and discipline established with regard to the treatment of prisoners in gaols and houses of correction in England and Wales, was laid before the court at the last sessions.

"In obedience to the order of the court, your committee have given their best attention to the subject, and after receiving the able assistance of Colonel Jebb, the government Surveyor-General

of prisons, they proceed to lay before the court a detailed statement of such alterations and improvements in the gaol as they consider advisable, due regard being had to the wishes expressed by the organ of the Government, and to the economy so requisite at the present time.

"Your committee therefore recommend that the cells occupied by female prisoners, 34 in number, be warmed, ventilated, lighted, and fitted, so as to enable your committee to carry out the recommendations of the Government in this part of the gaol; and that four additional cells (which are much wanted) be obtained by altering the present laundry and the day-room for untried prisoners.

"The temperature of these cells may be regulated by introducing warm air from the corridors as at present heated by stoves, and a perfect ventilation obtained by passing off the foul air through shafts to be carried along the tops of the corridors with openings through the roof. The whole of this work, with the alterations required in making the additional cells, can be done by the prisoners in the gaol, at the cost of the materials, estimated at 48*l.*

"The other necessary expenses are estimated at 108*l.*, and will complete the requirements of the Act of Parliament, and these cells would be certified to be fit for carrying out the discipline of separate confinement. The committee are unanimously of opinion that such alterations as are above suggested would effect a great improvement in the discipline of the female departments of the gaol. There being at present absolutely no means of classification or separation of the prisoners in that department, the sentences of the female convicts must consequently be very ineffectually carried out.

"The committee consider the county to be much indebted to Colonel Jebb for the suggestions which will enable the court to effect so great an improvement at a comparatively small cost."

At the Midsummer sessions of the same year, the following order of court was made, from which, and from the subjoined extract from the proceedings at the Michaelmas sessions, it will be seen that although a sum of money was voted for the improvement of the ventilation of the cells, the court expressly avoided giving any pledge that the recommendation of the visiting justices for the institution of separate confinement should be adopted.

Extract from Orders of Court, Midsummer Sessions, 1851.

"It is recorded, that Sir Offley Penbury Wakeman, baronet, by leave of the court, withdrew his motion, notice of which was given by him at the last sessions, 'For the adoption of such part of the Visiting Magistrates report presented at the Easter Sessions as referred to the alterations in the female department of the gaol suggested by Colonel Jebb.'"

Whereupon the Chairman, by leave of the Court, submitted the following motion to the Court, that is to say:

"That a sum not exceeding 80*l.* be placed at the disposal of the visiting justices to ventilate properly the cells in the female wards, to improve the temperature of those cells, so far as may be consistent with the 22d resolution of the Committee of the House of Commons on Prison Discipline in 1850, and to place bells in those cells, and to give prisoners the power of communication with the prison officers."

And such motion was approved of by the Court, and carried. It is therefore ordered, that the sum of 80*l.* be placed at the disposal of the disposal of the visiting magistrates for the purposes above mentioned.

The visiting justices, finding this reluctance in the Court to the adoption of their recommendation in its integrity, deemed it inexpedient to incur the expense of placing alarums in the several cells, and limited the alteration to their ventilation. Previously to the Epiphany sessions of the present year, I met the visiting justices at their request, in order to put them in possession of my opinion as to the fitness of the cells in question, in point of size, for carrying out in them the separate form of discipline, and of the further alteration which I should consider essential to enable me to certify them for that discipline. As the result of this interview, the following passage was added to their report to the Epiphany sessions:

"Your committee have consulted Mr. Perry, the government inspector of prisons, on the subject of the cells for the separate confinement of the female prisoners, and he is of opinion that these cells are sufficiently capacious for the purpose, and may be certified so as to carry out the separate system, upon the other requirements of the Act of Parliament as to light, warmth, and communication being complied with."

Upon this report being read, one of the visiting justices gave notice of the following motion for the next spring sessions:

"That this court, at the next quarter sessions, take into consideration whether it may not be more desirable that the separate system as to the female prisoners should be adopted in the gaol, which may be accomplished at a small expense, and would do away with the necessity of building a new day room and the expense of another female turnkey being appointed."

I have thought it right to insert these details, in order to show the position of the question of the adoption of separate confinement with reference to this prison, the more especially as the county of Worcester is the only English county in the southern and western district which has not

yet acknowledged in any way the desirableness of adopting that system of discipline. The advance made by the separate system in the favour of the magistracy will be seen by the following statement. In the year 1843 the prison of Shrewsbury was the only county prison in the district which had adopted the separate system. Since that time it has been adopted in whole or in part by the counties of Northampton, Monmouth, Leicester, Hereford, Devon, Somerset, and Gloucester. Warwickshire has submitted plans to the Secretary of State for a new prison to be built for that system, and Cornwall has under consideration the best mode of bringing about the same object; so that, among the counties, Worcestershire alone still withholds its approval of the principle of this discipline. In the above summary no allusion has been made to borough prisons, but it may be added that no prison has been built during the period alluded to by any borough which has not been built upon the same plan; in proof of which I may refer to the prisons of Birmingham, Hereford, Plymouth, Devonport, Tiverton, and Northampton. It is conceived that the above details afford the most satisfactory evidence of the advance made by the separate system in public estimation, from the experience that has been had of its advantages.

The cells for male prisoners are very damp and cold, not having the advantage of any artificial warmth or ventilation. The punishment cells are close as well as cold, which is a matter of serious importance, inasmuch as the discipline practised in the gaol, and the close proximity of the prisoners while working on the treadmill, hold out continual inducements to the infraction of the rule of silence, and thus beget a large number of instances of punishment in a dark cell. In the year ending at Michaelmas last, 322 males and 15 females were confined in dark cells on bread and water, principally for infractions of this rule. One of the worst constructed parts of the prison is that containing the reception cells, which are four in number, two on the ground floor and two above; they are very badly ventilated, but it frequently happens that there are three prisoners sleeping in each of them. There is no bath connected with this department of the prison, so that it is necessary to convey prisoners to the infirmary on their reception to be washed, a practice which quite destroys the advantage contemplated in having reception cells distinct from the prison, that of keeping the prisoners separate until they have passed under the surgeon's examination. It

appears to me that the present cells might with advantage be added to the women's building, a new and more complete reception ward being formed elsewhere.

The total amount of sleeping accommodation for criminal prisoners, exclusive of the reception and punishment cells, is as follows :—

| | Cells. | Prisoners. |
|---|---|---|
| Cells for male prisoners holding 1 each | 184 | 184 |
| „ „ holding 4 each | 16 | 64 |
| Cells for female prisoners in the new building | 31 | 31 |
| „ „ attached to the debtors' building, exclusive of 2 occupied by female debtors | 8 | 8 |
| | 239 | 287 |

The accommodation for debtors consists of eight sleeping rooms and two day-rooms for men, and two sleeping rooms and one day room for women. No accommodation is provided for misdemeanants of the first division. The reception cells for male prisoners have been already described; the same department on the females side consists of one cell containing three beds and a bath and copper.

*Prisoners on the day of inspection.*—The following prisoners were present on the last day of inspection, 3d January 1852.

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prisoners for trial :— | | | |
| At the sessions | 48 | 12 | 60 |
| „ assizes | 16 | — | 16 |
| Convicted prisoners :— | | | |
| At the assizes | 23 | 2 | 25 |
| „ sessions | 49 | 6 | 55 |
| Summarily | 39 | 5 | 44 |
| | 175 | 25 | 200 |

None of the prisoners, when questioned, made any complaints, except one in a dark cell for having spoken to another on the treadmill, who denied that he had spoken. The cases of the convicted prisoners are detailed in the Appendix.

*Cleanliness.*—The means of personal cleanliness are very sufficiently provided in most parts of the prison, there being in most of the divisions lavatories for the prisoners of those divisions. No. 1. yard, however, has not this advantage; therefore the prisoners of that division wash themselves in their day room. There is a large bath room in the males'

prison, containing three baths, which are not on the best construction for saving water, but are otherwise well contrived, as the prisoners can bathe in them in the sight of an attendant officer, but without seeing each other. A long trough occupies the side of this room, in which prisoners wash their feet, nine at a time. The drainage of the prison is very good.

*Clothing and Bedding.*—There is no observation to be made upon this subject, except that the prisoners are not allowed the use of sheets. These may possibly have been withheld by the advice of the surgeon, as that gentleman is perfectly aware of the dampness of the cells for male prisoners, and may have considered that it would be safer for the prisoners under such circumstances to sleep in the blankets. On the grounds of cleanliness and economy there is no doubt that much would be gained by the use of sheets.

*Diet.*—The dietary of the prison is that recommended by the Secretary of State. The food appeared on examination to be very good; but, owing to the custom of beginning to cut up the hot meat, and to weigh it and the potatoes, an hour or two before dinner, the food is supplied to the prisoners in a most unpalatable condition. As it is by no means a matter of indifference, when viewed with reference to its sanitory effects, whether food be eaten with pleasure and relish, or with disgust and repugnance, I would suggest that it would be much better that the meat should be cooked on the day before it is distributed, as cold meat would be much preferable to that which is now given. If the potatoes were weighed before being cooked, and each mess boiled in a separate net, as is done at Shrewsbury, the prisoners would receive them much hotter, which, in connexion with the cold meat, would be very desirable.

The meat and potatoes are bought by contract, the wheat and oats, which are ground in the prison, at the market price of the day. The prices, at the time of my visit, were,—

**Beef, per lb. 3½*d.***
**Mutton, per lb. 4*d.***
**Potatoes, per 200 lbs. 4*s.* 6*d.***

*Health.*—The prison was very healthy at the time of my visit, and there had been very little illness of any consequence in the last year. The duties of the surgeon are the same as those described in the last Report.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain performs Divine Service daily at nine o'clock, consisting of a selection from the Liturgy and the Second Lesson. He also sees the male prisoners while at school, in the chapel, and in his private room, and the females in their own wards. He administers the Sacrament four times a year to those whom he is led by his observation to consider worthy communicants. He also selects the prisoners who shall attend school. Boys are generally selected, as well as convicts and long-sentenced prisoners, and those who are long awaiting their trials. The schoolmaster is in the prison from nine in the morning until five, with the exception of one hour allowed for dinner.

There is a good library of books, and prisoners are allowed to read in their cells during the dinner hour. There is no gas in the cells, nor would the ventilation of the men's cells admit of its being used in them, but it would be a great advantage that the better ventilated cells of the women should be supplied with gas lights.

It was proposed at the last Epiphany sessions, that the partitions between the seats of the prisoners should be removed, as they had the effect of encouraging attempts at communication, besides being open to other objections. In this recommendation I entirely concur; nor is it easy to understand with what view they were originally introduced, as the prisoners stand with their shoulders together on the treadmill every day in the week, and thus no doubt enjoy much more easy means of communication than they could have in chapel.

*Punishments.*—The punishments inflicted for infractions of prison discipline are very numerous, as might be expected in a prison where the close juxta-position of the prisoners presents continual temptations to attempts at communication, which the close supervision of officers enables them frequently to detect. In the last year there were the following punishments recorded:

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Handcuffs and other irons | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Whippings | 6 | — | 6 |
| Dark cells, with bread and water | 322 | 15 | 337 |
| Solitary (light) cells, with ditto | 12 | 14 | 26 |
| Stoppage of diet | 123 | 9 | 132 |
| | 464 | 39 | 503 |

*Labour.*—The treadmill occupies the greater number of the convicted prisoners; 71 of whom were working upon it on the last day of inspection. Two tailors by profession were making clothes, and the same number of shoemakers were employed at their trade for the prison. Besides these, two men were cleaning the prison, one was assisting the miller, and two employed in bricklaying. One of the tailors and two of the shoemakers, being untried, were working by choice. Of the women, two were in the laundry, eight in the washhouse, eight at needlework, two cleaning the prison, and two nursing prisoners' children.

The treadmills are four in number, and work four pairs of stones. The first mill is worked by 14 prisoners at once, the second by 12, the third by 12, and the fourth by 10. There is generally work enough, as they grind for the public as well as for the prison.

The man who acts as cook and baker has two paid assistants; a wise regulation of the prison prohibiting the employment of prisoners in the kitchen.

*Expenditure.*—The receipts and expenditure of the prison in the year ending at Michaelmas last are shown in the following abstract:

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prison diet | 1,071 | 17 | 1 |
| Clothing and bedding | 325 | 13 | 9 |
| Medicines | 30 | 9 | 9 |
| Allowances to the sick | 45 | 11 | 3 |
| Fuel and light | 194 | 12 | 6 |
| Soap | 66 | 8 | 5 |
| Stationery and printing | 131 | 14 | 10 |
| Books | 12 | 11 | 8 |
| Furniture | 68 | 5 | 6 |
| Rent and taxes | 16 | 1 | 10 |
| Salaries and pensions | 2,350 | 4 | 0 |
| Removal of prisoners to and from trial | 39 | 6 | 6 |
| Removal of transports | 83 | 19 | 7 |
| Repairs and alterations | 360 | 7 | 10 |
| Sundries | 263 | 15 | 1 |
| Total | 5,060 | 19 | 7 |

| RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Profits of prisoners labour, after deducting cost of materials | 23 | 10 | 8 |
| Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners | | 7 | 6 |
| Amount received from the Treasury:— | | | |
| For maintenance of convicted prisoners | 958 | 1 | 3 |
| For the removal of transports | 83 | 19 | 7 |
| Other receipts | 154 | 18 | 9 |
| | 1,220 | 17 | 9 |

Dividing the total cost of the prison by the average daily number of prisoners, it would seem that the average cost of each prisoner per annum is about 24*l.* 10*s.* The staff of the prison consists (besides the three principal officers) of a

schoolmaster, a chief turnkey, six turnkeys, six assistant turnkeys, porter, hospital wardsman, cook and his two assistants, miller, tailor, barber, two night watchmen, the matron, and three female turnkeys.

*Debtors.*—The accommodation for debtors has been already described. The following list exhibits the number in confinement on the last day of inspection, the 3d of January 1852.

| Initials of Name. | Date of Commitment. | By what Court. | Amount for which detained, if Execution Debtors. | | | | Amount of Debt and Costs, and Length of Sentence, if from County Courts. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. | *Days Imprisonment.* |
| | 1851: | | | | | | | | | |
| J. W. - - | 7 June - | Queen's Bench - | 54 | 4 | 0 | Besides, &c. | — | | | — |
| G. M. - - | 9 July - | Exchequer - - | 28 | 4 | 0 | | — | | | — |
| M. H. - - | 23 Sept. - | The same - | 277 | 11 | 6 | | — | | | — |
| F. G. - - | 11 Dec. - | The same - | 51 | 10 | 9 | | — | | | — |
| G. B. - - | 23 Oct. - | Kidderminster County Court - | - | - | - | | 12 | 16 | 10 | 30 |
| J. B. - - | 20 Sept. - | Redditch County Court - - | - | - | - | | 14 | 13 | 6 | 40 |
| G. P. - - | 20 Dec. - | Pershore County Court - - | - | - | - | | 10 | 17 | 5 | 30 |
| J. B. - - | 17 Dec. - | Kidderminster County Court - | - | - | - | | 10 | 10 | 4 | 30 |
| J. O. - - | 17 Dec. - | The same - | - | - | - | | 8 | 7 | 2 | 21 |

Debtors are not allowed to see their friends, as formerly, in their rooms, but in a visiting room. Their attornies are, however, admitted to their rooms on application to the Governor.

*Comparative Numbers.*—The following abstract shows a small reduction in the number admitted in the last year as compared with the preceding.

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1850 and 1851.

| | 1850. | | | 1851. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Fem. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. |
| CRIMINAL PRISONERS. | | | | | | |
| In custody at the commencement of the year :— | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for trial - - - | 12 | — | 12 | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - | 126 | 19 | 145 | 112 | 19 | 131 |
| Summarily convicted - - - | 44 | 3 | 47 | 42 | 2 | 44 |
| Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :— | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for trial - - - | 351 | 74 | 425 | 320 | 71 | 391 |
| Transferred to other Governors for Trial - - - - | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Rendered in court for trial - | 90 | 22 | 112 | 110 | 16 | 126 |
| Summarily convicted - - - | 520 | 85 | 605 | 530 | 92 | 622 |
| Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns :— | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for trial - - - | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed - - - | 6 | 1 | 7 | 3 | — | 3 |
| Total of Criminals - - | 1,149 | 205 | 1,354 | 1,125 | 202 | 1,327 |
| DEBTORS. | | | | | | |
| In custody at the commencement of the year - - - - | 7 | — | 7 | 5 | — | 5 |
| Admitted in the course of the year - | 78 | 4 | 82 | 86 | 1 | 87 |
| Total of Debtors and Criminals | 1,234 | 209 | 1,443 | 1,216 | 203 | 1,419 |
| Deaths in the course of the year - | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Lunatic prisoners in the year - | — | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 |
| Prisoners pardoned on medical grounds - - - | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 2 |
| Greatest number at any one time :— | | | | | | |
| Criminal prisoners - - | 238 | 45 | 283 | 221 | 39 | 260 |
| Debtors - - - | 16 | 1 | 17 | 13 | 1 | 14 |
| Average daily number of criminals | 176 | 32 | 208 | 176 | 30 | 206 |

WORCESTER.—CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

*Construction.*—No alteration has been made in the construction of the prison since the date of the last Report, nor would it be possible to suggest any change which would remove its manifold defects, short of its entire reconstruction upon a fresh site; as, even in the event of its being determined to rebuild it, there would not be sufficient space

tion, it would be probably better that the prisoners of the borough should be sent there, but under the present circumstances they could hardly be received.

But although the prison cannot be materially improved by any alteration, there is one change which might be easily made, and which would be the means of preventing at least half of the severe punishments which occur in the prison. It has been mentioned in former Reports that, owing to the faulty position of the several departments in which male and female prisoners are confined, the prisoners of both sexes are (it may almost be said) invited to break the laws of the prison by conversing together. This offence, which ought to be made impossible by a better construction, is sought to be repressed by very severe punishments. At the time of my visit, 1 man and 2 women were in dark or solitary cells, under sentence of three days confinement on bread and water, because the man had spoken to the women while at their work in the wash-house, through the blind of the wash-house window, which opens into the yard in which he was confined. As I hold it to be quite unjustifiable to inflict continually such severe punishment for an offence which might so easily be prevented by due care, I would earnestly recommend that the window be closed, and that an opening instead of it be made into the passage leading to the women's yard. I have ascertained, by inspection, that this might be done without inconvenience, and at a very small cost.

*Cleanliness.*—The prisoners wash in their wards, or rather in the yards connected with them, and once a week wash their feet. In summer they have a bath every fortnight, but the surgeon prohibits bathing in the winter time, from an apprehension that the prisoners may catch cold thereby.

*Clothing and Bedding.*—The clothing and bedding are in sufficient quantity for use, but there are no sheets allowed, which is an omission it would be very desirable to supply, for the sake of health, cleanliness, and economy. It has been ascertained beyond a doubt, elsewhere, that the wear and tear of blankets by frequent washing is productive of much more expense than would attend the use of sheets.

*Diet.*—The diet is that of the official regulations, and the articles composing it were of good quality.

*Labour.*—The only kinds of labour performed here are, for men, that of the treadmill which throws up water for the prison. When the hard-labour prisoners are insufficient to work the mill the water is thrown up by a crank at which four can work at a time. The women are employed

in washing, mending, and making for the prison. There is no employment provided, as required by law, for untried prisoners who may desire it. As there is no gas or other light allowed in the day rooms, prisoners are locked up at about four o'clock in the winter season, and are thus compelled to pass 15½ hours in bed. All this might be prevented by having a supply of gas laid on in each day room.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—There have been no changes in the arrangements for moral and religious instruction since the date of the last Report. There is no schoolmaster. The chaplain attends three or four days a week, sometimes staying an hour or two after chapel to converse with prisoners.

*Health.*—The surgeon's duties are the same as before detailed. He sees prisoners in the reception cells, if he happen to be there, and is sent for to see those who are thought to be ill. He also sees the prisoners under punishment when he happens to call, but does not, as required by law, examine them daily under those circumstances, to ascertain that their health is not breaking down. To these remarks it ought in justice to be added, that the surgeon receives only 30*l.* per annum for all his services, including the supply of medicines.

*Debtors.*—The following debtors were in confinement at the time of my last visit, both of whom were under sentence by the small debts court.

| | | Debt and costs. |
|---|---|---|
| J. E., committed, December 9, for 30 days | - | £8 13 6 |
| T. H. „ January 3, for 21 days | - | £3 3 8 |

*Contracts.*—The following are the present prices of articles of consumption:

Meat, per lb. 4*d.*
Flour, per sack, 28*s.*
Potatoes, per 90lbs. 2*s.* 3*d.*
Oatmeal, per cwt. 16*s.*

The cooking is performed by a free labourer, no prisoner being employed.

The following prisoners were present on the last day of inspection 5, January 1852.

| | Male. | Fem. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prisoners for trial:— | | | |
| „ at sessions - | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| „ at assizes - | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Convicted prisoners:— | | | |
| „ at sessions - | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| „ at assizes - - | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| „ summarily - | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| | 19 | 19 | 38 |

The particulars of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix.

The total number of criminal prisoners and debtors in confinement in the last two years is shown in the following table.

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Years ending at Michaelmas.

| | 1850. | | | 1851. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Fem. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. |
| CRIMINAL PRISONERS. | | | | | | |
| In custody at the commencement of the year :— | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for trial - - | 13 | 6 | 19 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - | 9 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Summarily convicted - | 11 | 1 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| For re-examination - - | 2 | 2 | 4 | — | — | — |
| Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :— | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for trial - - | 25 | 12 | 37 | 52 | 18 | 70 |
| Transferred to other Governors for trial - - - - | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Rendered in court for trial - | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Summarily convicted - - | 114 | 39 | 153 | 89 | 23 | 112 |
| Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed - - - | 40 | 11 | 51 | 45 | 11 | 56 |
| Total of Criminals - - | 218 | 77 | 295 | 202 | 57 | 259 |
| DEBTORS. | | | | | | |
| In custody at the commencement of the year - - - | 3 | — | 3 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Admitted in the course of the year - | 13 | 2 | 15 | 11 | 2 | 13 |
| Total of Debtors and Criminals | 234 | 79 | 313 | 214 | 59 | 273 |
| Deaths in the course of the year - | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Lunatic prisoners in the yea - | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Prisoners pardoned on medical ground. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Greatest number at any one time :— | | | | | | |
| Criminal prisoners - - | 35 | 13 | 48 | 31 | 13 | 44 |
| Debtors - - - | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Average daily number of criminals | 20 | 7½ | 27½ | 20 | 9 | 29 |

*Staff.*—The staff of the prison consists, besides the principal officers, of the matron, two male turnkeys, the cook, engineer, and hair-cutter. The matron has no officer under

her to overlook the female prisoners, the supervision of whom must therefore be even more imperfect than that of the men.

*Expenditure.*—The following abstract shows the total amount of expenditure and receipts in the past year :

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the ending Michaelmas 1851 under the following heads.

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prison diet | 165 | 19 | 9½ |
| Clothing and bedding | 29 | 16 | 4 |
| Allowances to the sick | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Fuel and light | 52 | 9 | 4½ |
| Soap | 12 | 18 | 11 |
| Stationery and printing | 17 | 14 | 9 |
| Books | 11 | 7 | |
| Furniture | 17 | 17 | 11 |
| Rent and taxes | 21 | 13 | 2 |
| Salaries and pensions | 489 | 16 | 0 |
| Removal of prisoners to and from trial | 1 | 19 | 0 |
| Removal of transports | 12 | 16 | 5 |
| Repairs and alterations | 70 | 15 | 2 |
| Sundries | 15 | 12 | 5 |
| Total £ | 912 | 10 | 10 |

| RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners | | 10 | 6 |
| Amount received for fines | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Amount received from the Treasury :— | | | |
| For maintenance of convicted prisoners | 122 | 5 | 2 |
| For the removal of transports | 12 | 16 | 5 |
| Other receipts, viz. :— | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| £ | 142 | 18 | 1 |

This prison is one of the worst of that small remnant in which all the acknowledged evils of association without supervision still exist without attempt at mitigation. From the ill construction of the building, the several classes of prisoners of both sexes are placed in such close juxta-position that not only is it quite impossible to prevent communications from passing between them, but even the power of seeing and signalizing each other from the several airing-yards has been with difficulty taken from them by putting up screens, which at the same time restrict the means of supervision. But this is not the worst feature of the place. The prisoners of each class are allowed the most unrestrained inter-communication in the day-rooms, without the risk of anything which passes between them being overheard by any of the officers of the prison. It is impossible to conceive any more fruitful hot-bed of crime, within the small community in which it operates, than such a prison as this. Nor is there any degree of improbability in a statement made to me by one of the magistrates (who is painfully sensible to the defects of the prison as a means of repressing crime), that a young man, brought before him on a charge of theft, had

reproached him, with a degree of justice which he could not but acknowledge, with having made him a thief, by having committed him some time before, for some trivial offence, to be intimately associated with the worst offenders. It is devoutly to be hoped that this and the few remaining prisons which resemble it may cease ere long to oppose themselves to the enlightened measures in operation elsewhere for the repression of crime and the reformation of offenders.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

### NORTHAMPTON.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

*Construction.*—The construction of this prison has been fully described in the thirteenth report of the inspectors of prisons, since the date of which very little alteration has taken place in it. The only parts now remaining of the old prison are the chapel and a part of the governor's former residence, now converted into debtors' rooms. It has been before stated that the females' prison had been entirely remodelled, and that the cells had been fitted, like the rest of the prison, for separate confinement. At the time of that report, however, it was noticed that the lower cells in the females' building were deficient in light, and very imperfectly ventilated, the air for their supply being derived from the corridor, and not from flues passing to the individual cells. Both these inconveniences have now been remedied, and by the operation of distinct flues the air is rendered sufficiently pure. The alarums in the cells of male prisoners have been removed to within 16 inches of the floor, a change which has been made in consequence of a case of suicide in July last, a prisoner having suspended himself to the handle of the alarum in the infirmary. At the time of this occurrence it was not the custom to employ a nurse to watch the prisoners in the infirmary, and the poor man who thus destroyed himself was only under the supervision of another prisoner. It is satisfactory to state that precautions have been taken against the recurrence of a like accident. The Visiting Justices have recently made an order that a nurse shall in future be employed in the infirmary when required. Every part of the prison is in very good repair, but the accommodation for male prisoners is still insufficient for the numbers occasionally confined, as will be seen by the return in another part of this report. The total accommodation for male prisoners is as follows :

| | Cells. |
|---|---|
| In the A division - - - | 51 |
| In the B division - - - | 82 |
| In the basement - - - | 6 |
| Making a total of - | 139 |

All of which are certified. The basement contains also 3 reception cells for male prisoners, 4 baths, a kitchen, cook's stores, officers' mess room, besides the warming apparatus, coal and coke stores, &c. The surgeon examines the incoming prisoners in a store-room on the basement, which contains weighing and measuring machines, by which all male prisoners are weighed every 3 months during their stay. There remain in the basement 7 other cells, but these cannot be certified for separate confinement as they are not provided with means for warmth or ventilation, and are therefore only used for prisoners to work in by day at crank labour. In some circumstances, however, when there has been a great press of numbers, the governor has been reluctantly obliged to employ them as sleeping cells. Whether this deficiency can be remedied by resuming some part of the old prison building, now lent as a militia store, I have not sufficient information to decide. There is, however, another part of the prison in which it appears to me that a decided improvement might be made with little difficulty. The airing yards of the debtors' division, besides being extremely small, are placed on the north side of the building, by which they are excluded entirely from the sun, a circumstance of which complaint was made to me by the debtors at my last inspection. I am informed that the magistrates are sensible of the justice of this complaint, and would willingly permit the debtors to take exercise in another part of the prison enclosure, but that technical difficulties relating to the question of escape render it impossible to grant the indulgence. It appears to me that the difficulty might be met by allotting a slip of ground on the south side of the debtors' building as an airing yard, instead of that at present appropriated to them. The remainder of this plot of ground might be given up as an exercising yard for criminal prisoners, the prisoners being kept on such occasions at sufficient distance to avoid communication, and constantly under the supervision of officers. The present airing yards, 20 in number, are insufficient, especially on Sundays and in the short days of winter. The following prisoners were present

on the last day of inspection. For the particulars of the convicted prisoners see Appendix.

| Criminals. | Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. | | Prisoners under 17 Years of Age. | | Total Adult and Juvenile. | | Grand Total of both Sexes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| 1 Prisoners before Trial - | 28 | 3 | 2 | — | 30 | 3 | 33 |
| 2 Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - | *55* | *5* | *2* | — | *57* | *5* | *62* |
| 3 Summary Convictions - | 39 | — | 4 | — | 43 | — | 43 |
| 4 Committed for Re-examination - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total - - | 122 | 8 | 8 | — | 130 | 8 | 138 |
| **Debtors.** | | | | | | | |
| 5 Debtors - - - | 6 | — | — | — | 6 | — | 6 |
| 6 County Court Debtors - | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| Total of Debtors and Criminals - | 130 | 8 | 8 | — | 138 | 8 | 146 |
| Criminal Lunatics - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

*Cleanliness.*—The prisoners were exceedingly clean and orderly throughout. The provisions for personal cleanliness are very complete.

*Clothing and Bedding.*—There is abundant clothing provided for prisoners of all classes, all convicted prisoners being required, and untried prisoners permitted, to wear a prison dress. The bedding is generally very sufficient, but sheets are not allowed to prisoners of either sex, except in the infirmary, a restriction in my opinion very objectionable, on grounds of economy as well as of cleanliness and health. On inquiry, I found that the blankets are very soon torn to pieces by the frequent washing, rendered necessary by the want of sheets.

*Diet.*—The dietary last recommended by the Secretary of State has been adopted in all its particulars, except that the gruel at supper is given cold instead of warm to vagrant prisoners, a regulation supposed by the authorities to have a deterring power.

The cutting up of the food for the prisoners' dinner begins generally soon after eleven o'clock, so that the meat has from an hour and half to two hours to cool before it

reaches the consumers. This must render it extremely repugnant, and on that account unwholesome, to the prisoners. I would beg to recommend, on this account, that the meat should be cooked on the previous day, and remain until the day of consumption, by which means it would, in my opinion, be less likely to disagree. I have suggested to the Governor a method of cooking the potatoes (from the example of Shrewsbury Gaol) which would enable the cook to supply them hotter than at present, and thus compensate for the coldness of the meat. The cook is a hired servant, but is assisted by one or more prisoners. I learned by inquiry that fish is occasionally very cheap in this town, six fine herrings being sometimes sold for a penny. Advantage might, perhaps, be taken of this to vary the food of the prisoners with a good effect on their health, and with no small economy to the county.

Most of the food is supplied by contract; the present contract prices being as under :—

Beef and mutton, per lb., 4*d.*
Head and shins of beef, per lb., 2*d.*
Bread, the 4lb. loaf, $3\frac{3}{4}d.$
Flour, the stone, 1*s.* 4*d.*
Potatoes, the bushel, 1*s.* 9*d.*
Oatmeal (Irish), per ton, 13*l.* 14*s.*
Coals, per ton, 17*s.*
Coke, per ton, 17*s.*

*Health.*—There was little illness at the time of my last inspection, and the prison had been generally healthy. A fatal case of epilepsy had occurred in the course of the year, which appeared to have been precipitated by the prisoner having been put to labour at one of the hard-labour machines. Warned by this fatal catastrophe, the Visiting Justices have ordered that no epileptic shall in future be employed in hard labour.

Three cases of lunacy have occurred within the last year, and were removed to the County Lunatic Asylum. The first of these had been in the asylum before; the second, who was under sentence of transportation for an attempt to murder his sweetheart, was believed by the Governor to be insane on his admission into the prison; and with respect to the last, who was found insane by the jury on arraignment, serious doubts were entertained whether he was not feigning insanity for the purpose of effecting his escape, which he succeeded in accomplishing soon after his removal to the asylum.

A recent order has been made by the magistrates for the employment of a free servant as nurse in the infirmary whenever there are prisoners confined therein.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The ordinary duties of the chaplain are the same as those described in former reports. A schoolroom having been made for male prisoners, the chaplain sees the prisoners there instead of visiting them in their cells, taking a class of 15 prisoners daily, and thus going regularly through the whole number in confinement. The elementary teaching is performed by the schoolmaster, generally in classes in the schoolroom, but also instructing the beginners in their own cells. The present chaplain has judiciously introduced, with the consent of the Visiting Justices, more books of general instruction than were formerly in use, for the purchase of which an annual allowance of 5*l.* is made, with further grants of larger sums when required. The chapel contains 94 separate seats for criminal prisoners, a number insufficient for the accommodation of all. On the last day of inspection no less than 44 were absent from the service from want of room.

*Labour.*—The labour performed in the prison consists of that of the treadmill and crank-labour machines for those sentenced to hard labour, with oakum-picking for those not sentenced to hard labour; and, in some instances, after prisoners have been six months in confinement, they are instructed in trades, provided they have no knowledge of any trade of their own. The following table was furnished to me at my last inspection:—

"Prisoners' Employment during the Summer Half Year.

*Class* 1.—*Prisoners sentenced to Hard Labour for any Period not exceeding Six Weeks.*

| FROM | | Scale 1. |
|---|---|---|
| 5 o'clock | to 6 | Washing and cleaning cell. |
| 6 to | 7 | Oakum-picking by weight. |
| 7 to | 8 | Breakfast and scouring cell. |
| 8 to | 9 | Oakum-picking by weight. |
| 9 to | 10 | Chapel. |
| 10 to | 11 | Hand-labour mill, 900 revolutions. |
| 11 to | 12 | Oakum-picking by weight. |
| 12 to | 1 | Dinner. |
| 1 to | 2 | Exercise in yard. |
| 2 to | 3 | Hand-labour mill, 900 revolutions. |
| 3 to | 4 | Oakum-picking by weight. |
| 4 to | 5 | Hand-labour mill, 900 revolutions. |
| 5 to | 6 | School in cell. |
| 6 to | 7 | Supper and books. |

ALTERNATE DAYS.

| FROM | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 o'clock | to | 6 | Washing and cleaning cell. |
| 6 | to | 7 | Hand-labour mill, 900 revolutions. |
| 7 | to | 8 | Breakfast and scouring cell. |
| 8 | to | 9 | Oakum-picking by weight. |
| 9 | to | 10 | Chapel. |
| 10 | to | 11 | Oakum-picking by weight. |
| 11 | to | 12 | Hand-labour mill, 900 revolutions. |
| 12 | to | 1 | Dinner. |
| 1 | to | 2 | Exercise in yard. |
| 2 | to | 3 | Oakum-picking by weight. |
| 3 | to | 4 | Hand-labour mill, 900 revolutions. |
| 4 | to | 5 | School in cell. |
| 5 | to | 6 | Oakum-picking by weight. |
| 6 | to | 7 | Supper and books. |

*Class 2.—Prisoners sentenced to Hard Labour for any Period above Six Weeks, but not exceeding Three Months.*

First Six Weeks, the same as Class 1.

Second Six Weeks or any period above First Six Weeks, Scale 2.

SCALE 2.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | to | 6 | Washing and cleaning cell. |
| 6 | to | 7 | Oakum-picking by weight. |
| 7 | to | 8 | Breakfast and scouring cell. |
| 8 | to | 9 | Oakum-picking by weight. |
| 9 | to | 10 | Chapel. |
| 10 | to | 11 | Treadmill. |
| 11 | to | 12 | |
| 12 | to | 1 | Dinner. |
| 1 | to | 2 | Oakum-picking by weight. |
| 2 | to | 3 | School in cell. |
| 3 | to | 4 | Treadmill. |
| 4 | to | 5 | Oakum-picking by weight. |
| 5 | to | 6 | School in cell. |
| 6 | to | 7 | Supper and books. |

*Class 3.—Prisoners sentenced to Six Months Hard Labour.*

For any period above Three Months, First Three Months, same as Class 2.

Second Three Months, or any period above First Three Months, Scale 3.

SCALE 3.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | to | 6 | Washing and cleaning cell. |
| 6 | to | 7 | Oakum-picking by weight. |
| 7 | to | 8 | Breakfast and scouring cell. |
| 8 | to | 9 | Oakum-picking by weight. |
| 9 | to | 10 | Chapel. |
| 10 | to | 11 | Exercise in Yard. |
| 11 | to | 12 | Oakum-picking by weight. |

| FROM | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12 o'clock | to 1 | Dinner. |
| 1 | to 2 | Treadmill. |
| 2 | to 3 | |
| 3 | to 4 | School, in cell. |
| 4 | to 5 | Oakum-picking by weight. |
| 5 | to 6 | School, in class. |
| 6 | to 7 | Supper, and books. |

*Class* 4.—*Prisoners sentenced to Hard Labour for any Period not exceeding Six Months.*

First Six Months, the same as Class 3.
Any period above Six Months, Scale 4.

SCALE 4.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | to 6 | Washing and cleaning cell. |
| 6 | to 7 | Oakum-picking, by weight. |
| 7 | to 8 | Breakfast, and scouring cell. |
| 8 | to 9 | Oakum-picking, by weight. |
| 9 | to 10 | Chapel. |
| 10 | to 11 | School in class, or trade. |
| 11 | to 12 | Exercise in yard. |
| 12 | to 1 | Dinner. |
| 1 | to 2 | Oakum-picking, by weight. |
| 2 | to 3 | School in cell, or trade. |
| 3 | to 4 | Exercise in yard. |
| 4 | to 5 | Oakum-picking by weight, or trade. |
| 5 | to 6 | School in cell, or trade. |
| 6 | to 7 | Supper, and books. |

*Class* 5.—*All prisoners sentenced to Transportation, the same as Scale* 4.

*Class* 6.—*Untried Prisoners, the same as Class* 7, *with the exception of picking Oakum.*

*Class* 7.—*Misdemeanants not sentenced to Hard Labour, Scale* 5.

SCALE 5.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | to 6 | Washing and cleaning cell. |
| 6 | to 7 | Oakum-picking, by weight. |
| 7 | to 8 | Breakfast, and scouring cell. |
| 8 | to 9 | Oakum-picking, by weight. |
| 9 | to 10 | Chapel. |
| 10 | to 11 | School in cell, or trade. |
| 11 | to 12 | Exercise in yard. |
| 12 | to 1 | Dinner. |
| 1 | to 2 | Oakum-picking, by weight. |
| 2 | to 3 | School in class, or trade. |
| 3 | to 4 | Exercise in yard. |
| 4 | to 5 | Oakum-picking by weight, or trade. |
| 5 | to 6 | School in cell, or trade. |
| 6 | to 7 | Supper, and books. |

" Prisoners' Employment during the Winter Half-year.

*Class* 1.—*Prisoners committed for any Period not exceeding Twenty-one Days.*

Scale 1.

| FROM | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 o'clock to 7 | | Wash and clean cell. |
| 7 | to 8 | Hand-labour mill, 1,000 revolutions per hour. |
| 8 | to 9 | Breakfast, and scouring cell. |
| 9 | to 10 | Chapel. |
| 10 | to 12 | Hand-labour mill, 1,000 revolutions per hour. |
| 12 | to 1 | Dinner. |
| 1 | to 2 | Exercise in yard. |
| 2 | to 5 | Hand-labour mill, 900 revolutions per hour. |
| 5 | to 6 | Oakum, by weight. |
| 6 | to 7 | Supper. |

*Class* 2.—*Prisoners sentenced to Hard Labour, for any Period over Twenty-one Days, and not exceeding Six Weeks.*

Scale 2.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | to 7 | Washing and cleaning cell. |
| 7 | to 8 | Oakum, by weight. |
| 8 | to 9 | Breakfast. |
| 9 | to 10 | Chapel. |
| 10 | to 12 | Hand-labour mill, 1,000 revolutions per hour. |
| 12 | to 1 | Dinner. |
| 1 | to 2 | Exercise in yard. |
| 2 | to 4 | Hand-labour mill, 1,000 revolutions per hour. |
| 4 | to 5 | Oakum, by weight. |
| 5 | to 6 | School, in cell. |
| 6 | to 7 | Supper. |

If the Hand-labour mills are all in use, the surplus number in Class 2 will be put to Treadmill with Class 3, and have hand-labour mill from 7 to 8 A.M., 1,000 revolutions.

*Class* 3.—*Prisoners sentenced to Hard Labour, for any Period above Six Weeks, but not exceeding Three Months.*

First Six Weeks the same as Class 2.
Second Six Weeks, or any period above first Six Weeks, Scale 3

Scale 3.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | to 7 | Washing and cleaning cell. |
| 7 | to 8 | Oakum-picking, by weight. |
| 8 | to 9 | Breakast, and scouring cell. |
| 9 | to 10 | Chapel. |
| 10 | to 12 | Treadmill. |
| 12 | to 1 | Dinner. |
| 1 | to 2 | Oakum-picking, by weight. |
| 2 | to 4 | Treadmill. |
| 4 | to 5 | Oakum picking, by weight. |
| 5 | to 6 | School, in cell. |
| 6 | to 7 | Supper, and Books. |

*Class 3.—Prisoners sentenced to Six Months Hard Labour, or for any Period above Three Months.*

First Three Months same as Class 3.
Second 3 months, or any period above first 3 months, Scale 4.

SCALE 4.

| FROM | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 o'clock | to | 7 | Washing and cleaning cell. |
| 7 | to | 8 | Oakum-picking, by weight. |
| 8 | to | 9 | Breakfast, and scouring cell. |
| 9 | to | 10 | Chapel. |
| 10 | to | 11 | Exercise in yard. |
| 11 | to | 12 | Oakum-picking, by weight. |
| 12 | to | 1 | Dinner. |
| 1 | to | 2 | School, in cell. |
| 2 | to | 4 | Treadmill. |
| 4 | to | 5 | Oakum-picking, by weight. |
| 5 | to | 6 | School, in class. |
| 6 | to | 7 | Supper, and books. |

*Class 5.—Prisoners sentenced to Hard Labour for any Period exceeding Six Months.*

First Six Months, same as Class 4.
Any Period above Six Months, Scale 5.

SCALE 5.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | to | 7 | Washing and cleaning cell. |
| 7 | to | 8 | Oakum-picking, by weight. |
| 8 | to | 9 | Breafast, and scouring cell. |
| 9 | to | 10 | Chapel. |
| 10 | to | 11 | School in class, or trade. |
| 11 | to | 12 | Exercise in yard. |
| 12 | to | 1 | Dinner. |
| 1 | to | 2 | Oakum picking, by weight. |
| 2 | to | 3 | School in cell, or trade. |
| 3 | to | 4 | Exercise in yard. |
| 4 | to | 5 | Oakum-picking by weight, or Trade. |
| 5 | to | 6 | School in cell, or trade. |
| 6 | to | 7 | Supper, and books. |

*Class 6.—Prisoners sentenced to Transportation, the same as Scale 5.*

*Class 7.—Untried Prisoners.*

SCALE 6.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | to | 7 | Washing and cleaning cell. |
| 7 | to | 8 | Oakum-picking, by weight. |
| 8 | to | 9 | Breakfast, and scouring cell. |
| 9 | to | 10 | Chapel. |
| 10 | to | 11 | School in cell, or trade. |
| 11 | to | 12 | Exercise in yard. |

| FROM | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12 o'clock to | 1 | Dinner. |
| 1 to | 2 | Oakum-picking, by weight. |
| 2 to | 3 | School in class, or trade. |
| 3 to | 4 | Exercise in yard. |
| 4 to | 5 | Oakum-picking by weight, or trade. |
| 5 to | 6 | School in cell, or trade. |
| 6 to | 7 | Supper, and books. |

*Class* 8.—*Misdemeanants not sentenced to Hard Labour, Scale* 6.

"All prisoners will be employed according to the above classification and scales, unless otherwise ordered by the Visiting Justices, who are empowered at their regular meetings to promote or reduce prisoners to higher or lower scales, according to their good or bad conduct in prison.

"All prisoners visited by the chaplain in their cells will be excused from attending their class for the time of such visit.

"All prisoners who have conducted themselves properly for the first six months, may after that period, at the discretion of the Visiting Justices, receive trade instruction, *if they have no knowledge of any trade of their own.*

"In order to make their punishment more severe, all prisoners who have been before committed to prison will be placed in the class below them, and be kept in that class until the term of their sentence is expired. As for example: any prisoner committed for three months will be employed according to Class 2 for the whole period; and any prisoner re-committed for six months will be employed according to Class 3, &c. &c. &c.

"N.B.—The dietary is fixed by the Secretary of State."

The treadmill had been more completely partitioned than formerly. Its only application is to raise water for the use of the prison.

*Punishments.*—The punishments are few in number, considering the number of prisoners in confinement, the following being the return for the year, inclusive of the meals stopped by the turnkeys for neglect of crank labour:—

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whipping | 1 | — | 1 |
| Irons | 1 | — | 1 |
| Dark cells | 14 | — | 14 |
| Stoppage of diet | 110 | 3 | 113 |
| | 126 | 3 | 129 |

I feel bound to remark, that the method adopted here, and in some other prisons, of enforcing the crank labour by stopping a prisoner's meals until a certain amount of

labour has been performed, is, in my opinion, neither warranted by the Gaol Act nor by the prison rules. Neglect of work, or any other disobedience of the rules of the prison, is punishable by the Governor with 1 lb. of bread and water for three days, after which time, if the prisoner be still contumacious, he must be brought before a Visiting Justice, who, upon evidence of his offence given on oath, may, under the 42d section of the Gaol Act, confine the prisoner closely, on the diet prescribed, for a month, or may inflict corporal punishment; but there is no warrant, in my opinion, for the stoppage of meals by the Governor or warders for an indefinite time, or to an unlimited extent. (*See Leicester County Gaol,—Punishments.*)

Another opinion prevails here, with which I cannot concur, namely, that a prisoner condemned to bread and water for any prison offence cannot legally be required to labour, according to the conditions of his sentence, during the continuance of such punishment. The Gaol Act and all subsequent statutes being silent on the point, it can only be determined by the test of common sense, by the aid of which it would appear very evidently, that if such an opinion were acted upon, the practice would be an inducement to neglect of work, as many prisoners would gladly compound for exemption from labour by a reduction to that extent in their diet. Should they refuse to perform the prescribed labour, their refusal would constitute a fresh offence.

*Diet.*—The dietary in use in this prison is that recommended in the Secretary of State's circular of December 1849.

The following abstract shows the total amount of receipts and disbursements on account of the prison in the year ended at Michaelmas last.

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prison diet | 752 | 2 | 8½ |
| Clothing and bedding | 180 | 3 | 7½ |
| Medicines | 4 | 0 | 9 |
| Allowances to the sick | 9 | 16 | 7 |
| Fuel and light | 278 | 6 | 11 |
| Soap | 33 | 2 | 9½ |
| Stationery and printing | 37 | 4 | 10 |
| Books | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Rent and taxes | 56 | 4 | 4 |
| Salaries and pensions | 1,609 | 3 | 5½ |
| Removal of transports | 29 | 18 | 9 |
| Repairs and alterations | 374 | 19 | 5½ |
| Sundries | 107 | 18 | 0 |
| Total | £ 3,478 | 2 | 2½ |

| RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners | 4 | 15 | 6 |
| Amount received for fines | 148 | 0 | 8 |
| Amount received from the Treasury:— | | | |
| For maintenance of convicted prisoners | 490 | 12 | 6 |
| For the removal of transports | 43 | 18 | 9 |
| Other receipts, viz.:— | 5 | 18 | 11½ |
| | £ 693 | 6 | 4½ |

The subjoined table exhibits the total number of prisoners in confinement in the last two years.

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the year ending at Michaelmas 1850 and 1851.

| | 1850. | | | 1851. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| CRIMINAL PRISONERS. | | | | | | |
| In custody at the commencement of the year:— | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for Trial - - | 3 | — | 3 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 73 | 7 | 80 | 45 | 4 | 49 |
| Summarily convicted - - | 31 | 1 | 32 | 18 | — | 18 |
| For re-examination - - | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:— | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for Trial - - | 124 | 20 | 144 | 130 | 17 | 147 |
| Rendered in Court for Trial - | 24 | 1 | 25 | 29 | 4 | 33 |
| Summarily convicted - - | 323 | 33 | 356 | 397 | 32 | 429 |
| Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns:— | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for Trial - - - | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed - - | 13 | 2 | 15 | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Total of Criminals - - | 595 | 64 | 659 | 632 | 59 | 691 |
| DEBTORS. | | | | | | |
| In custody at the commencement of the year - - - | 8 | — | 8 | 4 | — | 4 |
| Admitted in the course of the year | 50 | — | 50 | 52 | 2 | 54 |
| Total of Debtors and Criminals | 653 | 64 | 717 | 688 | 61 | 749 |
| Deaths in the course of the year - | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Lunatic Prisoners in the year - | 5 | — | 5 | 3 | — | 3 |
| Prisoners pardoned on Medical grounds - - - | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Greatest Number at any one time:— | | | | | | |
| Criminal Prisoners - - | 134 | 11 | 145 | 139 | 10 | 149 |
| Debtors - - - | 11 | — | 11 | 9 | — | 9 |
| Average daily number of Criminals | 102 | 10 | 112 | 103 | 11 | 114 |

By great vigilance on the part of the officers the intercommunication of prisoners is very effectually prevented, of which the following case that came under my own observation furnishes a sufficiently striking example. A man and his wife had been at the time of my last visit some months in confinement for house-breaking. In the interval that has elapsed since their conviction three of their children have

been in confinement on different charges, one of whom still remained in the prison, nevertheless it was obvious from a conversation I had with each of the parents that neither of them had the least suspicion that any one of their children had been committed.

The buildings were in very good repair generally, but the taps in nearly all the cells were defective, in consequence of the great amount of earthy matter contained in the water, which, though obtained from very deep wells, very soon impairs the pipes in which it is conveyed by the thick deposit within them of an ochrey sediment. It appears probable that this inconvenience might be mitigated, if not altogether remedied, by keeping the water exposed for some time to the air in broad reservoirs before it is conveyed into the prison for use, an expedient which I believe has already been suggested by the surgeon.

*Staff.*—The prison staff consists of the usual principal and the following subordinate officers: a deputy governor, schoolmaster, engineer, chief warder, matron, five male and one female warders, porter, watchman, cook, and general servant.

*Debtors.*—The debtors of the borough as well as those of the county are received in this prison, no charge being made to the borough for the maintenance of the former. The following were in confinement on the last day of inspection.

DEBTORS (INSOLVENT).

| | Received. | Debt and Costs. £ s. d. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. B. | 24 Nov. 1851 | 68 11 0 | |
| J. N. R. | 13 Jan. 1852 | 283 14 0 | |
| J. L. | 6 „ „ | 283 14 6 | |
| W. C. | 14 „ „ | 69 17 5 | |
| G. C. | 27 „ „ | 47 14 0 | |
| G. C. | 28 „ „ | Attachment. | |

DEBTORS (COUNTY COURT).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| E. T. | 21 Jan. 1852 | 0 16 10 | 30 days. |
| S. W. | 22 „ „ | 6 8 3 | Same. |

## NORTHAMPTON.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

*Construction.*—The building has been perfectly described in the thirteenth report, since which time no alterations have been made in its construction, nor have any been found necessary. The accommodation for prisoners amounts to eighty-eight cells for men, and fourteen for women, all of which are certified; four reception cells for men, and one for women, and one punishment cell for men, and two for women. It

is now in very good repair, and has recently been painted and whitewashed. The flues leading from the cells to the main extracting shaft are found to require frequent attention, as the lodgment of dust and flue in them in large quantities is found from time to time to render the ventilation imperfect without this precaution. It is found convenient, for this purpose, to burn shavings in the flues to rid them of this incumbrance. In the case of dusty trades being carried on in the cells, it is found necessary to repeat this operation two or three times, or more, in the year. In the last year it has been necessary to renew in many instances the apparatus for the supply of water in many of the cells, from the great deposit of lime that takes place in the pipes and taps.

The drainage of the prison is very good, and all the drains are washed down with water once or twice a week.

*Prisoners on the Day of Inspection.*—The following was the number of prisoners present on the last day of inspection.

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prisoners for Trial at Sessions | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 17 | 3 | 20 |
| Summary Convictions | 7 | — | 7 |
| Committed for Re-examination | 6 | — | — |
| Government Convicts | 63 | — | 63 |
| | 98 | 5 | 103 |

The particulars of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix.

The borough prisoners were employed in the following manner at the time of my inspection :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Pumping water | 8 |
| Assisting in the cook-house | 2 |
| Tin working | 1 |
| Painting | 1 |
| Picking coir and carding wool | 10 |
| Shoemaking | 6 |
| Unemployed | 7 |

The females were employed in washing and mending for the prison.

Sixty cells are rented by the Government for the probationary confinement of convicts under sentence of transportation, upon the same terms as those before described. At the time of the last report only thirty-five Government convicts were received, but by removing nearly all the borough prisoners to the cells in the basement floor, the borough is enabled to

let the increased number of cells mentioned above. As the basement cells are sufficiently light to admit of trades being carried on in them, and as they are protected from damp by boarded floors, there seems no objection to the arrangement above described, more especially as they are duly certified, like those above stairs, for the separate confinement of prisoners. It may be mentioned as evidence of the estimation in which the separate system of discipline, as practised here, is held by the Recorder, that the sentence of transportation has been in a very great measure superseded by long sentences of imprisonment, ever since the adoption of that system of discipline in the prison of the borough.

The sentences of transportation passed by the Recorder in the five years immediately preceding the opening of the new gaol were fifty-one, while in the next period of five years, ending at Michaelmas 1851, the number has only been thirteen.

*Cleanliness.*—The prison was throughout very clean and orderly, and the provisions for personal cleanliness in every cell are fully sufficient. The prisoners have also tubs to wash their feet, and bathe as frequently as they are found necessary.

*Clothing and Bedding.*—All prisoners, after conviction, are clothed in the prison dress, and the untried if they desire it, or if their clothing is deemed unfit for wear. The bedding is very good and sufficient, except that sheets are not allowed to any prisoners, of either sex, which I cannot but regard as a defect both on the score of economy and on on that of health. Many instances have been adduced in other prisons of the saving effected in the purchase of new blankets by the adoption of sheets, which has rendered the cleaning of the blankets less frequently necessary.

*Diet.*—The diet is very nearly the same as that prescribed by the Government scale, but as no hard labour is practised in the prison, the diet of Class 5 is not given to any prisoners, even for the longest sentences. The food was examined, and found to be of good quality.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain attends at the prison daily, and performs Divine Service at 9 A. M. He also visits every prisoner frequently in his cell, and assembles them occasionally for admonition and instruction in the chapel. In the instruction of prisoners he is assisted by a schoolmaster, whose efficiency is considered satisfactory by the chaplain. There is a good library of religious and miscellaneous books for the use of prisoners.

*Health.*—The surgeon visits daily, and examines all prisoners before reception into the general prison, and also

before their discharge. He causes an exact record to be kept of the weights of the Government convicts, but does not extend his examination in this point to the borough prisoners. The prison has been very healthy, and at the present time there are none but trifling cases of sickness. No death has occurred in the year. Two prisoners of the borough were removed to the County Asylum in 1850, one of whom has been discharged cured, and the other remains there. They were both insane on admission into the prison. The surgeon has lately been relieved from the charge for medicines, which has been taken partly by the Government and partly by the Borough.

*Punishments.*—There have been only 48 instances in the year, and even of these only 12 have consisted of confinement in dark cells with bread and water, the rest having consisted only of stoppage of diet for a longer or shorter period.

*Labour.*—The labour performed in the prison is chiefly shoemaking, as that is the staple manufacture of the town, and as there is a quick sale for the boots and shoes it is found to be most productive. The borough prisoners also pump the water for the prison use, pick coir for the mat-makers, make tin-ware for sale, card wool, split beans, weave stockings for prison use, and other occasional employments. There is a single hard-labour crank, but it is not approved, and is never used except as a means of prison punishment.

*Books and Expenditure.*—The following abstract exhibits the total receipts and expenditure in the year ending at Michaelmas last :—

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prison diet - - - | 607 | 19 | 11½ |
| Clothing and bedding - | 156 | 9 | 11 |
| Medicines - - - | 6 | 9 | 6 |
| Fuel and Light - - | 193 | 13 | 0 |
| Soap - - - | 29 | 2 | 10 |
| Stationery and printing - | 24 | 4 | 9 |
| Furniture - - | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Rent and Taxes - - | 48 | 2 | 4 |
| Salaries and pensions - | 759 | 10 | 4 |
| Removal of transports - | 87 | 16 | 9 |
| Repairs and alterations - | 158 | 12 | 4 |
| Sundries - - - | 42 | 19 | 9 |
| Total | £2,119 | 5 | 5½ |

| RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Profits of prisoners' labour after deducting cost of materials - - | 175 | 11 | 10 |
| Amount received for maintenance of prisoners, and rent of cells under contract - - | 1,415 | 16 | 8 |
| Amount received for fines | 50 | 3 | 3 |
| Amount received from the Treasury:— | | | |
| For maintenance of convicted prisoners - | 115 | 7 | 3 |
| For the removal of transports - - | 87 | 16 | 9 |
| Other receipts, viz.: | | | |
| Sale of clothing - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | £1,849 | 15 | 9 |

The articles of consumption are generally bought by contract; the present contract prices being as follows:

**Bread, per lb., 1*d.***
**Meat, per lb., 4*d.***
**Beef for soup, per lb., 2*d.***
**Potatoes, per ton, 3*l.***
**Oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.***

*Debtors.*—The only debtors who are liable to be received here are those committed by the Court of Record of the borough, and there has been only one such since the prison was opened six years ago.

The following table exhibits the number of prisoners committed in the course of the last two years respectively, exclusively of the Government convicts:—

**Total Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas.**

| | 1850. | | | 1851. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Fem. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. |
| **Criminal Prisoners.** | | | | | | |
| In custody at the commencement of the year:— | | | | | | |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 16 | 1 | 17 | 11 | 3 | 14 |
| Summarily convicted - - | 3 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors:— | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for Trial - - | 33 | 7 | 40 | 44 | 13 | 57 |
| Rendered in Court for Trial - | 7 | 2 | 9 | 2 | — | 2 |
| Summarily convicted - - | 83 | 12 | 95 | 98 | 12 | 110 |
| Ditto, transferred to other Governors | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed - - - | 12 | 6 | 18 | 14 | 3 | 17 |
| Total of Criminals - | 154 | 31 | 185 | 180 | 32 | 212 |
| Deaths in the course of the year - | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Lunatic Prisoners in the year - | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| Greatest Number at any one time:— | | | | | | |
| Borough Criminal Prisoners - | 32 | 6 | 38 | 37 | 6 | 43 |
| Government Convicts - - | 62 | — | 62 | 63 | — | 63 |
| Average daily number of all criminals | 76 | 5 | 81 | 82 | 3½ | 85½ |

*Ladies' Committee.*—Since the date of the last report a committee of ladies has been permitted to visit from time to time the female prisoners confined here, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, it being only stipulated that their

visits be subject to proper regulations, and not allowed to interfere with the discipline of the prison.

*Staff.*—The staff of the prison comprises, besides the superior officers, the matron, five male and one female warders, a trades' instructor, schoolmaster, gate porter, and watchman.

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PETERBOROUGH.—LIBERTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This prison has been so recently reported upon (in the Sixteenth Report) that little is to be said on the present occasion, beyond the repetition of the complaint made in all former reports ever since it was built, namely, that the cells, not being certified for the separate confinement of prisoners, the carrying out in them of separate confinement is done in contravention of the 2d and 3d Vict. c. 56. It is much to be lamented that a prison built at a very considerable expense, with the express intention of adopting the separate system within it, should not have been fitted for that purpose by being properly ventilated, notwithstanding the strong recommendation of the Surveyor-General of prisons made at the time of its erection. It is not too late, however, to repair the omission, although of course the expense attending its proper ventilation will be somewhat greater now than it would have been in the first instance.

It was stated in the last report that the magistrates were about to put up labour-cranks in some small cells then being built for the purpose. These have been in use for some time past, poachers being the class of prisoners generally placed upon them. These cells are without ventilation, and, being only 6 feet 4 inches long by 4 feet 1 inch wide, are not, in my opinion, fit to be used for the purpose, unless the doors be left open, whereby the prisoners would have opportunities of conversing. The pressure on the collars of the cranks was very severe when I examined them; the number of revolutions, however, required to be done was only 3,300 daily, which were expected to be completed in three hours.

The chaplain generally performs two services on Sundays, and also attends on two other days in the week, on which he reads prayers, and lectures. Occasionally in the course of the week the chaplain takes the prisoners into his room separately, to converse privately with them. There is no schoolmaster engaged, an omission much to be regretted.

The number of commitments goes on increasing in a

rapidly increasing ratio. The number committed to the prison in the last three years has been as follows :—

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 | 29 | 1 | 30 |
| In 1850 | 89 | 18 | 107 |
| In 1850 | 122 | 16 | 138 |

The average daily number of prisoners in the last year was 20.

The list of convicted prisoners found in confinement on the last day of inspection will be found in the Appendix.

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

### LEICESTER.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The construction of this prison has been fully described in the thirteenth report, since the date of which little alteration has been made in it. The greater part of the criminal prisoners are lodged in the new part of the building, the cells of which are for the most part certified. The entire accommodation for prisoners is as follows. In the new building :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cells for prisoners on the ground floor and galleries | 176 |
| Ditto in the basement | 4 |
| Ditto for misdemeanants of the 1st division | 2 |
| Infirmaries | 2 |
| Men's punishment cells | 4 |
| In B ward | 31 |
| Men's reception cells | 12 |
| Total of Men's Cells | 221 |
| In the Females' Prison :— | |
| Cells including infirmary | 20 |
| Reception cells | 2 |
| Punishment cell | 1 |
| Total of Females' cells | 23 |
| For Debtors :—Males | 18 |
| Females | 4 |

Of these nearly the whole that are designed for criminal prisoners are certified for separate confinement, the only exception being the cells in B ward, which, from their closeness and want of ventilation, cannot be certified for that discipline. It appears to me that these cells might be efficiently ventilated at a comparatively small expense, and as they are always in requisition it is most desirable that they

should be so completed. The cells in this division are of much smaller size than those in the new building, measuring 8 feet 6 by 5 feet 10, and having a height of 9 feet 3, but with a sufficiently good ventilation. They might easily be made sufficiently habitable to receive the certificate.

The old house of correction for female prisoners is now rarely used, the females being located in a portion of the old debtors' department, it has however been occasionally employed on emergencies for the reception of male prisoners. When the number of prisoners exceeds that of the cells above described they are located singly in rooms in various parts of the prison, the rule of separation having never been broken through since the opening of the new prison, except in compliance with the surgeon's order.

*Prisoners on the Day of Inspection.*—The prisoners present on the last day of inspection, February 18th, 1852, were as follows :

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government convicts | 111 | — | 111 |
| Prisoners for trial | 25 | 2 | 27 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 49 | 2 | 51 |
| Convicted summarily | 38 | 1 | 39 |
| | 223 | 5 | 228 |
| Debtors | 14 | 1 | 15 |
| | 237 | 6 | 243 |

The particulars of the cases of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix.

*Cleanliness.*—Nothing can exceed the cleanliness and order of every part of the prison. Nearly all the cells being supplied with basins, great facilities are afforded for personal cleanliness. The prisoners all have warm baths periodically.

*Clothing and Bedding.*—The clothing and bedding are in very good condition. Prison dresses are provided for all prisoners, the convicted being required, and the untried permitted, to wear them at their option ; should the clothes of the latter, however, be unfit for use, they are required to wear those belonging to the prison. All male prisoners sleep in hammocks, the females on bedsteads. No sheets are allowed to any class of prisoners,—a regulation which appears to me objectionable, both on the score of economy and on that of cleanliness

*Diet.*—The dietary is in precise conformity with that recommended by the Secretary of State in his circular of December 1849. The food appeared to be of very good quality.

*Health.*—Diarrhœa has prevailed in the prison to a considerable extent during the past year; but there has been little serious disease, and only a single death in the year; it occurred by phthisis, in a prisoner aged 18, who had been exactly one year in confinement. Three prisoners were removed to the Lunatic Asylum in the course of the year, two of whom were said to have been insane on their committal.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—In this department the staff of the prison usually comprises only the chaplain and a schoolmaster; but in the year 1848, the Visiting Justices, being of opinion that it would be desirable to afford more religious instruction to the prisoners, in consequence of the increase in their number arising from the arrangement made with the Borough and the Government, and being unable to appoint a second chaplain owing to "the number of prisoners not being sufficiently large to meet the requirements of the Act," permitted the chaplain to provide the requisite assistance, subject to the approval of the Court of Quarter Sessions. At the next session the court consented to the recommendation of the justices, that the salary of the chaplain should be increased from 300*l.* to 400*l.* per annum, "to enable him to obtain the aid of a gentleman in holy orders in the instruction of the prisoners." Acting partly under this permission, the chaplain has for some years past availed himself of the services of a lay teacher, to give instruction to the prisoners, and to relieve him of a part of his clerical duties, allowing him to perform Divine Service and to preach as his substitute. Previously to my last visit, an ordained clergyman had been appointed in the place of the lay teacher.

*Punishments.*—The punishments recorded in the year ending at Michaelmas last are shown in the following table.

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whipping | 33 | — | 33 |
| Dark cell | 130 | 4 | 134 |
| Solitary cell | 7 | — | 7 |
| Stoppage of diet | 183 | 4 | 187 |
| Other punishments | 64 | — | 64 |
| | 417 | 8 | 425 |

It must be stated, however, that the stoppages of diet here recorded do not embrace a very numerous category of such punishments, which are inflicted for neglect to perform the prescribed amount of crank labour.

It was stated to me that, although the labour-machine in some degree supersedes the dark cell, it also contributes to increase the number of punishments by the bad feeling and obstinacy to which it gives rise; most of the floggings having been inflicted for refusal to work, or for assaults arising out of such refusal. To this cause is doubtless to be ascribed the enormous increase in the number of instances in which the magistrates have been compelled to resort to the corporal punishment of adult prisoners in the last three years, a number far beyond precedent in any other prison in the kingdom. From the returns made annually to the Secretary of State, it appears, that whereas during the period of ten years, immediately preceding the commencement of the present indiscriminate employment of the hard-labour cranks, only a single adult prisoner was flogged in Leicester county prisons, in the last three years no less than 62 adults have undergone this punishment; namely, 12 in 1849, 21 in 1850, and 29 in 1851. By the same returns it appears that the whole number of adult prisoners flogged in all the prisons of England and Wales, exclusive of that under consideration, upon an average of the last 10 years for which the returns have been published, has been 70; so that in the last year more than two-sevenths of the average number of such punishments in the prisons of England and Wales have been inflicted in this prison. In the year 1849 (being the last of which the returns are completed), the number of adult male prisoners in England and Wales (exclusive of those at Leicester) was 108,369, and the number whipped was 84, or 1 in 1,290. In the year 1851, the number of adult male prisoners in Leicester gaol, exclusive of Government convicts (who are under a distinct discipline), was 611, and the number whipped 28, or 1 in 22.

Nobody can be more sensible than myself, from long observation of this prison, as well as from repeated opportunities of conversing with its managers, of the extreme solicitude of the magistrates to carry out its discipline in the manner best calculated, in their opinion, to repress crime; but I feel it impossible to review the facts just stated, without coming to the conviction that there must be something defective in a system requiring for its support such frequent recourse to a punishment, which is regarded everywhere (and

nowhere more than by the magistrates of this county) as an opprobrium of prison discipline, and which, by the common consent of the managers of prisons, has been of late years nearly superseded by more humanizing expedients.

Before quitting this subject, it may be well to inquire whether certain peculiarities of the method of employing the hard-labour cranks in this prison may not be justly chargeable with producing the results pointed out above. In most prisons in which these implements are employed, their use is restricted to vagrants and other incorrigible prisoners, and as means of additional punishment for the infraction of the prison rules. Here, on the contrary, all prisoners without distinction, sentenced to hard labour, are placed upon the cranks, for periods varying with the length of their sentences, as seen by the subjoined scale, and perform 14,400 revolutions daily. As this is the most severe labour that it is found possible to impose, there remain in the hands of the governor no additional means of punishment in the event of its non-performance or neglect; hence the prisoners are probably less careful than elsewhere to avoid giving offence, and, their minds being kept in a state of constant irritation against the authorities, first, by the revengeful feelings generated by the compulsory infliction of unprofitable labour, and, secondly, by the suspicion, whether well or ill founded, that the severity of the labour is unjustly apportioned to them, show that dogged spirit of resistance which so eminently characterizes the inmates of this prison.

That this is the case may be inferred from the fact, that in other prisons where the same description of labour is employed it is not found necessary to resort to corporal punishment to enforce its performance. It will be seen in the returns from Northampton county gaol, that only one adult prisoner has been flogged in the last two years; the same labour machines being employed, although not so universally, or with such severity, as to deprive the governor of the power of inflicting some additional punishment in case of disobedience.

I have already referred, in the reports on some other prisons, to the means employed to enforce labour at the crank machines by stopping indefinitely the meals of the prisoners neglecting to perform the stipulated number of revolutions. This is very extensively practised in the prison under consideration, and is carried so far, that it is no uncommon event for prisoners persisting in refusing to work

to be reduced to an allowance of one pint of gruel (containing two ounces of oatmeal) in 24 hours; and an instance is admitted to have occurred where a man under these circumstances was deprived of all food for the space of two whole days. These privations are not inserted in the "Misconduct Book," which ought, by rule 75, to contain a record of all punishments, and do not therefore appear in the annual return made to the Secretary of State.

There can be no doubt that the practice here described is inconsistent with the provisions of the Gaol Act, as well as with the rules of this prison in particular. By the 41st section of the 4th Geo. IV. chapter 64, it is provided that the governor of a prison may inflict punishment on a prisoner for certain offences, (among which "disobedience of the rules" and "neglect of work" are included,) by subjecting the offender to "confinement on bread and water only for any term not exceeding three days;" and by the dietary rule certified for Leicester gaol by the Secretary of State the quantity of bread is defined to be *one pound per day*. It is clear to me, therefore, that the governor is not warranted by law in inflicting privation to a greater extent than that sanctioned by the rules, or for periods longer than that authorized by the Gaol Act. In case of a repetition of the offence, the governor is *required*, under the 42d section of the Act above cited, to "report the same to the visiting justices, who shall have power to inquire upon oath" concerning the report, and "to order the offender to be punished by close confinement, for any period not exceeding one month, or by personal correction in the case of prisoners convicted of felony or sentenced to hard labour;" and here, again, the certified rules define the diet of the prisoner under such further punishment to be 24 ounces of bread and 2 pints of gruel a day. It is clear, therefore, that privation cannot legally be carried beyond these limits.

*Labour.*—The subjoined table shows the kinds of labour and employment, and the number of prisoners employed on each at the time of my last inspection.

| — | Shoemakers. | Tailors. | Carpenters. | Blacksmiths. | Mat and Mop making. | Matting making. | Coir picking and plaiting. | Beams grinding. | Wool pitching and cleaning. | Waste picking. | Crank Labour. | Skewer making. | Hammock repairing. | Cook's Assistant. | Washing, mending, &c. | Unemployed. | Refractory. | Sick, Lame, &c. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 1 | – | – | 6 |
| B. 1 and 2 - | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 2 | – | 26 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | 31 |
| C. 1 - | 28 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 30 |
| 2 - | 12 | 12 | – | – | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 31 |
| 3 - | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | 25 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 31 |
| D. 1 - | 26 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 28 |
| 2 - | – | 27 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 29 |
| 3 - | 2 | – | 1 | – | 8 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 8 | 5 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | 30 |
| Basement - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 4 |
| Male Debtors - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 |
| Female do. - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 | – | – | 1 |
| Reception - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 9 |
| | 68 | 36 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 26 | 19 | 30 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 17 | – | 12 | 244 |

A portion of the washing for the prison is done by a male prisoner, who is put for that purpose into the vacant females' house of correction. The necessity for this has arisen from the unprecedentedly small number of females who have been in confinement for a considerable time past.

I insert a notice which is posted in the cells of all prisoners sentenced to hard labour, which fixes the amount of crank labour to be performed by each.

"NOTICE to Prisoners under Sentence of Hard Labour.

"Hard labour for 9 hours per diem will be enforced upon every Prisoner sentenced to hard labour, and every Prisoner so sentenced may be required to perform hard labour at the crank during the entire period of his Sentence.

"But in order to encourage habits of willing and steady industry and of cheerful obedience, hard labour is so arranged that every Prisoner has it in his own power, by his industry and uniform good conduct, to reduce the length of the period for which he will be required to labour at the crank.

"At the commencement, hard labour at the crank will be enforced for 8 hours per diem, with one hour of other hard labour of a different description. The duration of this period is set forth in the Scale below.

"Afterwards the crank labour will not be enforced for so many hours, the remaining hours being occupied with hard labour of a different description. The duration of these periods is also set forth in the Scale below.

"Prisoners are to remember that the scale of crank labour as laid down in this Notice, is applicable to those Prisoners only who exhibit willing industry and uniform good conduct. And every Prisoner misconducting himself will be liable to be kept to crank labour for the whole term of his Sentence.

"Any Prisoner who may have worked through the periods of crank labour will, by misconduct in any subsequent stage of his imprisonment, render himself liable to be sent back again to crank labour.

## Scale of Crank Labour to be enforced during a Sentence of Imprisonment with Hard Labour.

| Sentence. | Periods of Crank Labour for a First Commitment. | | | | | | | Periods of Crank Labour for a Second Commitment. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 8 hours per diem. | 7 hours per diem. | 6 hours per diem. | 5 hours per diem. | Total in Weeks. | Total in Days. | Total in Hours. | 8 hours per diem. | 7 hours per diem. | 6 hours per diem. | 5 hours per diem. | Total in Weeks. | Total in Days. | Total in Hours. |
| 21 days - | 14 days - | - - | - - | - - | 2 | 12 | 96 | 18 days | - - | - - | - - | 3 | 18 | 144 |
| 1 month - | 3 weeks - | - - | - - | - - | 3 | 18 | 144 | 3 weeks | 1 week | - - | - - | 4 | 24 | 186 |
| 6 weeks - | 3 weeks - | 1 week - | - - | - - | 4 | 24 | 186 | 3 weeks | 2 weeks | - - | - - | 5 | 30 | 228 |
| 2 months | 3 weeks - | 3 weeks - | - - | - - | 6 | 36 | 270 | 4 weeks | 3 weeks | - - | - - | 7 | 42 | 318 |
| 3 months | 3 weeks - | 4 weeks - | - - | - - | 7 | 42 | 312 | 4 weeks | 4 weeks | 1 week | - - | 9 | 54 | 396 |
| 4 months | 3 weeks - | 4 weeks - | 1 week - | - - | 8 | 48 | 348 | 4 weeks | 4 weeks | 2 weeks | - - | 10 | 60 | 432 |
| 5 months | 4 weeks - | 4 weeks - | 2 weeks - | - - | 10 | 60 | 432 | 4 weeks | 4 weeks | 4 weeks | - - | 12 | 72 | 504 |
| 6 months | 4 weeks - | 4 weeks - | 3 weeks - | - - | 11 | 66 | 468 | 4 weeks | 4 weeks | 5 weeks | - - | 13 | 78 | 540 |
| 7 months | 4 weeks - | 4 weeks - | 4 weeks - | - - | 12 | 72 | 504 | 4 weeks | 4 weeks | 6 weeks | - - | 14 | 84 | 576 |
| 8 months | 4 weeks - | 4 weeks - | 4 weeks - | 1 week - | 13 | 78 | 534 | 4 weeks | 4 weeks | 7 weeks | - - | 15 | 90 | 612 |
| 9 months | 4 weeks - | 4 weeks - | 4 weeks - | 2 weeks - | 14 | 84 | 564 | 4 weeks | 4 weeks | 7 weeks | 1 week | 16 | 96 | 642 |
| 10 months | 4 weeks - | 4 weeks - | 4 weeks - | 3 weeks - | 15 | 90 | 594 | 4 weeks | 4 weeks | 7 weeks | 2 weeks | 17 | 102 | 672 |
| 11 months | 4 weeks - | 4 weeks - | 4 weeks - | 4 weeks - | 16 | 96 | 624 | 4 weeks | 4 weeks | 7 weeks | 3 weeks | 18 | 108 | 702 |
| 12 months | 4 weeks - | 4 weeks - | 4 weeks - | 5 weeks - | 17 | 102 | 654 | 4 weeks | 4 weeks | 7 weeks | 4 weeks | 19 | 114 | 732 |

*Books and Expenditure.*—The following abstract exhibits the items of receipt and expenditure during the past year.

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1851, under the following heads :—

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prison diet | 1,325 | 10 | 3 |
| Clothing and bedding | 444 | 5 | 11 |
| Allowances to the sick | 30 | 14 | 3½ |
| Fuel and light | 310 | 13 | 10 |
| Soap | 38 | 6 | 6 |
| Stationery and printing | 31 | 1 | 8 |
| Books | 50 | 4 | 0 |
| Rent and taxes | 13 | 3 | 8½ |
| Salaries and pensions | 2,427 | 2 | 7 |
| Removal of prisoners to and from trial | 5 | 12 | 0 |
| Removal of transports | 206 | 5 | 9½ |
| Repairs and alterations | 238 | 16 | 9 |
| Sundries | 236 | 11 | 0½ |
| Amount of annual repayment of principal or interest of money borrowed for alteration or rebuilding of prison | 1,745 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | £ 7,103 | 8 | 4 |

| RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Profits of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials | 424 | 1 | 7¾ |
| Amount received for support of prisoners under contract from other jurisdictions | 30 | 16 | 7 |
| Amount received for maintenance of prisoners and rent of cells under contract | 2,857 | 1 | 9½ |
| Government trades instructors | 140 | 7 | 3 |
| Amount received for fines | 19 | 15 | 7½ |
| Amount received from the Treasury:— | | | |
| For maintenance of convicted prisoners | 503 | 8 | 6 |
| For the removal of transports | 206 | 5 | 9½ |
| For subsistence of revenue prisoners | 1 | 1 | 9¼ |
| Other receipts | 11 | 9 | 4 |
| | £ 4,194 | 8 | 3½ |

The articles of consumption are generally bought by contract. The following are the prices of the principal articles :—

Bread, per 4 lbs. loaf, 3½*d.*
Meat, per lb., 4*d.*
Ox heads, each, 1*s.*
Oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.*
Scotch barley, per cwt., 11*s.* 6*d.*
Molasses, per cwt., 14*s.*
Cocoa, per cwt., 2*l.* 8*s.*
Potatoes, per strike of 80 lbs., 2*s.*
Gas, per 1,000 feet, 4*s.* 8*d.*

*Debtors.*—The debtors from the borough as well as those from the county are received in the county gaol, the town council paying for the maintenance of the former. The following list shows the number in confinement on the last day of inspection.

DEBTORS in confinement on the 18th February 1852.

| Initials of Name. | When committed. | By what Court. | Amount of Debt and Costs. | | Sentence of Imprisonment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1851: | | £ s. d. | Costs. | |
| T. J. C. - | 23 July - - | Superior Court | 67 12 0 | — | |
| K. P. - | 7 November - | „ | 131 8 6 | | |
| W. M. - | 24 „ - | „ | 68 9 0 | Costs unknown. | |
| | 1852: | | | | |
| W. H. - - | 5 January - | „ | 31 9 0 | | |
| W. C. D. - | 30 „ - | „ | 22 3 0 | | |
| | | | | £ s. d. | |
| J. B. - - | 2 February - | Chancery - | — | — | — |
| J. J. - - | 23 January - | County Court | 1 15 9 | 11 4 | 28 days. |
| J. G. - - | 5 February - | „ | 15 1 11 | 3 0 11 | 40 „ |
| J. T. - - | 7 „ - | „ | 1 3 6 | 6 9 | 28 „ |
| W. W. - | 9 „ - | „ | 19 8 | 5 11 | 28 „ |
| G. B. - - | 13 „ - | „ | 7 4 7 | 19 2 | 28 „ |
| J. W. - - | 14 „ - | „ | 2 4 9 | 13 4 | 28 „ |
| J. R. - - | 16 „ - | „ | 1 11 0 | 6 4 | 28 „ |
| M. B. - - | 18 „ - | „ | 7 6 | 3 8 | 40 „ |
| C. R. - - | 9 „ - | „ | 6 16 0 | 2 1 0 | 28 „ |

The following table shows the total number of prisoners in confinement in the last two years respectively. It will be observed that 127 in the former year, and 120 in the latter, consist of Government convicts under probationary discipline; these, therefore, must be deducted from the total in estimating the committal of county prisoners. These extraneous additions must also be taken into account in estimating the greatest number and daily average number of criminals in those years.

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas

| | 1850. | | | 1851. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| CRIMINAL PRISONERS. | | | | | | |
| In custody at the commencement of the year :— | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for trial - - - | 21 | 4 | 25 | 17 | 4 | 21 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 58 | 9 | 67 | 42 | 8 | 50 |
| Government convicts - - | 99 | — | 99 | 120 | — | 120 |
| Summarily convicted - - | 25 | — | 25 | 20 | 3 | 23 |
| Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :— | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for trial - - - | 162 | 19 | 181 | 165 | 15 | 180 |
| Rendered in court for trial - | 44 | 4 | 48 | 50 | 7 | 57 |
| Summarily convicted - - | 318 | 23 | 341 | 364 | 22 | 386 |
| Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns :— | | | | | | |
| Government convicts convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - | 127 | — | 127 | 120 | — | 120 |
| Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed - - - | 5 | — | 5 | 13 | 1 | 14 |
| Total of Criminals - - | 859 | 59 | 918 | 911 | 60 | 971 |
| DEBTORS. | | | | | | |
| In custody at the commencement of the year - - - - | 7 | 2 | 9 | 4 | — | 4 |
| Admitted in the course of the year - | 81 | 9 | 90 | 96 | 16 | 112 |
| Total of Debtors and Criminals | 947 | 70 | 1,017 | 1,011 | 76 | 1,087 |
| Deaths in the course of the year - | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Lunatic prisoners in the year - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | 3 |
| Prisoners pardoned on medical grounds - - - | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| Greatest number at any one time :— | | | | | | |
| Criminal prisoners - - - | 250 | 15 | 265 | 231 | 18 | 249 |
| Debtors - - - - | 15 | — | 15 | 14 | — | 14 |
| Average daily number of Criminals | 203·6 | 11·7 | 215·3 | 208·5 | 11·8 | 220·3 |

The staff of the prison, besides the principal officers, comprises the following; the chief warder, schoolmaster, clerk, principal warder, reception warder, gate porter, eight warders, three extra warders, storekeeper, assistant storekeeper, three government trades instructors, engineer, cook, general servant, night watch, two female warders, and nurse, besides supernumeraries as required.

LEICESTER.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

No material alteration has taken place in the construction of this prison since the date of the last report, but the removal of the debtors belonging to the borough to the county gaol has given a little more room for criminal prisoners, the greater number of whom are now commonly kept apart except at meal times. Twenty-eight of the cells are furnished with hard-labour cranks, and in these prisoners are locked up at their labour the greater part of the day, in cells which neither are or can be certified. The only remedy for this and the many other defects of the prison, which have been so frequently pointed out, lies in the alternative of rebuilding the prison on a larger site, or contracting with the county for the maintenance of the borough prisoners. It does not therefore seem advisable to recommend the adoption of any half measures of improvement, the expense of which would furnish an argument against the eventual adoption of one or other of these expedients. But although reluctant to recommend the outlay of any money on this most unsuitable building, I feel it necessary to call attention to the state of the dark cell in which men under punishment for prison offences are confined. It measures 12 feet in length, 3 feet 4 inches at its widest, and 2 feet 5 inches at its narrowest part; it contains no bedstead or other appliance for rest, except a very narrow seat across the broadest end; it is quite destitute of artificial warmth and of ventilation, except what can be derived from a close passage through a small perforated iron plate; there the men are confined by night as well as by day, and although they are allowed their blankets at night, and in cold weather a rug by day, they have only the brick floor to lie upon. I do not hesitate to say that unless a better cell than this can be found for the purpose, the punishment of the dark cell should be altogether abandoned. I would further suggest the expediency of taking away the heavy screens from the windows, which do not appear to be of any use, and deprive the cells of the greater part of the light they would otherwise receive. A new wash-house has been built, which has enabled the governor to convert the old one into a day-room, and the schoolroom has also been converted into another day-room for females. The building is in very good repair, the painting, &c. being done by prisoners. Gas has recently been laid on to all the cells

and day-rooms. The ventilation throughout is very bad, but cannot be improved without enabling prisoners to converse with one another. The treadmill was abandoned in the course of the last year, but has not been removed.

*Prisoners on the Day of Inspection*—The following prisoners were present on the last day of inspection, February 19, 1852.

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prisoners for trial | 12 | 1 | 13 |
| Convicted felons | 13 | 5 | 18 |
| Convicted misdemeanants | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Summarily convicted | 13 | 3 | 16 |
| For re-examination | 4 | — | 4 |
| | 46 | 10 | 56 |

The particulars of the cases of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix. Twenty-five of the men were working at the hard-labour cranks, and one, a tailor by trade, was employed in making clothes for the prison. All the women were employed at needlework and washing for the establishment. Although the prisoners are ordinarily kept separate by day, except when at meals, it is necessary that more than one should sleep in each cell at night from the want of sufficient extent of accommodation.

*Cleanliness.*—The wards and cells of the prison were clean and orderly. The provisions for personal cleanliness are as good as the confined space will allow, which however obliges the prisoners to wash in the presence of one another. Besides the daily ablution, each prisoner is allowed a warm bath once a month, and they wash their feet once a week.

*Clothing and Bedding.*—The clothing and bedding is sufficient, except that the latter does not include sheets. I was informed that the surgeon objects to their use from their being apt to propagate the itch among prisoners, an objection which would have no force unless the sheets should be used without washing for different prisoners in succession, a practice which I would not be understood to recommend.

*Diet.*—The dietary is the same as that recommended by the Secretary of State in December 1849. The articles of food on examination appeared very good.

*Health.*—The prison has been very healthy; the surgeon attends twice a week, and as much more frequently as may be required. He examines daily such prisoners as are under punishment.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain performs divine service twice every Sunday, and preaches one sermon; on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday he also performs a short service; and twice a week, generally on Monday for the men and on Tuesdays for the women, he addresses the prisoners in a class in chapel, and occasionally he visits some of them in their cells. The present chaplain, like his predecessor, is the Vicar of All Saints parish. The schoolmaster gives all his time to the service of the prison, instructing all the prisoners by turns, and also performing the duty of governor's clerk.

*Punishments.*—The return made to the Secretary of State of the punishments inflicted during the year is as follows:—

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dark cell - - - | 35 | 8 | 43 |
| Solitary cell - - - | 24 | 3 | 27 |
| | 59 | 11 | 70 |

It must not be supposed, however, that these are all the punishments inflicted; a practice prevails here, as at the county gaol, of stopping the meals of prisoners until their crank labour is fully performed, and these stoppages of diet are not recorded in the misconduct book. I have already expressed my opinion in the report on the county gaol, that this mode of inflicting punishment for disobedience of the rules and neglect of work, is not warranted by the provisions of the Gaol Act or the rules of the prison. Most of the recorded punishments are said to be inflicted for the neglect of crank labour.

*Labour.*—Since the discontinuance of the use of the treadmill, the only kind of labour employed in the prison has been that of the cranks before alluded to, and in the few instances in which tailors and shoemakers are among the prisoners, the exercise of those trades for the use of the prison. The prisoners are required to perform 20,000 revolutions per day, but where they attend school, an allowance of marks is made to them proportioned to the time for which they have

been absent from labour. The prisoners appear to show less obstinate resistance to the crank labour here than in the county gaol, a difference which will be readily understood from a comparison of the different degrees of severity exercised at the two prisons. At the county gaol, the degree of pressure upon the wheel is regulated by the governor's estimate of the powers of the prisoner, whereas in the borough gaol, no pressure at all is put upon the wheel, so that it can be turned by the power of a child.

*Books and Expenditure.*—The books are very well kept, and the receipts and expenditure on account of the prison are shown in the subjoined abstract.

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1851, under the following heads:—

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. | RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prison diet | 266 | 9 | 1 | Profits of prisoners labour after deducting cost of materials | 42 | 4 | 1 |
| Clothing and bedding | 92 | 13 | 4 | Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners | | 11 | 6 |
| Allowances to the sick | 1 | 8 | 5 | Amount received from the Treasury:— | | | |
| Fuel and light | 87 | 18 | 11 | Maintenance of convicted prisoners | 179 | 11 | 7 |
| Soap | 11 | 14 | 2 | For the removal of transports | 19 | 1 | 10 |
| Stationery and printing | 15 | 5 | 0 | | | | |
| Books | 10 | 0 | 1 | | | | |
| Rent and taxes | 10 | 15 | 7 | | | | |
| Salaries and pensions | 496 | 2 | 0 | | | | |
| Removal of prisoners to and from trial | 1 | 16 | 6 | | | | |
| Removal of transports | 19 | 1 | 10 | | | | |
| Repairs and alterations | 239 | 13 | 4 | | | | |
| Sundries | 97 | 6 | 7 | | | | |
| Total | £1,350 | 4 | 10 | | £241 | 9 | 0 |

The articles of consumption are generally purchased by contract, the last prices being as follows:

Meat, per lb., $4\frac{1}{4}d.$
Bread, per 4 lb. loaf, $3\frac{3}{4}d.$
Coals, per ton, 7*s.* 10*d.*
Oatmeal, per bag of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., 1*l.* 18*s.*

The following table shows the comparative number of prisoners received in the two last years respectively, by which it will be seen than an increase has taken place in the number of commitments.

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas

| | 1850. | | | 1851. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| CRIMINAL PRISONERS. | | | | | | |
| In custody at the commencement of the year :— | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for trial - - | 9 | 1 | 10 | 12 | 2 | 14 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 14 | 2 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Summarily convicted - - | 13 | — | 13 | 22 | 2 | 24 |
| Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:— | | | | | | |
| Prisoners for trial - - - | 51 | 18 | 69 | 56 | 24 | 80 |
| Rendered in court for trial - - | 5 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Summarily convicted - - | 351 | 65 | 416 | 375 | 38 | 413 |
| Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed - - - | 48 | 19 | 67 | 57 | 15 | 72 |
| Total of Criminals - - | 491 | 108 | 599 | 534 | 87 | 621 |
| Lunatic prisoners in the year - | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Greatest number at any one time :— | | | | | | |
| Criminal prisoners - - - | 51 | 11 | 62 | 50 | 16 | 66 |
| Average daily number of Criminals | 34 | 7 | 41 | 39 | 9 | 48 |

The staff of the prison consists of the governor, chaplain, and surgeon, matron, schoolmaster, two male and one female turnkeys.

# APPENDIX.

## Ages, Offences, Sentences, and other Particulars relating to convicted Prisoners present in the several Gaols and Houses of Correction on the last Day of Inspection.

PLYMOUTH:—Borough Gaol and House of Correction.
5th August 1851.

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1850: | 1850: | | |
| *S. K. | 18 | Felony | 14 Feb. | 5 Apr. | Sessions | 18 calendar months. |
| *R. K. | 27 | Ditto | 14 „ | 5 „ | „ | 18 „ „ |
| J. R. | 40 | Ditto | 9 Aug. | 23 Oct. | „ | 12 „ „ |
| *J. H. | 26 | Ditto | 9 Sep. | 23 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| | | | | 1851: | | |
| W. W. | 20 | Ditto | 8 Nov. | 6 Jan. | „ | 12 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. N. H. | 25 | Ditto | 21 „ | 6 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| *M. P. | 19 | Ditto | 9 Dec. | 6 „ | „ | 12 calendar months. |
| E. H. | 26 | Ditto | 20 „ | 6 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. B. | 43 | Ditto | 20 „ | 6 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| | | | 1851: | | | |
| E. B. | 22 | Ditto | 24 Jan. | 11 Apr. | „ | 7 years transportation. |
| W. H. | 18 | Ditto | 10 Feb. | 11 „ | „ | 7 „ „ |
| R. B. | 16 | Ditto | 10 „ | 11 „ | „ | 6 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| W. H. W. | 19 | Ditto | 15 „ | 11 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. S. | 30 | Ditto | 18 „ | 11 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| W. T. | 20 | Ditto | 21 „ | 11 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. C. | 14 | Ditto | 6 Mar. | 11 „ | „ | 10 years transportation. |
| J. M. | 28 | Ditto | 27 „ | 11 „ | „ | 8 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. C. D. | 21 | Embezzlement | 22 Apr. | 7 July | „ | 12 calendar months. |
| T. B. | 44 | Smuggling | 5 May | — | Summarily. | 6 „ „ |
| J. H. | 33 | Embezzlement | 15 „ | 7 „ | Sessions | 8 „ „ |
| G. B. | 16 | Felony | 2 June | 7 „ | „ | 7 years transportation. |
| J. P. | 18 | Ditto | 10 „ | 7 „ | „ | 7 „ „ |
| W. L. | 37 | Ditto | 13 „ | 7 „ | „ | 3 calendar months. |
| *A. D. | 17 | Ditto | 27 „ | 7 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| *E. H. | 16 | Ditto | 27 „ | 7 „ | „ | 6 weeks. |
| E. M. | 43 | Smuggling | 15 Apr. | — | Summarily. | 6 calendar months. |
| B. B. | 20 | Vagrancy | 10 June | — | „ | 2 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| B. H. | 25 | Ditto | 1 July | — | „ | 3 „ „ |
| T. C. | 51 | Breach of peace | 5 „ | — | „ | To find sureties to keep the peace for 3 mos. |
| R. C. | 45 | Ditto | 14 „ | — | „ | To find sureties to keep the peace for 3 mos. |
| J. R. | 14 | Stealing apples | 21 „ | — | „ | 28 days hard labour. |
| *M. C. | 20 | Vagrancy | 28 „ | — | „ | 21 „ „ |
| *E. C. | 27 | Ditto | 28 „ | — | „ | 21 „ „ |
| *C. M'C. | 21 | Ditto | 15 „ | — | „ | 1 cal. mo. hard labour. |
| *R. W. | 37 | Unlawfully pawning. | 28 „ | — | „ | 3 cal. mos. „ |
| W. R. | 25 | Assault | 31 „ | — | „ | 2 calendar months. |
| R. R. | 33 | Ditto | 2 Aug. | — | „ | 7 days. |
| *E. J. | 15 | Felony | 17 July | — | „ | 2 calendar months. |
| E. C. | 15 | Ditto | 4 Aug. | — | „ | 14 days hard labour. |
| C. W. | 22 | Vagrancy | 4 „ | — | „ | 14 „ „ |

Note.—Those marked thus (*) are females.

DEVONPORT:—Borough Gaol and House of Correction.
5th August 1851.

| Name. | Age | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. P. | 40 | Unlawful possession of counterfeit coin. | 1851: 6 June | 1851: 4 July | Sessions | 2 years imprisonment with hard labour. |
| G. H. | 20 | Uttering counterfeit half-crowns. | 13 „ | „ | „ | 1 year's imprisonment with hard labour. |
| G. N. | 16 | Stealing a pocket containing 5*l.* | 3 May | „ | „ | 7 years transportation. |
| J. C. | 15 | Ditto | 3 „ | „ | „ | 6 weeks imprisonment with hard labour and twice whipped. |
| J. W. | 28 | Smuggling tobacco | 12 June | — | Summarily. | Fine of 100*l.* or 6 cal. months imprisonment. |
| W. H. | 28 | Insubordination | 10 July | — | Court-martial. | 28 days imprisonment; last 10 days solitary. |
| W. S. | 23 | Assault | 30 „ | — | Summarily. | Fine of 10*s.* or 14 days imprisonment. |
| S. W. | 25 | Torturing a cat | 30 „ | — | „ | Fine of 20*s.* or 21 days imprisonment. |
| J. L. | 26 | Riotous and disorderly. | 31 „ | — | „ | Fine of 5*s.* or 7 days imprisonment. |
| J. A. | 36 | Using obscene language. | 31 „ | — | „ | Fine of 5*s.* or 7 days imprisonment. |
| R. N. | 18 | Stealing apples | 4 Aug. | — | „ | 1 cal. mo. hard labour. |
| J. K. | 18 | Ditto | 4 „ | — | „ | 2 cal. mos. „ |
| E. S. | 19 | Ditto | 4 „ | — | „ | 1 cal. mo. „ |
| W. P. | 14 | Ditto | 4 „ | — | „ | 1 „ „ |
| *M. K. | 50 | Assault Surrendered on the 17th July. | 9 July | — | „ | Fine of 10*s.* or 21 days imprisonment. |
| *E. F. | 50 | Drunk and disorderly. | 4 Aug. | — | „ | Fine of 40*s.* or 1 cal. month hard labour. |

BRISTOL:—Common Gaol and House of Correction.
25th November 1851.

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. J. | 23 | Rape | 1849: 5 Sep. | 1850: 30 Mar. | Assizes | 2 years hard labour. |
| W. Y. | 46 | Stealing a basket, &c. | 1850: 4 Nov. | 1851: 3 Jan. | Sessions | 12 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| *A. C. | 21 | Stealing a sheet, &c. | 11 Dec. | 3 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| C. C. | 19 | Stealing silver coin. | 26 „ | 3 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| G. H. | 18 | Stealing a shovel | 31 „ | 3 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| *L. J. | 20 | Stealing money | 5 „ | 3 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| W. C. | 18 | Stealing twine | 30 Oct. | 3 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| H. P. | 18 | Uttering counterfeit money. | 9 Nov. | 3 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. P. | 23 | Uttering counterfeit coin. | 9 „ | 3 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| F. G. | 30 | Bigamy | 1851: 20 Feb. | 29 Mar. | Assizes | 8 „ „ |
| T. W. | 18 | Burglary | 18 „ | 29 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| T. V. | 13 | Ditto | 1850: 28 Dec. | 29 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |

* Females.

BRISTOL—Common Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. W. | 15 | Burglary | 1851: 18 Feb. | 1851: 29 Mar. | Assizes | 12 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| W. H. | 17 | Ditto | 18 „ | 29 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. J. | 16 | Ditto | 1850: 26 Nov. | 29 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| G. C. | 16 | Ditto | 26 „ | 29 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| W. G. | 22 | Stabbing | 1851: 10 Jan. | 29 „ | „ | 18 „ „ |
| J. R. | 17 | Stealing waistcoating. | 26 Mar. | 9 Apr. | Sessions | 9 „ „ |
| T. W. | 20 | Stealing gloves | 11 „ | 9 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| R. A. | 45 | Stealing leather | 9 „ | 9 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| T. W. | 12 | Stealing meat | 21 Mar. | 9 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| T. B. | 22 | Stealing lead | 5 Apr. | 9 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| C. L. | 21 | Ditto | 25 Mar. | 9 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| T. S. | 37 | Stealing doeskin, &c. | 13 May | 4 July | „ | 6 „ „ |
| H. S. | 45 | Stealing a ham | 23 Apr. | 4 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| P. P. | 17 | Stealing money, &c. | 11 „ | 4 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. W. | 16 | Ditto | 23 June | 4 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| C. B. | 40 | Stealing money | 9 May | 4 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| *A. J. | 17 | Stealing wearing apparel. | 26 „ | 4 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| W. H. | 23 | Stealing a pair trousers. | 28 Apr. | 4 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. P. | 13 | Stealing a handkerchief. | 3 July | 4 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| *M. A. D. | 39 | Stealing a watch | 1 „ | 4 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| *S. W. | 21 | Ditto | 1 „ | 4 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| *C. D. | 32 | Stealing cachmere, &c. | 24 June | 4 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| *L. D. | 20 | Stealing a rug | 28 „ | 4 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| *M. A. B. | 20 | Stealing a gold watch. | 26 May | 4 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| W. J. | 18 | Stealing money, &c. | 29 April | 4 „ | „ | 8 „ „ |
| B. A. | 19 | Stealing doeskin, &c. | 13 May | 4 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| A. C. | 20 | Stealing money, &c. | 14 „ | 4 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| T. R. B. | 17 | Housebreaking | 9 June | 4 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| G. C. | 48 | Stealing money | 9 May | 4 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| J. P. | 22 | Embezzling money. | 13 June | 4 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| D. M. | 28 | Stealing doeskin, &c. | 2 „ | 4 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| T. B. | 33 | Stealing money, &c. | 14 May | 4 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| A. B. | 21 | Stealing silk, &c. | 15 April | 4 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| T. C. | 18 | Stealing a purse, &c. | 6 June | 4 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| A. B. | 16 | Burglary | 1 July | 9 Aug. | Assizes | 6 „ „ |
| W. H. | 31 | Highway robbery | 9 June | 9 „ | „ | 8 „ „ |
| J. S. | 20 | Ditto | 24 April | 9 „ | „ | 8 „ „ |
| J. R. | 16 | Burglary | 16 July | 9 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| J. J. | 20 | Ditto | 16 „ | 9 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| W. J. | 27 | Ditto | 26 June | 9 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| T. D. | 18 | Ditto | 12 „ | 9 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| G. D. | 18 | Highway robbery | 19 „ | 9 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| P. D. | 18 | Ditto | 24 April | 9 „ | „ | 8 „ „ |
| J. D. | 15 | Stealing calico | 10 Sept. | — | Summarily. | 3 „ „ |
| *M. A. R. | 13 | Stealing a petticoat. | 6 Oct. | — | „ | 3 „ „ |
| *M. A. W. | 15 | Ditto | 6 „ | — | „ | 3 „ „ |
| J. S. | 13 | Stealing a smockfrock. | 31 „ | — | „ | 1 cal. mo. hard labour, and once whipped. |
| J. T. | 16 | Stealing tarpauling. | 8 Nov. | — | „ | 2 cal. mos. hard labour. |

* Females.

BRISTOL—Common Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. S. | 15 | Stealing lead | 1851: 20 Nov. | 1851: — | Summarily. | 3 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. F. | 17 | Stealing pair boots | 8 Sept. | 27 Oct. | Sessions | 2 „ „ |
| *L. H. | 15 | Stealing a pinbefore. | 22 July | 27 „ | „ | 2 „ „ |
| T. G. | 64 | Stealing a muffler | 4 Aug. | 27 „ | „ | 2 „ „ |
| T. W. | 11 | Stealing brushes | 26 July | 27 „ | „ | 3 cal. mos., and once whipped. |
| G. H. | 19 | Stealing money | 4 Aug. | 27 „ | „ | 3 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| *E. W. | 37 | Stealing cotton-print. | 13 „ | 27 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| J. T. | 21 | Stealing coal | 9 Oct. | 27 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| *S. C. | 32 | Stealing pair boots | 11 July | 27 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| H. J. N. | 21 | Stealing brass | 17 „ | 27 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| J. C. | 33 | Stealing a shawl, &c. | 8 Sept. | 27 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| F. M. | 20 | Stealing 2 frocks | 8 Oct. | 27 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| *E. C. | 56 | Stealing 2 sacks | 29 Aug. | 27 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| B. H. | 52 | Stealing money | 14 July | 27 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| *A. W. | 30 | Stealing 4 blankets. | 18 Oct. | 27 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| J. J. | 20 | Stealing carpenters tools. | 25 „ | 27 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| C. C. | 15 | Stealing money | 23 Aug. | 27 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| J. Q. | 35 | Stealing tobacco | 15 „ | 27 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| J. G. | 16 | Stealing a handkerchief. | 25 July | 27 Oct. | „ | 4 „ „ |
| J. C. | 17 | Stealing money | 18 Oct. | 27 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| *A. M. | 18 | Stealing pair boots | 16 Aug. | 27 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| B. W. | 30 | Stealing waistcoating. | 27 „ | 27 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| *M. A. T. | 24 | Stealing money | 12 Aug. | 27 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| *G. S. | 17 | Stealing cotton print. | 4 Sept. | 27 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| P. M. | 60 | Stealing a hat | 4 „ | 27 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| W. J. | 19 | Stealing copper | 9 „ | 27 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| J. E. | 16 | Stealing pair boots | 9 Oct. | 27 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| *M. A. C. | 44 | Stealing money | 26 July | 27 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| *C. S. | 30 | Stealing a looking glass, &c. | 28 „ | 27 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| *E. V. | 35 | Stealing a bible, &c. | 7 „ | 27 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| J. C. | 18 | Stealing 4 sovereigns. | 28 Oct. | 27 „ | „ | 5 „ „ |
| *A. C. | 31 | Stealing a purse, &c. | 29 July | 27 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| *P. B. | 28 | Stealing wearing apparel. | 16 Sept. | 27 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| H. C. | 14 | Stealing a teapot, &c. | 17 „ | 27 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| H. L. | 19 | Stealing a watch | 18 „ | 27 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| A. G. C. | 27 | Stealing cigars | 9 Oct. | 27 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. J. | 20 | Stealing money | 6 „ | 27 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. D. | 15 | Ditto | 21 July | 27 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| A. E. | 17 | Stealing money, &c. | 26 Aug. | 27 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| H. P. | 38 | Stealing lead | 3 Oct. | 27 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| W. P. | 32 | Stealing a rule, &c. | 25 Sept. | 27 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| *E. B. | 22 | Stealing 2 sovereigns. | 11 „ | 27 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. S. | 19 | Stealing a watch, &c. | 11 Aug. | 27 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. C. | 24 | Stabbing | 24 Sept. | 27 „ | „ | 6 „ |
| J. C. | 19 | Stealing a purse, &c. | 18 „ | 27 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| R. B. | 17 | Stealing meat | 16 July | 27 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| G. H. | 22 | Stealing money | 16 Oct. | 27 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| T. P. | 17 | Ditto | 1 Sept. | 27 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |

* Females.

BRISTOL—Common Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T. J. I. | 21 | Embezzling money. | 1851: 19 Aug. | 1851: 27 Oct. | Sessions | 8 cal. mos. hard labour |
| *C. M. | 32 | Stealing a shirt, &c. | 11 „ | 27 „ | „ | 8 „ „ |
| H. J. | 18 | Stealing a bowl | 24 Sept. | 27 „ | „ | 8 „ „ |
| S. H. | 16 | Stealing 4 sovereigns. | 23 Oct. | 27 „ | „ | 8 „ „ |
| J. P. | 23 | Stealing money, &c. | 8 Aug. | 27 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| H. V. | 21 | Stealing money | 8 „ | 27 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| J. J. | 19 | Ditto | 8 „ | 27 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| G. E. | 17 | Ditto | 21 July | 27 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| W. J. | 20 | Stealing half crown. | 8 „ | 27 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| B. R. | 18 | Cutting and wounding. | 5 Aug. | 27 „ | „ | 9 „ |
| H. E. | 16 | Stealing handkerchief. | 2 Sept. | 27 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| S. T. | 19 | Stealing pair boots. | 6 „ | 27 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| *M. A. N. | 21 | Ditto | 16 Aug. | 27 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| *L. B. | 22 | Stealing 41 yards derry. | 19 Sept. | 27 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| W. K. | 20 | Cutting and stabbing. | 24 „ | 27 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| G. W. | 22 | Stealing a sheep | 19 July | 27 „ | „ | 7 years transportation. |
| S. W. | 20 | Stealing lead | 3 Oct. | 27 „ | „ | 7 „ „ |
| J. F. | 10 | Stealing money | 12 Aug. | 27 „ | „ | 7 „ „ |
| *J. W. | 29 | Stealing a bucket | 4 Sept. | 27 „ | „ | 7 „ „ |
| *S. W. | 44 | Stealing silver spoon. | 30 „ | 27 „ | „ | 7 „ „ |
| *M. A. K. | 25 | Stealing money. | 20 Aug. | 27 „ | „ | 7 „ „ |
| *A. H. | 45 | Drunkenness | 23 „ | — | Summarily. | Time unlimited. |
| J. S. | 28 | Smuggling tobacco. | 1850: 30 Nov. | — | „ | Fine 100*l.* |

* Females.

BRISTOL:—City Bridewell. 26th November 1851.

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. E. | 18 | Apprentice | 1851: 29 Oct. | — | Summarily. | 1 calendar month. |
| W. H. | 21 | Vagrant | 5 Nov. | — | „ | 3 „ „ |
| J. S. | 27 | Assault | 5 „ | — | „ | 14 and 7 days. |
| S. K. | 19 | Ditto | 5 „ | — | „ | 1 calendar month. |
| W. D. | 47 | Vagrant | 5 „ | — | „ | 1 „ „ |
| R. K. | 17 | Apprentice | 10 „ | — | „ | 21 days. |
| J. B. | 19 | Assault | 11 „ | — | „ | 21 „ |
| H. E. | 29 | Vagrant | 12 „ | — | „ | 1 calendar month. |
| J. G. | 23 | Assault | 13 „ | — | „ | 21 days. |
| P. Y. | 17 | Vagrant | 13 „ | — | „ | 3 calendar months. |
| G. H. | 17 | Ditto | 14 „ | — | „ | 21 days. |
| F. K. | 17 | Apprentice | 18 „ | — | „ | 14 „ |
| S. J. | 25 | Assault | 18 „ | — | „ | 14 „ |
| G. J. T. | 19 | Apprentice | 19 „ | — | „ | 1 calendar month. |
| W. T. | 20 | Vagrant | 19 „ | — | „ | 1 „ „ |
| S. S. | 19 | Ditto | 19 „ | — | „ | 3 „ „ |
| T. P. | 47 | Assault | 21 „ | — | „ | 14 days. |
| M. B. | 24 | Ditto | 21 „ | — | „ | 14 „ |

BRISTOL—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. S. - | 18 | Vagrant - | 1851: 22 Nov. | — | Summarily. | 3 calendar months. |
| W. M. - | 13 | Assault - | 24 „ | — | „ | 7 days. |
| D. M'C. - | 21 | Ditto - | 24 „ | — | „ | 7 „ |
| C. H. - | 24 | Ditto - | 24 „ | — | „ | 7 „ |
| C. J. - | 30 | Ditto - | 25 „ | — | „ | 6 weeks. |
| E. Q. - | 23 | Ditto - | 25 „ | — | „ | 1 calendar month. |

HEREFORD:—COUNTY GAOL and HOUSE OF CORRECTION, 28th October 1851.

| Name. | Age | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. T. - | 19 | Housebreaking | 1850: 7 Nov. | 1850: 30 Dec. | Sessions | 12 months hard labour each. |
| E. H. S. - | 18 | | | | | |
| G. J. - - | 22 | Stealing a kettle | 17 Dec. | 30 „ | Ditto | 12 months hard labour. |
| R. W. - | 33 | Sheepstealing - | 17 „ | 30 „ | Ditto | 12 months hard labour. |
| W. J. - | 19 | Highway robbery. | 1851: 27 Jan. | 1851: 22 Mar. | Assizes | 12 months hard labour each. |
| J. B. - - | 24 | | | | | |
| J. A. - - | 21 | Stabbing; two indictments. | 15 Feb. | 22 „ | Ditto | 12 months hard labour on each indictment. |
| *H. H. - | 45 | Receiving stolen geese. | 17 Mar. | 17 „ | Sessions | 9 months imprisonment. |
| *E. T. - - | 24 | Stealing from the person. | 28 „ | 22 „ | Assizes | 12 months hard labour. |
| *M. A. B. - | 27 | The same - | 28 „ | 30 June | Sessions | 6 months imprisonment. |
| P. G. - - | 24 | Stealing a half sovereign. | 5 April | 30 „ | Ditto | 4 months hard labour. |
| W. L. - | 34 | Sheepstealing - | 16 „ | 30 „ | Ditto | 7 years transportation. |
| C. W. - | 59 | Stealing wheat | 19 „ | 30 „ | Ditto | 12 months hard labour. |
| T. H. - - | 33 | | | | | 12 months hard labour. |
| A. A. - | 39 | | | | | 6 months hard labour. |
| R. B. - - | 82 | Receiving stolen wheat. | 19 „ | 30 „ | Ditto | 12 months hard labour. |
| J. P. - | 21 | Stealing poultry | 23 „ | 30 „ | Ditto | 6 months hard labour. |
| J. P. - - | 17 | | | | | 6 months hard labour. |
| J. F. - | 16 | | | | | 12 months hard labour. |
| J. S. - - | 18 | Stealing a net - | 23 „ | 30 „ | Ditto | 6 months hard labour. |
| E. B. - | 20 | Robbery with violence | 28 „ | 2 Aug. | Assizes | 12 months hard labour. |
| T. D. - | 40 | Housebreaking | 2 May | 30 June | Sessions | 7 years transportation each. |
| T. E. - - | 33 | | | | | |
| R. P. - | 25 | Stealing from the person. | 6 „ | 30 „ | Ditto | 6 months hard labour. |
| E. W. - | 22 | Stealing money | 6 „ | 30 „ | Ditto | 6 months hard labour. |
| J. P. - - | 26 | Stealing fowls - | 15 „ | 30 „ | Ditto | 6 months hard labour. |
| *E. E. - | 17 | Stealing wearing apparel. | 21 „ | 30 „ | Ditto | 4 months hard labour. |
| T. J. - - | 24 | Burglary - - | 23 June | 2 Aug. | Assizes | 3 months hard labour. |
| W. K. - | 27 | Stealing from the person. | 4 July | 2 „ | Ditto | 6 months hard labour. |
| P. G. - | 51 | Stealing a scythe | 5 „ | 2 „ | Ditto | 6 months hard labour. |
| I. L. - - | 24 | Stealing from the person. | 8 „ | 2 „ | Ditto | 12 months hard labour. |
| T. H. - | 30 | Stealing a great coat | 19 „ | 2 „ | Ditto | 10 years transportation. |
| *C. M. - | 16 | Stealing wearing apparel. | 1 Aug. | 2 „ | Ditto | 6 months hard labour. |
| *M. W. - | 22 | Stealing from the person. | 9 „ | 13 Oct. | Sessions | 3 months imprisonment. |
| *J. J. - - | 25 | Ditto - - | 9 „ | 13 „ | Ditto | 7 years transportation. |

* Female.

HEREFORD—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1850: | | | |
| E. G. | 32 | Burglary | 7 Dec. | 22 Mar. | Assizes | 12 months hard labour. |
| T. L. | 22 | Stabbing | 14 Aug. | 22 „ | Ditto | 12 months hard labour. |
| | | | 1851: | | | |
| J. P. | 22 | Burglary | 28 June | 2 Aug. | Ditto | 12 months hard labour. |
| E. M. | 53 | Stealing a pair of boots. | 9 Aug. | 13 Oct. | Sessions | 3 months hard labour. |
| J. H. | 40 | Stealing a donkey. | 22 „ | „ „ | Ditto | 9 months hard labour. |
| T. M. | 41 | Stealing wearing apparel. | 29 „ | „ „ | Ditto | 6 months hard labour. |
| W. J. | 21 | Stealing five sovereigns. | 10 Sept. | „ „ | Ditto | 3 months hard labour. |
| E. C. | 19 | Stealing coal | 17 „ | „ „ | Ditto | 6 months hard labour. |
| T. L. | 29 | Stealing cheese | 27 „ | „ „ | Ditto | 3 months hard labour. |
| T. W. | 13 | Housebreaking | 30 „ | „ „ | Ditto | 12 months hard labour. |
| T. B. | 22 | Bastardy | 3 „ | — | Summarily. | Payments due and costs 4*l.* 13*s.*, or 2 months imprisonment. |
| S. A. | 58 | Assault | 5 „ | — | Ditto | Fine and costs 50*s.*, or 2 months imprisonment. |
| C. H. | 21 | Vagrancy | 20 „ | — | Ditto | 2 months hard labour. |
| C. F. | 40 | Riotous conduct | 27 „ | — | Ditto | Sureties to keep the peace for 2 months. |
| R. C. | 19 | Assault | 30 „ | — | Ditto | Sureties to keep the peace for 1 month. |
| C. D. | 22 | Stealing wearing apparel. | 3 Oct. | 13 Oct. | Sessions | 6 months hard labour. |
| T. P. | 16 | Stealing a turkey. | „ „ | „ „ | Ditto | 6 weeks hard labour. |
| J. P. | 30 | Poaching | „ „ | — | Summarily. | Fine and costs 34*s.*, or 1 month hard labour. |
| J. O. | 21 | Assault | 1 „ | — | Ditto | Fine and costs 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, or 2 months imprisonment. |
| H. L. | 36 | Riotous conduct | 3 „ | — | Ditto | Sureties to keep the peace, or 2 months imprisonment. |
| H. H. | 18 | Assault | 4 „ | — | Ditto | Fine and costs 2*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, or 6 weeks imprisonment. |
| J. M. | 28 | Stealing boards | 7 „ | 13 Oct. | Sessions | 6 weeks hard labour. |
| J. E. | 56 | Assault | 8 „ | — | Summarily. | Fine and costs 2*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, or 1 month imprisonment. |
| *A. B. | 16 | Ditto | „ „ | — | Ditto | Fine and costs 2*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, or 1 month imprisonment. |
| *C. E. | 16 | Ditto | „ „ | — | Ditto | Fine and costs 2*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, or 1 month imprisonment. |
| *C. S. | 20 | Ditto | „ „ | — | Ditto | Fine and costs 2*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, or 1 month imprisonment. |
| J. S. | 17 | Stealing fruit | „ „ | — | Ditto | Fine and costs 16*s.* 6*d.*, or 6 weeks hard labour. |
| T. M. | 17 | Bastardy | „ „ | — | Ditto | Payments due and costs 3*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, or 2 months imprisonment. |
| J. M. | 30 | Poaching | 9 „ | — | Ditto | Fine and costs 33*s.*, or 21 days hard labour. |
| *E. B. | 25 | Assault | „ „ | — | Ditto | Fine and costs 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, or 2 months imprisonment. |
| J. M. | 18 | Stealing leather straps. | 13 „ | 13 Oct. | Sessions | 1 month hard labour. |
| B. R. | 43 | Stealing a plank | „ „ | „ „ | Ditto | 1 month hard labour. |
| J. S. T. | 40 | Stealing geese | „ „ | „ „ | Ditto | 3 months hard labour. |
| T. B. | 74 | Poaching | 16 „ | — | Summarily. | Fine and costs 2*l.* 12*s.*, or 1 month hard labour. |

* Females.

HEREFORD—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. H. - | 19 | Riotous behaviour. | 1851: 17 Oct. | 1851: — | Summarily. | Sureties to keep the peace for 1 month. |
| *P. D. - - | 28 | Ditto - - | „ „ | — | Ditto | Sureties to keep the peace for 1 month. |
| *C. E. - - | 34 | Assault - - | „ „ | — | Ditto | Fine and costs 20*s.*, or 14 days imprisonment. |
| W. D. - | 82 | Threatening language. | 18 „ | — | Ditto | Sureties to keep the peace for 3 months. |
| J. B. - - | 15 | Stealing fruit - | „ „ | — | Ditto | Fine and costs 15*s.* 6*d.*, or 14 days hard labour. |
| A. F. - | 49 | Poaching - - | 24 „ | — | Ditto | Fine and costs 20*s.*, or 14 days hard labour. |

HEREFORD:—CITY GAOL and HOUSE OF CORRECTION.
28th October 1851.

| Name. | Age | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *E. H. - | 47 | Stealing from the person after previous conviction. | 1850: 15 Nov. | 1851: 7 Jan. | Sessions | 12 months hard labour. |
| T. P. - | 23 | Embezzlement | 1851: 23 Jan. | 7 Mar. | „ | 18 „ „ |
| A. K. - | 18 | Stealing a ham of pork. | 9 April | 13 June | „ | 6 „ „ |
| W. K. - | 19 | Stealing a cow - | 24 „ | 13 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| W. D. - | 45 | Stealing a set of harness. | 23 June | 2 Aug. | Assizes | 10 „ „ |
| H. P. - | 31 | Receiving stolen property. | 25 „ | 2 „ | „ | 10 years transportation. |
| J. K. - | 20 | Stealing lead - | 17 July | 2 „ | „ | 6 months hard labour. |
| E. P. - | 24 | Assault with intent to commit a rape. | 28 „ | 2 „ | „ | 18 „ „ |
| *M. B. - | 22 | Stealing from the person. | 4 Aug. | 7 Oct. | Sessions | 2 „ „ |
| *E. P. - | 31 | Stealing scizzors, needle cases, &c. | 25 „ | 7 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| J. R. - | 21 | Stealing tobacco, &c. from his employer. | 27 Oct. | Remanded | — | 3 „ „ |
| *E. C. - | 25 | Absconding with the union clothing. | 31 July | „ | Summarily. | — |
| H. D. - | 18 | Assault - | 30 Sept. | — | „ | Fined 15*s.* each, and costs or 1 months imprisonment. |
| W. N. - | 21 | | | | | |
| J. D. - | 16 | | | | | |
| *E. L. - | 17 | Drunk and disorderly prostitute. | 20 Oct. | — | „ | 1 months hard labour. |
| F. F. - | 33 | Assaulting police | 23 „ | — | „ | Fined 20*s.* and costs or 1 months hard labour. |
| J. H. - | 42 | Drunk - - | 27 „ | — | „ | Fined 5*s.* or 3 days imprisonment. |
| W. H. - | 40 | Begging - | 27 „ | — | „ | 7 days hard labour. |
| H. W. - | 27 | Drunk and disorderly. | 27 Oct. | — | „ | Fined 10*s.* and costs or 14 days imprisonment. |

* Females.

LEICESTER:—County Gaol and House of Correction.
18th February 1852.

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1850: | 1850: | | |
| J. G. | 20 | Burglary | 22 Feb. | 25 Mar. | Assizes | 2 years hard labour. |
| J. M. | 54 | Assault | 10 July | 30 July | " | 2 " " |
| W. C. | 18 | Arson | 18 " | 30 " | " | 2 " " |
| | | | 1851: | 1851: | | |
| W. G. | 25 | Uttering a forged 5*l.* note. | 26 Jan. | 19 Mar. | " | 2 " " |
| J. D. | 13 | Stealing books | 15 Feb. | 19 " | " | 2 " " |
| W. H. | 23 | Stealing 2*s.* from master. | 26 " | 19 " | " | 1 " " |
| W. S. | 19 | Stealing shirts | 3 Mar. | 19 " | " | 1 " " |
| J. P. | 43 | Stealing 5 waistcoats, &c. | On bail until tried. | 19 " | " | 1 " " |
| J. M. | 20 | Stealing 11*s.* and two purses. | 14 June | 29 July | " | 1 " " |
| G. M. | 24 | Stealing 7*s.* 6*d.* and one purse. | 3 July | 29 " | " | 1 " " |
| J. P. | 23 | Stealing a scythe and a scythe stock. | 23 " | 29 " | " | 8 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. H. | 56 | Stealing coal | 25 " | 29 " | " | 1 year hard labour. |
| W. C. | 17 | Stealing a pair of boots, bread, &c. | 26 " | 29 " | " | 1 " " |
| T. N. | 46 | Stealing fowls | 21 Jan. | 13 Feb. | Sessions | 2 " " |
| J. H. | 22 | Receiving stolen goods. | 16 April | 30 June | " | 9 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. W. | 58 | Stealing a shovel, and previous conviction. | 26 " | 30 " | " | 9 " " |
| J. T. | 26 | Stealing a lamb | 24 May | 30 " | " | 1 year hard labour. |
| J. B. | 20 | Stealing pigeons | 31 " | 30 " | " | 9 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. G. | 15 | Assaulting a girl under 10 years of age. | 19 June | 30 " | " | 15 " " |
| J. W. | 67 | Stealing a hand saw. | 30 " | 30 " | " | 9 " " |
| G. W. | 21 | Stealing from person, and previous conviction. | 4 Sept. | 13 Oct. | " | 10 years transportation. |
| W. K. | 24 | Stealing a coat, and previous conviction. | 25 " | 13 " | " | 7 " " |
| G. K. | 24 | Stealing a pair of boots, and previous conviction. | 27 " | 13 " | " | 1 year hard labour. |
| | | | | 1852: | | |
| G. B. | 21 | Stealing from person. | 21 Oct. | 5 Jan. | " | 10 years transportation. |
| W. P. | 22 | Stealing a gorse hook, &c. | 23 " | 5 " | " | 6 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| E. A. | 15 | Stealing 1*l.* 16*s.* from person. | 24 " | 5 " | " | 1 year hard labour. |
| M. B. | 25 | Stealing a coat, trousers, &c. | 8 Nov. | 5 " | " | 6 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. D. | 20 | Housebreaking, and previous conviction. | 11 " | 5 " | " | 10 years transportation |
| W. W. | 29 | Cutting and wounding. | 17 " | 5 " | " | 16 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| W. R. | 18 | Housebreaking | 25 " | 5 " | " | 9 " " |
| J. G. | 16 | Ditto | 25 " | 5 " | " | 9 " " |
| W. S. | 27 | Receiving stolen bread, &c. | 25 " | 5 " | " | 3 " " |
| J. D. | 19 | Ditto | 25 " | 5 " | " | 3 " " |

LEICESTER—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. H. | 24 | Stealing a pony | 1851: 2 Dec. | 1852: 5 Jan. | Sessions | 12 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. C. | 66 | Stealing beef, tea, &c. | 8 „ | 5 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| G. H. | 20 | Stealing a silver watch, &c. | 19 „ | 5 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| C. W. | 19 | Receiving stolen money. | 20 „ | 5 „ | „ | 7 „ „ |
| J. C. | 17 | Shopbreaking | 20 „ | 5 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| J. S. | 18 | Stealing a jacket | 22 „ | 5 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| W. S. | 47 | Stealing a coat | 24 „ | 5 „ | „ | 2 „ „ |
| W. S. | 18 | Stealing cups and saucers. | 29 „ | 5 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| J. W. | 21 | Stealing a night gown. Stealing 5 dead rabbits. | 30 „ | 5 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. W. | 18 | Ditto | 30 „ | 5 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| W. M. | 19 | Stealing elder wine. | | 5 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. S. | 23 | Stealing a duck, saddle, &c. | On bail until trial. | 5 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. H. | 25 | Stealing oil cake. | | 5 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| W. B. | 35 | Stealing hay | | 5 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| W. J. | 28 | Stealing a bag | | 5 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| J. S. | 29 | Stealing flour | | 5 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| G. B. | 28 | Want of sureties | 13 Sept. | — | Summarily. | 6 calendar months house of correction or find sureties. |
| J. P. | 22 | Ditto | 27 „ | — | „ | 6 calendar months house of correction or find sureties. |
| C. H. | 45 | Ditto | 28 Oct. | — | „ | 6 calendar months house of correction or find sureties. |
| J. R. | 45 | Night poaching | 27 Nov. | — | „ | 6 calendar months hard labour and find sureties, or further one year hard labour. |
| J. P. | 34 | Deserting family | 29 „ | — | „ | 3 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| M. J. | 37 | Ditto | 29 „ | — | „ | 3 „ „ |
| W. H. | 35 | Poaching and deserting family. | 27 „ | — | „ | 14 days hard labour and 3 calendar months hard labour or pay. |
| C. W. | 19 | Malicious damage in union. | 10 Dec. | — | „ | 2 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| | | Malicious damage in gaol. | 1852: 31 Jan. | — | — | 21 days hard labour or pay. |
| G. P. | 37 | Deserting family | 1851: 12 Dec. | — | „ | 3 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. B. | 34 | Night poaching | 13 „ | — | „ | 6 calendar months hard labour and find sureties for 2 years, or further 1 year's hard labour. |
| J. P. | 13 | Poaching | 18 „ | — | „ | 3 calendar months hard labour or pay. |
| J. B. | 30 | Want of sureties | 20 „ | — | „ | 12 calendar months house of correction or find sureties. |
| G. B. | 22 | Poaching | 22 „ | — | „ | 2 calendar months hard labour or pay. |
| R. W. | 35 | Want of sureties | 27 „ | — | „ | 6 calendar months gaol or find sureties. |
| H. M. | 19 | Ditto | 1852: 5 Jan. | — | „ | 3 calendar months house of correction or find sureties. |

LEICESTER—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1852: | | | |
| J. M. | 26 | Bastardy | 17 Jan. | — | Summarily. | 2 calendar months house of correction or pay. |
| W. W. | 23 | Stealing ferrets | 17 „ | — | „ | 2 calendar months hard labour or pay. |
| J. B. | 41 | Neglecting family | 20 „ | — | „ | 1 cal. mo. hard labour. |
| J. W. | 24 | Want of sureties | 20 „ | — | „ | 6 calendar months house of correction or find sureties. |
| H. J. | 27 | Poaching | 22 „ | — | „ | 3 calendar months hard labour or pay. |
| B. P. | 46 | Want of sureties | 26 „ | — | „ | 6 calendar months house of correction or find sureties. |
| W. L. | 23 | Misconduct in service. | 29 „ | — | „ | Six weeks hard labour. |
| C. B. | 29 | Poaching | 29 „ | — | „ | One calendar month's hard labour or pay. |
| J. C. | 59 | Begging under pretence of being deaf and dumb. | 30 „ | — | „ | 2 calendar months hard labour, and pay 10*s.* 6*d.* out of money found in his possession. |
| J. H. | 16 | Cruelty to a cat | 31 „ | — | „ | 21 days hard labour or pay. |
| J. H. | 25 | Assaulting a police officer. | 4 Feb. | — | „ | 1 calendar month's hard labour or pay. |
| J. H. | 19 | Ditto | 4 „ | — | „ | 1 „ „ |
| J. H. | 22 | Ditto | 4 „ | — | „ | 1 „ „ |
| L. P. | 17 | Assault | 5 „ | — | „ | 21 days house of correction or pay. |
| J. C. | 12 | Stealing a hammer, &c. | 7 „ | — | „ | 6 weeks hard labour and once whipped. |
| W. B. | 14 | Ditto | 7 „ | — | „ | 3 cal. mos. hard labour |
| S. B. | 18 | Absconding from his apprenticeship. | 9 „ | — | „ | 1 cal. mo. hard labour. |
| T. T. | 20 | Ditto | 10 „ | — | „ | 14 days hard labour. |
| C. W. | 40 | Begging | 10 „ | — | „ | 21 „ „ |
| G. G. | 31 | Assault | 12 „ | — | „ | 21 days house of correction or pay. |
| G. A. | 35 | Assaulting a police officer. | 14 „ | — | „ | 2 calendar months hard labour or pay. |
| H. E. | 21 | Poaching | 16 „ | — | „ | 1 calendar month's hard labour or pay. |
| J. T. | 29 | Misconduct in service. | 17 „ | — | „ | 14 days hard labour. |
| | | | *Females.* | | | |
| | | | 1851: | 1851: | | |
| H. N. | 20 | Stealing a gown-piece, a mantle, &c. | 3 Mar. | 19 Mar. | Assizes | 12 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| E. L. | 18 | Stealing 20*l.* in bank notes. | 8 May | 30 June | Sessions | 9 „ „ |
| | | | 1852: | | | |
| E. K. | 30 | Assault | 5 Feb. | — | Summarily. | 2 months house of correction or pay. |
| E. S. | 26 | Begging | 17 „ | — | „ | 1 cal. mos. hard labour. |

LEICESTER:—Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Males convicted of Felony.* | | | |
| T. R. | 24 | Stealing shawls, 2 charges. | 1851: 14 July | 1851: 29 July | Assizes | 12 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. R. | 17 | Housebreaking | 26 Sept. | 15 Oct. | Sessions | 9 „ „ |
| W. T. | 20 | Ditto | 26 „ | 15 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| J. H. | 34 | Stealing a screw wrench. | 17 Oct. | 1852: 5 Jan. | „ | 12 „ „ |
| D. B. | 36 | Stealing a hat | 23 „ | 5 „ | „ | 2 „ „ |
| J. W. | 56 | Stealing 16 yards cotton print. | 28 „ | 5 „ | „ | 2 „ „ |
| T. R. | 17 | Stealing 2 spoons and a coat. | 10 Nov. | 5 „ | „ | 5 „ „ |
| W. F. | 28 | Stealing 3 mugs | 14 „ | 5 „ | „ | 5 „ „ |
| W. T. | 45 | Stealing 70 lbs. weight of hay. | 19 „ | 5 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| T. B. | 46 | Ditto | 19 „ | 5 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| H. W. | 21 | Stealing a watch and appendages. | 17 Dec. | 5 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| J. S. | 18 | Stealing 2 lbs. of beef. | 18 „ | 5 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| W. C. | 16 | Stealing pair stockings, 2 pairs gloves, and a cap; 2 charges. | 18 „ | 5 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| | | | *Females convicted of Felony.* | | | |
| S. C. | 38 | Stealing a purse and 2 shillings from the person. | 1851: 2 June | 1851: 30 June | „ | 9 „ „ |
| S. E. B. | 20 | Stealing a half crown. | 27 Sept. | 15 Oct. | „ | 6 „ „ |
| M. A. W. | 30 | Stealing 4 sovereigns—a purse | 28 Nov. | 1852: 5 Jan. | „ | 12 „ „ |
| L. R. | 24 | Stealing crape paramatta, silesia velvet ribbon, tassels, &c. | 28 „ | 5 „ | „ | 5 „ „ |
| A. C. | 20 | Stealing 3 riding boas. | 15 Dec. | 5 „ | „ | 2 „ „ |
| | | | *Under the Juvenile Offenders Act.* | | | |
| W. T. | 13 | Stealing a waistcoat. | 1852: 13 Feb. | — | — | 3 calendar months hard labour and to be once privately whipped. |
| | | | *Males convicted of Misdemeanor.* | | | |
| W. M. | 35 | Exposing his person. | 1851: 24 Mar. | 1851: 15 May | Sessions | 12 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. O. | 24 | Uttering base coin. | 22 Sept. | 15 Oct. | „ | 2 years hard labour. |
| J. M. | 22 | Ditto | 12 Dec. | 1852: 5 Jan. | „ | 2 „ „ |
| J. S. | 33 | Ditto | 19 „ | 5 „ | „ | 12 cal. mos. hard labour. |

LEICESTER—Borough Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. R. | 18 | Wilful damage | 1852: 7 Jan. | 1852: — | Summarily. | 2 calendar months hard labour or pay 11*s.* 8*d.* |
| F. W. | 17 | Ditto | 7 „ | — | „ | 2 calendar months hard labour or pay 11*s.* 8*d.* |
| H. M. | 22 | An assault | 14 „ | — | „ | 2 calendar months imprisonment or find sureties. |
| W. T. | 40 | Ditto | 23 „ | — | „ | 2 calendar months imprisonment or pay 5*l.* |
| W. T. | 21 | Ditto | 23 „ | — | „ | 2 calendar months imprisonment or pay 5*l.* |
| J. D. | 18 | Wilful damage | 26 „ | — | „ | 2 calendar months imprisonment or pay 22*s.* 6*d.* |
| T. T. | 19 | Garden robbing | 1851: 30 Aug. | — | „ | 6 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. C. | 40 | Neglect of family | 1852: 30 Jan. | — | „ | 6 weeks hard labour. |
| W. T. | 19 | An assault | 30 „ | — | „ | 2 calendar months hard labour or pay 2*l.* |
| C. C. | 21 | Assault on police | 13 Feb. | — | „ | 21 days hard labour or pay 1*l.* |
| A. L. | 40 | Pawning a watch | 13 „ | — | „ | 6 weeks hard labour or pay 3*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* |
| E. W. | 16 | Wilful damage | 16 „ | — | „ | 7 days hard labour or pay 5*s.* |

*Females convicted of Misdemeanor.*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. C. | 22 | Uttering base coin. | 1851: 8 Feb. | 1851: 13 Mar. | Sessions | 12 cal. mos. hard labour. | |
| A. B. | 42 | Obtaining money under false pretences. | 1852: 26 Jan. | — | Summarily. | 1 | „ „ |
| M. B. | 42 | Pawning a blanket. | 30 „ | — | „ | 1 | „ „ |
| A. W. | 25 | An assault | 13 Feb. | — | „ | 7 days imprisonment or pay 5*s.* | |

NORTHAMPTON:—COUNTY GAOL and HOUSE OF CORRECTION.
12th February 1852.

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. T. | 25 | Stealing pair of shoes. | 1851: 22 Dec. | 1852: 8 Jan. | Sessions | 2 months hard labour. |
| J. H. W. | 16 | Stealing 29*l.* | 1852: 8 Jan. | 8 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. K. | 45 | Stealing turnips | 7 „ | 8 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| W. H. | 21 | Stealing gallon of brandy. | 1851: 26 Dec. | 8 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| W. S. | 22 | Stealing pair of shoes. | 22 „ | 8 „ | „ | 2 „ „ |
| J. B. | 23 | Stealing 2 lambs | 29 „ | 8 „ | „ | 10 years. |

NORTHAMPTON—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. P. | 17 | Stealing lead | 1851: 9 Dec. | 1852: 8 Jan. | Sessions | 1 year hard labour. |
| J. F. | 37 | Stealing 2 lambs | 29 „ | 8 „ | „ | 1 „ „ |
| A. Y. | 27 | Stealing potatoes | 29 Nov. | 8 „ | „ | 6 months hard labour. |
| S. T. | 26 | Stealing hammer | 10 Dec. | 8 „ | „ | 1 year hard labour. |
| J. W. | 19 | Stealing potatoes | 25 Nov. | 8 „ | „ | 6 weeks hard labour. |
| J. W. | 21 | Ditto | 25 „ | 8 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| S. S. | 23 | Stealing 22 sovereigns. | 13 Oct. | 8 „ | „ | 6 months hard labour. |
| C. P. | 21 | Stealing a fowl | 15 Nov. 1852: | 8 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| W. A. | 17 | Ditto | 8 Jan. | 8 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| W. J. | 24 | Ditto | 8 „ | 8 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| G. M. | 32 | Ditto | 8 „ | 8 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| G. M. | 18 | Stealing 2½ sovereigns. | 1851: 27 Nov. | 8 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| H. R. | 19 | Stealing 2 ducks | 11 Dec, | 8 „ | „ | 6 weeks hard labour. |
| H. H. | 14 | Stealing 2 sovereigns. | 29 Nov. | 8 „ | „ | 6 months hard labour. |
| W. A. | 28 | Stealing elm boards. | 1852: 8 Jan. | 8 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| J. W. | 32 | Stealing oak boards. | 1851: 6 Dec. | 8 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| J. T. | 18 | Stealing wheat | 17 Nov. 1852: | 8 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| A. B. M. | 45 | Assault | 8 Jan. 1851: | 8 „ 1851: | „ | 6 cal. months and find sureties. |
| G. G. C. | 29 | Stealing chaff | 10 Apr. | 10 Apr. | „ | 1 year hard labour. |
| D. E. | 46 | Stealing 2 handkerchiefs. | 16 Oct. | 16 Oct. | „ | 6 months hard labour. |
| W. C. | 47 | Stealing barley | 31 May 1849: | 3 July 1849: | „ | 1 year hard labour. |
| J. G. | 37 | Unnatural | 23 Aug. 1851: | 17 Oct. 1851: | „ | 2 years hard labour and find sureties. |
| F. A. | 21 | Stealing jacket, &c. | 3 Sept. | 16 Oct. | „ | 12 months hard labour. |
| G. M. | 32 | Stealing sheep | 22 July | 16 „ | „ | 10 years. |
| J. F. | 42 | Stealing 3 sovereigns. | 7 Oct. | 16 „ | „ | 6 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| T. C. | 30 | Stealing money | 14 Aug. | 16 „ | „ | 1 year hard labour. |
| W. H. | 27 | Stealing a fowl | 9 Sept. | 16 „ | „ | 7 years. |
| W. A. | 18 | Obtaining money falsely. | 2 Oct. | 16 „ | „ | 6 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| T. R. | 35 | Stealing a horse | 3 June | 3 July | „ | 18 „ „ |
| W. R. | 45 | Housebreaking | 31 May | 3 „ | „ | 1 year hard labour. |
| H. C. | 21 | Obtaining money falsely. | 6 June | — | „ | 1 „ „ |
| J. O. | 31 | Highway robbery | 21 Jan. | 28 Feb. | Assizes | 2 „ „ |
| T. M. | 17 | Stealing 2 ducks | 1 Mar. | 28 „ | „ | 18 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| R. W. | 47 | Stealing lead | 6 Feb. | 28 „ | „ | 1 year hard labour. |
| J. H. | 21 | Stealing 2 ducks | 25 „ | 28 „ | „ | 18 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| S. S. | 21 | Receiving stolen money. | 27 „ | 28 „ | „ | 1 year hard labour. |
| W. D. | 17 | Housebreaking | 24 Jan. | 28 „ | „ | 1 „ „ |
| J. H. | 28 | Stealing a horse | 14 „ | 28 „ | „ | 1 „ „ |
| G. A. | 37 | Stealing a shirt | 15 Feb. | 28 „ | „ | 1 „ „ |
| H. S. | 31 | Ditto | — | 28 „ | „ | 1 „ „ |
| T. M. | 47 | Stealing 2 ducks | 1 Mar. | 28 „ | „ | 1 „ „ |
| H. F. | 21 | Stealing a watch | 14 Jan. | 28 „ | „ | 18 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| C. F. | 22 | Stealing leather | 18 „ | 28 „ | „ | 1 year hard labour. |
| J. A. | 19 | Ditto | — 1850: | 28 „ | „ | 1 „ „ |
| T. M. | 23 | Stealing 2 horses | 9 Oct. | 28 „ | „ | 1 „ „ |
| W. D. | 39 | Ditto | — 1851: | 28 „ | „ | 2 „ „ |
| T. T. | 37 | Stealing iron | 18 Jan. 1850: | 28 „ 1850: | „ | 2 „ „ |
| J. S. | 25 | Stealing sheep | 10 July | 16 July | „ | 2 „ „ |

NORTHAMPTON—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. S. | 16 | Exposing his person. | 1852: 5 Jan. | — | Summarily. | 2 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. C. | 35 | Wilful damage | 23 „ | — | „ | 1 „ „ |
| G. M. | 21 | Assault | 5 „ | — | „ | 2 calendar months. |
| H. H. | 20 | Ditto | 1851: 26 Dec. | — | „ | 2 „ „ |
| T. C. | 19 | Ditto | 1852: 9 Feb. | — | „ | 21 days. |
| D. S. | 20 | Bastardy | 23 Jan. | — | „ | 6 weeks. |
| F. A. | 20 | Assault | 21 „ | — | „ | 2 calendar months. |
| T. A. | 20 | Ditto | 26 „ | — | „ | 1 „ „ |
| J. E. | 60 | Ditto | 27 „ | — | „ | 3 „ „ |
| J. G. | 23 | Ditto | 1851: 26 Dec. | — | „ | 2 „ „ |
| T. G. | 21 | Ditto | 1852: 14 Jan. | — | „ | 2 „ „ |
| A. H. | 22 | Game | 26 „ | — | „ | 1 „ „ |
| J. D. | 20 | Ditto | 12 „ | — | „ | 2 „ „ |
| M. L. | 17 | Wilful damage | 30 „ | — | „ | 1 „ „ |
| S. M. | 19 | Breach of articles of war. | 1851: 20 Nov. | — | „ | 168 days hard labour. |
| T. N. | 18 | Game | 1852: 26 Jan. | — | „ | 1 cal. mo. hard labour. |
| D. D. | 35 | Leaving family | 4 Feb. | — | „ | 3 „ „ |
| J. H. | 30 | Ditto | 11 „ | — | „ | 1 „ „ |
| J. D. | 22 | Night poaching | 1851: 13 Dec. | — | „ | 2 cal. mos. hard labour and find sureties. |
| H. C. | 18 | Wilful damage | 1852: 30 Jan. | — | „ | 2 cal. mos. hard labour |
| W. D. | 36 | Game | 1851: 30 Dec. | — | „ | 2 „ „ |
| W. F. | 20 | Ditto | 1852: 31 Jan. | — | „ | 1 month hard labour. |
| E. M. | 32 | Ditto | 16 „ | — | „ | 6 weeks hard labour. |
| H. C. | 33 | Killing a deer | 2 „ | — | „ | 4 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. P. | 30 | Game | 6 Feb. | — | „ | 3 „ „ |
| W. D. | 31 | Ditto | 23 Jan. | — | „ | 2 „ „ |
| E. T. | 21 | Ditto | 12 „ | — | „ | 3 „ „ |
| B. T. | 21 | Ditto | 16 „ | — | „ | 2 „ „ |
| J. O. | 18 | Ditto | 31 „ | — | „ | 2 „ „ |
| W. G. | 21 | Ditto | 15 „ | — | „ | 2 „ „ |
| D. B. | 36 | Ditto | 26 „ | — | „ | 3 „ „ |
| T. W. | 30 | Ditto | 1851: 25 Nov. | — | „ | 3 „ „ |
| J. K. | 20 | Ditto | 25 „ | — | „ | 3 „ „ |
| J. D. | 38 | Assault police | 1852: 1 Jan. | — | „ | 2 „ „ |
| W. B. | 24 | Wilful damage | 23 „ | — | „ | 1 „ „ |
| A. C. | 29 | Game | 16 „ | — | „ | 3 „ „ |
| H. L. | 16 | Robbing garden | 9 Feb. | — | „ | 6 weeks hard labour. |
| A. F. | 25 | Wilful damage | 9 Jan. | — | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. B. | 18 | Game | 2 „ | — | „ | 2 cal. mos. hard labour |
| R. T. | 27 | Ditto | 16 „ | — | „ | 6 weeks hard labour. |
| T. T. | 30 | Wilful damage | 30 „ | — | „ | 1 cal. mo. hard labour. |
| J. R. | 17 | Game | 26 „ | — | „ | 21 days hard labour. |
| G. F. | 33 | Misconduct in Union. | 2 Feb. | — | „ | 14 „ „ |
| J. W. | 20 | Leaving his master's service. | 3 „ | — | „ | 14 „ „ |
| J. S. | 18 | Ditto | 3 „ | — | „ | 14 „ „ |
| C. P. | — | Embezzling leather. | 6 „ | — | „ | 21 „ „ |

NORTHAMPTON—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Females.* | | | |
| M. P. | 22 | Stealing wheat | 1851: 17 Nov. | 1852: 8 Jan. | Sessions | 3 months hard labour. |
| L. P. | 21 | Ditto | — | — | „ | 3 „ „ |
| S. R. | 22 | Keeping a disorderly house. | 10 Apr. | 1851: 10 Apr. | „ | 12 months hard labour, and find sureties. |
| E. R. | 55 | Housebreaking | 31 May | 3 July | „ | 1 year hard labour. |
| E. C. | 45 | Stealing money | 9 Jan. | 28 Feb. | Assizes | 1 „ „ |

NORTHAMPTON:—BOROUGH GAOL and HOUSE OF CORRECTION.
11th October 1851.

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T. W. | 18 | Stealing flour | 1851: 18 Feb. | 1851: 28 Feb. | Assizes | 12 calendar months. |
| J. P. | 29 | Forging a certificate. | 16 May | 17 July | „ | 9 „ „ |
| J. W. | 24 | Stealing drapery goods. | 1850: 20 Dec. | 28 Feb. | Sessions | 22 „ „ |
| G. H. | 41 | Obtaining butter value 40*l.* by false pretence. | 1851: 21 July | 16 Oct. | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. H. | 45 | Assault on a child with intent. | 23 Sept. | 16 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. B. | 25 | Stealing hops | 23 „ | 16 „ | „ | 24 „ „ |
| W. S. | 38 | Receiving stolen Property. | 30 „ | 16 „ | „ | 24 „ „ |
| J. S. | 37 | Stealing horn lights. | 17 Oct. | 24 Dec. | „ | 3 „ „ |
| G. S. B. | 22 | Stealing wearing apparel. | 5 Nov. | 24 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. S. | 32 | Stealing from person. | 18 Nov. | 24 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| C. B. | 12 | Ditto | 18 „ | 24 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| R. B. | 20 | Stealing wearing apparel. | 16 Dec. | 24 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| G. S. | 23 | Stealing from person. | 16 „ | 24 „ | „ | 2 „ „ |
| C. P. | 27 | Obtaining money by false pretence. | 19 „ | 24 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| G. M. | 18 | Stealing a pair of boots. | 23 „ | 24 „ | „ | 2 „ „ |
| J. H. | 18 | Stealing boots | 23 „ | 24 „ | „ | 2 „ „ |
| T. S. | 26 | Stealing from person. | 23 „ | 24 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. V. | 40 | Unlawful possession of spurious tea. | 13 „ | — | Summarily. | 12 „ „ |
| L. H. | 49 | Receiving embezzled leather, 2 offences. | 19 „ | — | „ | 1 month and 6 months. |
| F. G. | 16 | Wilful damage | 1852: 6 Feb. | — | „ | 3 months. |
| T. D. | 19 | Stealing a sack of bones. | 13 Jan. | — | „ | — |
| S. G. | 39 | Stealing wearing apparel. | 31 „ | — | „ | — |
| | | | *Females.* | | | |
| M. A. J. | 22 | Stealing wearing apparel. | 1851: 3 Oct. | 1851: 16 Oct. | Sessions | 12 calendar months. |
| E. T. | 19 | Ditto | 7 Nov. | 24 Dec. | „ | 3 „ „ |
| A. B. | 24 | Ditto | 2 Dec. | 24 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |

PETERBOROUGH:—Gaol and House of Correction, 19th February 1852.

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. P. | 21 | Stealing plate | 1850: 12 Oct. | 1850: 17 Oct. | Sessions | 10 years transportation. |
| J. R. | 17 | Stealing night-cap | 1851: 8 Feb. | 1851: 11 Apr. | „ | 7 „ „ |
| J. I. | 22 | Stealing sheep | 22 Mar. | 10 „ | „ | 10 „ „ |
| W. B. | 46 | Fraud | 29 June | 3 July | „ | 8 months and hard labour imprisonment. |
| T. D. | 25 | Stealing a watch | 16 July | 16 Oct. | „ | 6 mos. and hard labour. |
| J. W. | 40 | Stealing handkerchief. | 4 Oct. | 16 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| J. T. | 20 | Stealing money | 1852: 15 Nov. | 8 Jan. | „ | 7 years transportation. |
| J. W. | 16 | Poaching | 26 Dec. | — | Summarily. | 2 mos. and hard labour. |
| G. L. | 20 | Stealing beer | 1852: 9 Jan. | 9 Jan. | Sessions | 4 „ „ |
| G. B. | 26 | Poaching | 31 „ | — | Summarily. | 2 months and find sureties. |
| | | | *Females.* | | | |
| A. S. | 29 | Stealing shirts, &c. | 1851: 15 Oct. 1852: | 1851: 16 Oct. 1852: | Sessions | 12 mos. and hard labour. |
| C. P. | 22 | Stealing money | 9 Jan. | 9 Jan. | „ | 2 „ „ |
| E. P. | 22 | Prostitution | 14 Feb. | — | Summarily. | 14 days and hard labour. |
| E. S. | 28 | Ditto | 14 „ | — | „ | 14 „ „ |

SHREWSBURY:—County Gaol and House of Correction. 31st October 1851.

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T. J. | 21 | Sending a threatening letter. | 1850: 12 Mar. | 1850: 29 Mar. | Assizes | 2 years hard labour. |
| T. E. | 41 | Stealing a watch | 8 Nov. | 30 Dec. | Sessions | 12 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| H. J. | 23 | Stealing wool | 26 „ | 30 „ | „ | 18 „ „ |
| *C. H. | 30 | Uttering base coin. | 24 Dec. | 30 „ | „ | 18 „ „ |
| R. S. | 27 | Ditto | 29 Mar. | 30 „ | „ | 15 „ „ |
| *J. B. | 40 | Stealing money, &c. | 14 Nov. | 30 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| F. M. | 19 | Burglary | 25 Jan. | 1851: 25 Jan. | „ | 2 years hard labour. |
| J. M. | 21 | Ditto | 25 „ | 25 „ | „ | 2 „ „ |
| J. J. | 29 | Stealing a watch | 3 Dec. | 4 Mar. | „ | 9 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| C. M'K. | 41 | Ditto | 1851: 11 Mar. | 17 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| W. A. | 18 | Unnatural crime | 1850: 5 Aug. | 19 „ | Assizes | 1 year hard labour. |
| J. W. | 30 | Burglary | 7 Oct. | 19 „ | „ | 1 „ „ |
| R. M. | 22 | Night poaching | 18 Dec. | 19 „ | „ | 9 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| M. B. | 26 | Assaulting a constable. | 18 Nov. | 19 „ | „ | 8 „ „ |
| J. W. | 30 | Stealing saddles | 1851: 23 Apr. | 28 June | Sessions | 6 „ „ |
| S. E. | 53 | Stealing fowls | 12 „ | 28 „ | „ | 6 „ |
| F. J. | 25 | | 15 „ | | | |
| H. A. | 40 | | 19 „ | | | |
| J. W. | 27 | Stealing money from the person | 10 May | 30 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. R. | 28 | | | | | |
| *A. K. | 23 | | | | | |

* Females.

SHREWSBURY—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. C. - | 33 | Stealing money from the person. | 1851: 6 May | 1851: 30 June | Sessions | 6 months hard labour. |
| *M. H. - | 30 | Uttering base coin. | 14 June | 30 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| R. D. - | 23 | Assaulting a female. | 5 Apr. | 30 „ | „ | 14 „ „ |
| W. P. - | 26 | Stealing a smock-frock. | 2 June | 30 „ | „ | Transported 7 years. |
| J. T. - | 17 | Stealing a pair Trousers | 27 May | 30 „ | „ | 7 months hard labour. |
| A. G. - | 14 | | | | | |
| *S. J. E. - | 25 | Stealing money and various articles. | 21 Apr. | 30 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. W. - | 30 | Stealing a saddle, &c. | — | 30 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| A. H. - | 21 | Stealing a mare | 12 May | 30 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. W. - | 18 | Stealing a pair of boots and other articles. | 17 „ | 30 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| W. G. - | 33 | Stealing sheep-skins. | 7 June | 30 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. S. - | 43 | Stealing three heifers. | 21 May | 30 „ | „ | 5 „ „ |
| R. S. - | 24 | Stealing a horse | 4 June | 30 „ | „ | 5 „ „ |
| R. P. - | 19 | Stealing faggots | 30 „ | 30 „ | „ | 5 „ „ |
| S. E. - | 53 | Stealing a fowl - | 15 Apr. | 30 „ | „ | 6 weeks hard labour. |
| J. M. - | — | Stealing a knife, &c. | 29 May | 9 July | „ | 6 cal. mos., twice whipped, hard labour. |
| *M. R. - | 28 | Murdering her child. | 27 June | 31 „ | „ | — |
| T. M. - | 18 | Highway robbery | 17 May | 31 „ | „ | 15 years transportation. |
| G. B. - | 18 | Burglary - | 11 June | 31 „ | „ | 15 „ „ |
| J. D. - | 42 | Ditto - | 30 Apr. | 31 „ | „ | 10 „ „ |
| T. J. - | 24 | Ditto - | 30 „ | 31 „ | „ | 10 „ „ |
| J. D. - | 40 | Ravishing his daughters. | 26 June | 31 „ | „ | 2 years imprisonment, hard labour. |
| J. F. P. - | 30 | Burglary - | 21 May | 31 „ | „ | 1 year hard labour. |
| H. H. - | 27 | | | | | |
| M. T. - | 21 | Manslaughter - | 26 „ | 31 „ | „ | 1 „ „ |
| J. H. - | 24 | Forgery - | 19 July | 31 „ | „ | 1 „ „ |
| W. E. - | 23 | Manslaughter - | 28 „ | 31 „ | „ | 1 „ „ |
| M. D. - | 29 | Receiving stolen lead. | 25 „ | 31 „ | „ | 1 „ „ |
| P. d'A. - | 20 | Cutting and wounding. | 1 Aug. | 31 „ | „ | 1 „ „ |
| W. B. - | 25 | Ditto - | 5 May | 31 „ | „ | 9 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| C. S. - | 20 | Highway robbery. | 10 „ | 31 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| | | | | | „ | 9 „ „ |
| S. P. - | 24 | Ditto - | 10 „ | 31 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| M. C. - | 18 | Manslaughter - | 26 „ | 31 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| E. D. - | 40 | Stealing lead - | 25 July | 31 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| *M. S. - | 33 | Uttering base coin | 16 „ | 31 „ | | |
| *E. L. - | 78 | Stealing a tub - | 17 Sept. | 3 Oct. | Sessions | 6 „ „ |
| W. H. B. - | 22 | Feloniously assaulting with intent to rob. | 23 „ | 11 „ | „ | 1 „ „ |
| J. G. - | — | Stealing 2 pairs of boots. | 8 Oct. | 13 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| J. S. - | 33 | Having picklocks in his possession. | 25 Aug. | 13 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| T. P. - | 30 | Stealing a scythe | 23 Sept. | 13 „ | „ | Transported for 7 years. |
| J. G. - | 35 | Stealing poultry | 13 Oct. | 13 „ | „ | „ „ |
| J. W. - | 45 | Housebreaking - | 12 Aug. | 13 „ | „ | 4 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| N. R. - | 26 | Stealing carpenters tools. | 15 Sept. | 13 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| W. C. - | 27 | Stealing a watch | 4 Aug. | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| J. C. - | 28 | Assaulting a constable. | 6 Sept. | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ |

* Females.

SHREWSBURY—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T. B. | 22 | Stealing a tub of butter. | 1851: 6 Sept. | 1851: 13 Oct. | Sessions | 3 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| R. G. | 57 | Attempting to commit a felony with an ass. | 13 Sept. | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| W. S. | 26 | Stealing a coat | 13 Oct. | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| J. B. | 25 | Stealing poultry | 13 „ | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| *M. B. | 20 | Stealing wearing apparel. | 13 „ | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| I. B. | 34 | Stealing a fowl | 6 Aug. | 13 „ | „ | 3 months hard labour. |
| W. F. | 17 | Stealing a pair of breeches. | 1 Sept. | 13 „ | „ | 3 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| I. N. | 61 | Stealing hay | 20 Sept. | 13 „ | „ | 3 months hard labour. |
| S. N. | 18 | Ditto | 20 „ | 13 „ | „ | 2 „ „ |
| J. E. alias R. | — | Stealing ducks | 14 Oct. | 13 „ | „ | 2 „ „ |
| P. M. | 45 | Stealing iron | 1 „ | 13 „ | „ | 6 weeks hard labour. |
| R. C. | 34 | Stealing a pair of boots. | 30 Aug. | 13 „ | „ | 1 month hard labour. |
| *E. E. | 51 | Stealing coal | 5 „ | 13 „ | „ | 1 cal. mo. hard labour. |
| J. W. | 21 | Stealing a watch | 23 Sept. | 13 „ | „ | 1 month hard labour. |
| D. H. | 31 | Stealing a pair of breeches. | 1 „ | 13 „ | „ | 10 weeks hard labour. |
| T. D. alias B. | 32 | Stealing fowls | 7 Jan. | 4 Mar. | „ | 9 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| T. P. | 23 | Stealing cider | 25 Aug. | 13 Oct. | „ | 3 weeks hard labour. |
| P. G. | 30 | Stealing money | 6 Sept. | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| G. G. | 26 | | | | | |
| J. G. | 27 | Stealing a scythe | 9 „ | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| E. T. | 20 | Stealing an iron pot. | 8 „ | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| W. H. | 18 | Embezzling money. | 15 „ | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ |
| | | | | | | 3 „ „ |
| *A. P. | 51 | Stealing coal | 11 „ | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| T. L. | 28 | Stealing iron bars. | 17 „ | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| W. J. | 18 | Stealing whips | 7 Oct. | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| J. D. | 23 | Poaching. | 6 Aug. | — | Summarily. | 3 calendar months and sureties. |
| J. F. | 11 | Running away from Cleobury | 11 „ | — | „ | 3 calendar months. |
| E. R. | 16 | Mortimer Union with clothes. | | | | |
| T. S. | 30 | Poaching | 14 „ | — | „ | 3 calendar months imprisonment. |
| J. D. | 31 | Ditto | 18 „ | — | „ | — |
| J. P. | 30 | Ditto | 18 „ | — | „ | 3 calendar months and sureties. |
| A. S. | 28 | Disorderly servant. | 18 „ | — | „ | 3 calendar months. |
| *M. L. | 40 | Want of sureties | 25 „ | — | „ | 3 calendar months imprisonment. |
| F. P. | 20 | Breaking windows and assault. | 25 „ | — | „ | 4 calendar months, 2 to hard labour. |
| S. G. | 37 | Vagrant | 26 „ | — | „ | — |
| W. W. | 33 | Night poaching | 2 Sept. | — | „ | 3 calendar months and sureties for 1 year. |
| J. D. | 18 | Vagrant | 6 „ | — | „ | 3 calendar months. |
| C. A. | 50 | Assault | 12 „ | — | „ | „ „ |
| J. B. | 24 | Poaching | 13 „ | — | „ | 2 „ „ |
| W. B. | 31 | Ditto | 13 „ | — | „ | 3 calendar months and sureties. |
| R. J. | 23 | Vagrant | 1845: 15 Sept. | — | „ | 2 calendar months. |
| W. F. | 50 | Poaching | 17 „ | — | „ | 2 „ „ |
| T. G. | 22 | Ditto | 19 „ | — | „ | 2 calendar months and sureties for 6. |
| E. J. | 33 | Poaching | 20 „ | — | „ | 3 calendar months and sureties. |

* Females.

SHREWSBURY—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1851: | 1851: | | |
| R. C. | 34 | Poaching | 20 Sept. | — | Summarily. | 2 calendar months and sureties. |
| *B. W. | 33 | Illegally distilling spirits. | 26 „ | — | „ | 3 calendar months. |
| T. H. | 31 | Poaching | 27 „ | — | „ | 3 „ „ |
| W. B. | 32 | Rogue and vagabond. | 1 Oct. | — | „ | 3 „ „ |
| J. P. | 18 | Ditto do. | 1 „ | — | „ | 2 „ „ |
| J. L. | 33 | Want of sureties and assault. | 1 „ | — | „ | 2 „ „ |
| J. H. | 50 | Stealing beans | 6 „ | — | „ | 1 „ „ |
| R. T. | 32 | Disorderly servant. | 4 „ | — | „ | 1 „ „ |
| T. S. | 20 | Assault | 9 „ | — | „ | 1 „ „ |
| R. C. | 40 | Poaching | 11 „ | — | „ | 3 „ „ |
| *A. D. | 32 | Assault | 16 „ | — | „ | 2 months imprisonment. |
| P. R. | 20 | Want of sureties | 16 „ | — | „ | 2 calendar months. |
| J. F. | 26 | Assaulting a constable. | 20 „ | — | „ | 1 month. |
| T. H. | 18 | Vagrant | 20 „ | — | „ | 21 days. |
| W. H. | 22 | Rogue and vagabond. | 22 „ | — | „ | 1 calendar month. |
| J. R. | 69 | Vagrant | 23 „ | — | „ | 1 month. |
| H. M., alias R. W. | 31 | Ditto | 23 „ | — | „ | 1 „ |
| *J. B. | 40 | Ditto | 23 „ | — | „ | 21 days. |
| *C. F. | 14 | Ditto | 23 „ | — | „ | 1 month. |
| *M. A. C. | 23 | Ditto | 24 „ | — | „ | 1 „ |
| *E. D. | 23 | Ditto | 24 „ | — | „ | 1 „ |
| *M. J. | 18 | Want of sureties | 25 „ | — | „ | 1 calendar month. |
| H. J. | 22 | Ditto | 25 „ | — | „ | 1 „ „ |
| W. J. | 48 | Vagrant | 28 „ | — | „ | 1 „ „ |
| J. G. | 22 | Selling game without a licence. | 28 „ | — | „ | 1 calendar month's imprisonment. |
| T. B. | 12 | Stealing iron | 28 „ | — | „ | 1 month. |
| S. T. | 32 | Want of sureties | 28 „ | — | „ | Until the Sessions. |
| S. S. | 26 | Vagrant | 29 „ | — | „ | 3 calendar months. |
| J. E. | 24 | Assault | 30 „ | — | „ | 1 calendar month's imprisonment. |
| H. C. | 14 | Rogue and vagabond. | 30 „ | — | „ | 3 calendar months. |
| J. M. | 17 | Ditto do. | 30 „ | — | „ | 1 „ „ |
| J. T. | 31 | Assault | 30 „ | — | „ | 1 calendar month's imprisonment. |
| C. P. | 20 | Poaching | 30 „ | — | „ | 3 calendar months. |
| G. R. | 32 | | | | | |
| J. D. | 31 | Vagrant | 31 „ | — | „ | 21 days. |
| *E. B. | 23 | Want of sureties | 21 „ | — | „ | 14 „ |
| J. T. | 56 | Vagrant | 27 „ | — | „ | 7 „ |
| J. C. | 23 | Ditto | 5 Sept. | — | „ | 2 months. |
| J. M'D. | 30 | Assault | 5 „ | — | „ | 2 „ |
| J. K. | 23 | Poaching | 10 „ | — | „ | 2 „ |

* Females.

BATH:—City Gaol and House of Correction.
27th November 1851.

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1851: | 1851: | | |
| W. T. - | 46 | Stabbing with a knife. | 23 Jan. | 1 Apr. | Assizes | 12 calendar months. |
| G. E. - | 17 | Stealing sash weights. | 20 May | 4 July | Sessions | 6 „ „ |
| W. L. - | 40 | Stealing geraniums. | 26 June | 4 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| T. R. - | 19 | Stealing money, &c. | 9 Aug. | 23 Oct. | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. T. - | 20 | Stealing a boiler | 23 „ | 23 „ | „ | 10 years transportation. |
| W. L. - | 19 | Ditto - | 23 „ | 23 „ | „ | 6 calendar months. |
| H. C. - | 18 | Stealing hats, &c. | 23 „ | 23 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| T. W. - | 19 | Stealing a pocket-book. | 25 „ | 23 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| E. S. - | 16 | Stealing books, &c. | 25 „ | 23 „ | „ | 8 „ „ |
| J. O. - | 18 | Stealing hats, &c. | 25 „ | 23 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| W. S. - | 46 | Receiving stolen property. | 25 „ | 23 „ | „ | 10 years transportation. |
| W. T. - | 19 | Stealing boots - | 30 „ | 23 „ | „ | 8 calendar months. |
| C. L. - | 18 | Stealing a watch | 8 Sept. | 23 „ | „ | 2 „ „ |
| W. S. - | 20 | Stealing caps, &c. | 11 „ | 23 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| W. C. - | 18 | Stealing gloves | 11 „ | 23 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| J. H. - | 57 | Stealing a coat - | 6 Oct. | 23 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| T. B. - | 18 | Stealing bones - | 8 „ | 23 „ | „ | 2 „ „ |
| G. G. - | 20 | Stealing trousers | 14 „ | 23 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| J. D. - | 29 | Stealing money, &c. | 15 „ | 23 „ | „ | 2 „ „ |
| J. T. - | 24 | Stealing lead - | 21 „ | 23 „ | „ | 10 years transportation. |
| S. B. - | 19 | Stealing a watch | 21 „ | 23 „ | „ | 10 „ „ |
| J. C. - | 12 | Stealing bones, &c. | 18 „ | — | Summarily. | 3 calendar months. |
| R. R. - | 20 | Assault - | 11 Nov. | — | „ | 21 days. |
| T. H. - | 18 | Ditto - | 17 „ | — | „ | 21 „ |
| R. G. - | 26 | Ditto - | 18 „ | — | „ | 14 „ |
| F. L. - | 18 | Ditto - | 24 „ | — | „ | 21 „ |
| W. T. - | 24 | Ditto - | 25 „ | — | „ | 21 „ |
| T. B. - | 13 | Breaking a window. | 25 „ | — | „ | 14 „ |
| J. B - | 36 | Begging - | 26 „ | — | „ | 7 „ |
| J. S. - | 20 | Ditto - | 26 „ | — | „ | 14 „ |
| J. G. - | 42 | Ditto - | 26 „ | — | „ | 7 „ |
| 17 Government convicts. | | | | | | |
| | | *Females.* | | | | |
| E. T. - | 47 | Stealing fire-irons | 29 Apr. | 4 July | Sessions | 6 calendar months. |
| A. W. - | 25 | Obtaining goods by false pretences. | 2 July | 4 „ | „ | 5 „ „ |
| J. S. - | 47 | Receiving stolen property. | 25 Aug. | 23 Oct. | „ | 10 years transportation. |
| E. F. - | 66 | Ditto - | 30 Oct. | — | Summarily. | 2 calendar months. |
| A. C. - | 70 | Begging - | 19 Nov. | — | „ | 21 days. |
| C. B. - | 29 | Ditto - | 22 „ | — | „ | 7 „ |
| E. M. - | 30 | Ditto - | 26 „ | — | „ | 7 „ |

STAFFORD:—County Gaol and House of Correction.
16th December 1851.

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *M. J. | 33 | Murder | 1848: 12 Oct. | 1849: 10 Mar. | Assizes | Not guilty, on the ground of insanity. To be kept in safe custody during Her Majesty's pleasure. |
| T. M. | 20 | Burglary | 1849: 10 Nov. | 1850: 12 Mar. | „ | 2 years hard labour. |
| G. W. | 24 | Cutting and wounding. | 27 „ | 12 „ | „ | 2 „ „ |
| W. J. | 30 | Horse stealing | 1850: 14 Mar. | 12 „ | „ | 2 „ „ |
| J. B. | 40 | Burglary | 16 Feb. | 12 „ | „ | 2 „ „ |
| J. J. | 29 | Stealing 3 watches | 19 Apr. | 1 July | Sessions | 2 „ „ |
| T. D. | 24 | Assault | 12 June | 1 „ | „ | 2 years hard labour and sureties. |
| M. R. | 20 | Ditto | 12 „ | 1 „ | „ | 2 „ „ |
| P. D. | 21 | Ditto | 12 „ | 1 „ | „ | 2 „ „ |
| J. B. | 21 | Ditto | 12 „ | 1 „ | „ | 2 „ „ |
| J. J. | 26 | Stealing iron | 2 Aug. | 14 Oct. | „ | 2 „ „ |
| L. T. | 21 | Uttering base coin. | 4 Sept. | 14 „ | „ | 2 „ „ |
| J. H. | 25 | Ditto | 10 Oct. | 14 „ | „ | 2 „ „ |
| T. S. | 26 | Assault with intent. | 29 Apr. | 1 July | „ | 18 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. W. | 19 | Ditto | 2 Oct. | 14 Oct. | „ | 18 „ „ |
| *A. H. | 23 | Keeping a bawdy house. | 14 „ | 14 | „ | 18 „ „ |
| M. C. | 20 | Assault with intent. | 28 Dec. 1851: | 30 Dec. 1851: | „ | 18 „ „ |
| T. H. | 24 | Rape | 7 Mar. | 11 Mar. | Assizes | 18 „ „ |
| J. G. | 28 | Stealing meat | 4 „ | 11 „ | „ | 18 „ „ |
| J. A. | 30 | Burglary | 30 „ | 11 „ | „ | 18 „ „ |
| M. G. | 25 | Assault and robbery. | 11 July | 24 July | „ | 18 „ „ |
| J. E. | 29 | Stealing cash | 25 „ | 24 „ | „ | 18 „ „ |
| S. S. | 73 | Uttering base coin. | 18 Oct. | 13 Oct. 1850: | Sessions | 18 „ „ |
| *E. W. | 50 | Stealing 2 dresses | 26 „ | 30 Dec. | „ | 12 „ „ |
| T. J. | 18 | Stealing fowls | 1 Nov. | 30 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. A. | 24 | Ditto | 1 „ | 30 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| M. T. | 26 | Stealing 2 rabbits | 18 „ | 30 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| W. L. M'P. | 20 | Stealing cash | 9 Dec. | 30 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| E. B. | 39 | Stealing fowls | 29 „ | 30 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| G. J. | 20 | Ditto | 29 „ | 30 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. H. | 23 | Stealing pair of boots. | 1 Jan. | 30 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. C. | 30 | Uttering base coin. | 5 Dec. | 30 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| T. W. | 31 | Assault with intent. | 18 „ | 30 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| T. B. | 17 | Stealing pair of trousers. | 11 „ | 30 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| W. H. | 18 | Stealing fowls | 9 Jan. | 6 Mar. 1851: | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. M. | 60 | Stealing a cow | 18 „ | 6 Mar. | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. T. | 20 | Stealing a coat, &c. | 24 „ | 6 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| R. B. | 40 | Stealing a watch | 8 Feb. | 6 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| W. T. | 24 | Fraud | 8 „ | 6 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. J. | 49 | Stealing fowls | 20 „ | 6 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| S. B. | 18 | Stealing iron pots | 5 March | 6 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. W. | 40 | Uttering base coin. | 8 Jan. 1850: | 6 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| A. B. | 18 | Burglary | 16 Oct. 1851: | 11 „ | Assizes | 12 „ „ |
| W. R. | 24 | Stealing boots | 10 Mar. | 11 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| *E. R. | 22 | Ditto | 10 „ | 11 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| T. B. | 20 | Stealing a brass step. | 10 „ | 11 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |

* Females.

STAFFORD—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1850: | 1851: | | |
| J. J. | 60 | Burglary | 7 Nov. | 11 Mar. | Assizes | 12 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| T. P. | 45 | Cutting and wounding. | 28 „ | 11 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. M. | 22 | Rape | 28 Oct. | 11 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| M. C. | 24 | Highway robbery | 29 Nov. | 11 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| G. A. | 22 | Burglary | 4 Oct. | 11 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| | | | 1851: | | | |
| J. T. | 17 | Stealing a violin | 12 Mar. | 11 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| | | | 1850: | | | |
| R. J. | 32 | Manslaughter | 14 Sept. | 11 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| | | | 1851: | | | |
| W. F. | 30 | Burglary | 11 Feb. | 11 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. C. | 23 | Highway robbery | 25 „ | 11 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. H. | 28 | Ditto | 25 „ | 11 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| T. K. | 25 | Ditto | 25 „ | 11 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| G. W. | 29 | Stealing china ornaments. | 18 Mar. | 8 Apr. | Sessions | 12 „ „ |
| R. B. | 42 | Stealing brass | 29 „ | 8 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. H. | 26 | Stealing fowls | 4 Apr. | 8 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| C. G. | 37 | Uttering base coin. | 22 Mar. | 8 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. W. | 35 | Stealing sheep | 21 Apr. | 30 June | „ | 12 „ „ |
| W. R. | 30 | Stealing a pair of trousers. | 8 May | 30 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. B. | 63 | Stealing iron | 27 „ | 30 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. L. | 35 | Stealing handkerchiefs. | 11 June | 30 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| M. B. | 22 | Ditto | 11 „ | 30 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| T. B. | 38 | Stealing cash | 16 „ | 30 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| A. B. | 20 | Ditto | 16 „ | 30 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| D. S. | 24 | Stealing a cow | 23 „ | 30 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. C. | 20 | Stealing a ham | 1 July | 30 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. C. | 19 | Ditto | 1 „ | 30 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| T. P. | 37 | Assault | 26 May | 30 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| T. H. | 31 | Uttering base coin. | 15 July | 22 July | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. K. | 30 | Ditto | 19 „ | 22 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| T. S. | 28 | Cutting and wounding. | 4 June | 24 „ | Assizes | 12 „ „ |
| N. B. | 28 | Stealing copper plates. | 7 July | 24 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| C. B. | 29 | Assault and robbery. | 25 „ | 24 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. B. | 21 | Ditto | 25 „ | 24 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. C. | 24 | Cutting and wounding. | 7 June | 24 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| I. B. | 17 | Rape | 10 May | 24 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. C. | 21 | Ditto | 15 July | 24 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| R. C. | 25 | Housebreaking | 25 May | 24 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| E. P. | 18 | Stealing a watch | 4 Aug. | 13 Oct. | Sessions | 12 „ „ |
| C. B. | 52 | Embezzlement | 26 „ | 13 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| T. L. | 18 | Stealing cash | 5 Sept. | 13 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| *M. A. J. | 35 | Stealing a gown piece. | 10 „ | 13 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| T. J. | 21 | Stealing a dog-collar. | 17 „ | 13 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| R. W. | 32 | Stealing a pair of shoes. | 2 Aug. | 13 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| *S. E. | 21 | Stealing silk | 15 Oct. | 13 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| P. L. | 30 | Uttering base coin. | 11 Aug. | 13 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| W. S. | 30 | Ditto | 11 „ | 13 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. C. | 18 | Ditto | 13 „ | 13 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| S. B. | 38 | Ditto | 4 Sept. | 13 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. J. | 20 | Assault with intent. | 23 „ | 13 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. M. | 19 | Ditto | 7 Oct. | 13 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. M. | 29 | Uttering base coin. | 14 „ | 13 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |

* Females.

STAFFORD—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. N. | 31 | Receiving stolen goods. | 1851: 18 Mar. | 1851: 8 Apr. | Sessions | 9 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. H. | 49 | Stealing a shirt | 20 May | 30 June | ,, | 9 ,, ,, |
| J. M. | 20 | Stealing a watch | 18 June | 30 ,, | ,, | 9 ,, ,, |
| W. Y. | 23 | Stealing ale | 9 July | 22 July | ,, | 9 ,, ,, |
| J. F. | 21 | Cutting and wounding. | 11 June | 24 ,, | Assizes | 9 ,, ,, |
| S. W. | 20 | Ditto | 29 July | 24 ,, | ,, | 9 ,, ,, |
| S. H. | 17 | Rape | 10 ,, | 24 ,, | ,, | 9 ,, ,, |
| T. G. | 30 | Shooting with intent. | 9 June | 24 ,, | ,, | 9 ,, ,, |
| W. B. | 40 | Stealing a saw | 1 Aug. | 13 Oct. | Sessions | 9 ,, ,, |
| *E. W. | 16 | Stealing cash | 27 Sept. | 13 ,, | ,, | 9 ,, ,, |
| P. K. | 19 | Assault with intent. | 15 May | 30 June | ,, | 8 ,, ,, |
| C. A. | 22 | Stealing a coat | 11 Oct. | 13 Oct, | ,, | 8 ,, ,, |
| W. H. | 19 | Stealing clothes | 10 Apr. | 30 June | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| W. P. | 19 | Ditto | 10 ,, | 30 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| G. W. | 17 | Stealing Ducks | 12 ,, | 30 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| J. M. | 18 | Ditto | 12 ,, | 30 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| *C. M. | 30 | Stealing linen | 19 ,, | 30 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| *C. J. | 19 | Stealing a cloak | 22 ,, | 30 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| W. M. | 22 | Stealing cash | 10 May | 30 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| *E. R. | 19 | Stealing a purse | 28 ,, | 30 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| J. T. | 23 | Stealing a handkerchief. | 28 ,, | 30 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| W. T. | 26 | Stealing 4 books | 28 ,, | 30 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| *E. H. | 36 | Stealing a shawl | 5 June | 30 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| R. B. | 24 | Stealing a shirt | 4 ,, | 30 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| A. P. | 30 | Stealing a ham | 16 ,, | 30 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| J. H. | 24 | Stealing cash | 24 ,, | 30 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| W. J. | 25 | Uttering base coin. | 12 ,, | 30 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| G. B. | 22 | Assault and robbery. | 26 ,, | 30 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| F. B. | 30 | Ditto | 26 ,, | 30 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| J. P. | 20 | Stealing clothes | 1 July | 30 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| E. M. | 36 | Stealing iron | 2 ,, | 30 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| A. G. | 28 | Uttering base coin. | 16 June | 30 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| W. M. | 31 | Stealing cash | 5 July | 22 July | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| J. O. | 25 | Stealing ale | 9 ,, | 22 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| *S. A. T. | 17 | Stealing linen | 10 ,, | 22 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| W. G. | 37 | Stealing brass | 11 ,, | 22 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| W. J. | 18 | Stealing cash | 12 ,, | 22 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| W. L. | 19 | Ditto | 15 ,, | 22 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| J. P. | 19 | Ditto | 19 ,, | 22 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| T. R. | 35 | Uttering base coin. | 16 ,, | 22 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| W. G. | 20 | Ditto | 16 ,, | 22 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| G. M. | 26 | Manslaughter | 28 Apr. | 24 ,, | Assizes | 6 ,, ,, |
| J. P. | 27 | Assault and robbery. | 29 May | 24 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| J. T. | 46 | Assault with intent. | 18 Mar. | 24 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| J. K. | 20 | Assault with intent. | 30 July | 13 Oct. | Sessions | 6 ,, ,, |
| S. G. | 24 | Stealing metal | 7 Aug. | 13 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| H. D. | 27 | Stealing 2 taps | 8 ,, | 13 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| J. D. | 47 | Stealing sacks | 13 ,, | 13 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| W. B. | 25 | Stealing copper | 13 ,, | 13 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| T. A. | 28 | Ditto | 13 ,, | 13 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| F. L. | 50 | Ditto | 13 ,, | 13 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| T. D. | 32 | Stealing a cart | 14 ,, | 13 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| J. H. | 18 | Stealing a handkerchief. | 14 ,, | 13 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| D. D. | 34 | Stealing cash | 16 ,, | 13 ,, | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |

* Females.

STAFFORD—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1851: | 1851: | | |
| P. C. - | 57 | Stealing cash - | 27 Aug. | 13 Oct. | Sessions | 6 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| H. A. - | 22 | Stealing a frock | 2 Sept. | 13 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| E. D. - | 28 | Stealing iron - | 6 „ | 13 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| R. M. - | 30 | Stealing ham - | 23 „ | 13 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. W. - | 21 | Stealing a watch | 29 „ | 13 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. W. - | 23 | Stealing 2 asses | 1 Oct. | 13 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| G. S. - | 21 | Stealing potatoes | 4 „ | 13 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. S. - | 48 | Ditto - - | 16 „ | 13 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| *A. S. - | 23 | Stealing a dress | 9 „ | 13 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| S. D. - | 22 | Housebreaking | 11 „ | 13 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| W. B. - | 20 | Stealing a coat - | 11 „ | 13 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. L. - | 40 | Stealing lead - | 11 „ | 13 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| H. A. - | 25 | Stealing silk - | 15 „ | 13 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. R. - | 40 | Stealing a waistcoat piece. | 15 „ | 13 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| H. M. - | 50 | Cutting and wounding. | 4 Aug. | 13 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| A. G. - | 66 | Fraud - - | 6 Sept. | 13 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. H. - | 29 | Assault with intent. | 9 „ | 13 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. B. - | 22 | Ditto - - | 9 „ | 13 „ | „ | 5 „ „ |
| *A. C. - | 25 | Stealing a purse | 1 Aug. | 13 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| *P. A. - | 13 | Stealing a dress | 5 „ | 13 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| *A. C. - | 22 | Stealing 3 pair slippers. | 6 „ | 13 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| *M. M. - | 27 | Stealing meat - | 7 „ | 13 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| *M. I. - | 34 | Stealing satinet | 9 „ | 13 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| *M. M'C. - | 15 | Stealing a waistcoat. | 27 „ | 13 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| J. P. - | 30 | Stealing powder | 30 „ | 13 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| J. W. - - | 19 | Stealing a watch | 20 Sept. | 13 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| M. B. - - | 43 | Stealing a cloak | 23 „ | 13 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| J. S. - - | 32 | Stealing clothes | 23 „ | 13 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| T. C. - - | 46 | Stealing tin plates | 27 „ | 13 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| J. M. - - | 25 | Stealing cash - | 30 „ | 13 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| *M. G. - - | 16 | Stealing tea, &c. | 15 Oct. | 13 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| B. G. - - | 20 | Stealing handkerchiefs. | 13 Aug. | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| *E. E. G. - | 29 | Stealing 1 can, &c. | 20 „ | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| T. L. - - | 37 | Stealing cash - | 21 „ | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| *A. R. - - | 40 | Ditto - - | 21 „ | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| J. J. - - | 30 | Stealing 2 handkerchiefs. | 21 „ | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| *M. R. - - | 22 | Stealing 2 boots | 22 „ | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| W. N. - - | 55 | Stealing iron - | 27 „ | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| P. F. - - | 30 | Stealing cash - | 4 Sept. | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| J. W. - - | 17 | Ditto - - | 27 „ | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| *S. F. - - | 35 | Stealing blanket | 3 Oct. | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| J. J. - - | 48 | Stealing 1 spanner | 13 „ | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| W. W. - | 27 | Assault with intent. | 21 Aug. | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| M. S. - - | 24 | Ditto - - | 2 Sept. | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| T. R. - - | 23 | Ditto - - | 2 „ | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| P. C. - - | 27 | Assault - - | 13 Oct. | 13 „ | „ | 3 cal. mos. hard labour, and Sureties. |
| *M. A. J. - | 35 | Stealing gloves - | 9 June | 13 „ | „ | 7 years. |
| *E. R. - - | 19 | Ditto - - | 9 „ | 13 „ | „ | 7 „ |
| W. N. - - | 22 | Stealing linen drapery. | 30 Aug. | 13 „ | „ | 10 „ |
| R. M. - - | 37 | Ditto - - | 30 „ | 13 „ | „ | 10 „ |
| G. J. - - | 23 | Stealing clothes | 1 Sept. | 13 „ | „ | 10 „ |
| T. J. - - | 16 | Ditto - - | 10 „ | 13 „ | „ | 10 „ |
| J. R. - - | 17 | Ditto - - | 10 „ | 13 „ | „ | 10 „ |
| S. H. - - | 22 | Stealing a cow hide. | 16 „ | 13 „ | „ | 7 „ |
| E. F. - - | 17 | Stealing bones | 20 „ | 13 „ | „ | 10 „ |
| W. H. - | 24 | Stealing a sheep | 20 „ | 13 „ | „ | 7 „ |
| S. H. - - | 19 | Stealing clothes | 23 „ | 13 „ | „ | 10 „ |
| J. Y. - - | 40 | Stealing sheep - | 23 „ | 13 „ | „ | 7 „ |

* Females.

STAFFORD—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1851: | 1851: | | |
| E. S. | 18 | Stealing a ham | 18 Mar. | 8 April | Sessions | 10 years. |
| G. R. | 21 | Stealing 2 pair boots. | 17 June | 30 June | „ | 7 „ |
| G. E. | 33 | Stealing bread | 17 July | 22 July | „ | 10 „ |
| T. W. | 27 | Stealing 3*s.* 6*d.* &c. | 17 Sept. | 17 Oct. | „ | 2 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| F. E. S. | 22 | Stealing a ring | 17 Oct. | 17 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. C. | 21 | Stealing 3 handkerchiefs. | 17 June | 4 July | „ | 6 „ „ |
| | | | 1850: | | | |
| M. M. | 25 | Stealing 10*s.* 6*d.*, &c. | 13 Dec. | 3 Jan. | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. S. | 24 | Stealing 5*l.* | 3 „ | 3 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| D. B. | 19 | Stealing 2*s.* 11*d.* | 20 Aug. | 22 Oct. | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. B. | 36 | Stealing handkerchief. | 21 Oct. | 22 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| S. S. | 30 | Stealing 9*l.* 19*s.* | 21 Aug. | 24 Apr. | „ | 6 „ „ |
| D. L. | 18 | Stealing 8*s.* | 2 July | 1 Aug. | „ | 6 „ „ |
| S. R. | 41 | Uttering base coin. | 7 „ | 1 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| L. B. | 18 | Stealing 2 pair trousers. | 5 Feb. | 22 Oct. | „ | 12 „ „ |
| R. H. | 30 | Poaching | 18 Sept. | — | Summarily. | 3 „ „ |
| C. W. | 23 | Ditto | 18 „ | — | „ | 3 calendar months. |
| G. B. | 30 | Ditto | 18 „ | — | „ | 3 „ „ |
| *S. B. | 33 | Assault | 1 Dec. | — | „ | 14 days, unless. |
| J. B. | 35 | Ditto | 4 „ | — | „ | 14 „ |
| J. B. | 20 | Want of sureties | 18 Nov. | — | „ | 1 calendar month. |
| J. S. | 19 | Rogue and vagabond. | 28 „ | — | „ | 21 days hard labour. |
| J. B. | 21 | Ditto | 28 „ | — | „ | 21 „ „ |
| G. M. | 33 | Stealing apples | 19 Sept. | — | „ | 3 calendar months. |
| T. D. | 24 | Rogue and vagabond. | 5 Dec. | — | „ | 14 days hard labour. |
| E. W. | 20 | Ditto | 19 Sept. | — | „ | 3 calendar months. |
| H. S. | 19 | Trespass | 19 Nov. | — | „ | 1 „ „ |
| W. W. | 24 | Ditto | 29 „ | — | „ | 21 days. |
| J. S. | 21 | Drunk, &c. | 21 „ | — | „ | 14 days, unless. |
| *M. A. A. | 45 | Ditto | 6 Dec. | — | „ | 14 days hard labour. |
| J. C. | 67 | Vagrancy | 6 „ | — | „ | 14 „ „ |
| J. M'C. | 16 | Rogue and vagabond. | 29 Nov. | — | „ | 21 „ „ |
| J. A. | 18 | Vagrancy | 29 „ | — | „ | 21 „ „ |
| W. J. | 21 | Ditto | 29 „ | — | „ | 21 „ „ |
| J. P. | 20 | Want of sureties | 21 „ | — | „ | 1 cal. month, unless. |
| *E. J. | 21 | Disorderly, &c. | 8 Dec. | — | „ | 14 days hard labour. |
| S. M. | 22 | Assault | 8 „ | — | „ | 14 days, unless. |
| R. W. | 21 | Disorderly, &c. | 8 „ | — | „ | 14 days hard labour. |
| P. N. | 19 | Assault | 8 „ | — | „ | 14 „ „ |
| T. B. | 20 | Leaving service | 8 „ | — | „ | 14 days, unless. |
| T. C. | 26 | Drunk, &c. | 8 „ | — | „ | 21 days hard labour and sureties. |
| H. U. | 25 | Poaching | 1 „ | — | | |
| J. G. | 44 | Exposing his person. | 22 Sept. | — | „ | 3 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| T. M. | 28 | Vagrancy | 15 Dec. | — | „ | 7 days „ |
| W. T. | 20 | Ditto | 15 „ | — | „ | 7 „ „ |
| J. H. | 32 | Malicious damage. | 22 Oct. | — | „ | 2 cal. mos. „ |
| *A. F. | 19 | Assault | 24 Nov. | — | „ | 1 month, unless. |
| J. J. | 37 | Malicious damage. | 2 Dec. | — | „ | 21 days „ |
| P. B. | 19 | Assault | 24 June | — | „ | 6 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| T. P. | 20 | Obstruction | 27 Oct. | — | „ | 14 days hard labour. |
| F. D. | 41 | Hawking without a licence. | 10 Dec. | — | „ | 14 „ „ |
| *A. W. | 22 | Disorderly prostitute. | 3 „ | — | „ | 21 „ „ |

* Females.

STAFFORD—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1851: | | | |
| T. N. | 23 | Assault | 11 Dec. | — | Summarily. | 14 days, unless. |
| W. T. | 53 | Fishing | 25 Nov. | — | ,, | 1 cal. mo. hard labour. |
| J. D. | 24 | Trespass | 25 Oct. | — | ,, | 2 ,, ,, |
| R. T. | 30 | Ditto | 25 ,, | — | ,, | 2 ,, ,, |
| T. K. | 20 | Cruelty to a pony. | 12 Dec. | — | ,, | 14 days ,, |
| P. B. | 12 | Stealing 2*s.* 6*d.*, &c. | 26 Nov. | — | ,, | 1 cal. mo. hard labour and whipped. |
| D. J. | 25 | Malicious damage. | 5 Dec. | — | ,, | 21 days hard labour. |
| W. J. | 20 | Leaving service | 28 Oct. | — | ,, | 2 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| *M. A. E. | 37 | Assault | 28 ,, | — | ,, | 2 cal. months, unless. |
| A. S. | 21 | Ditto | 7 Dec. | — | ,, | 21 days, unless. |
| J. C. | 52 | Want of sureties | 28 Oct. | — | ,, | 2 cal. months, unless. |
| G. R. | 19 | Trespass | 28 ,, | — | ,, | 2 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. S. | 18 | Ditto | 28 ,, | — | ,, | 2 ,, ,, |
| W. S. | 26 | Ditto | 8 Dec. | — | ,, | 21 days ,, |
| *H. D. | 20 | Disorderly prostitute. | 15 ,, | — | ,, | 14 ,, ,, |
| W. L. | 15 | Stealing 2*s.* | 29 Sept. | — | ,, | 3 cal. mos. ,, and whipped. |
| C. C. | 15 | Stealing three weights. | 29 Oct. | — | ,, | 2 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| W. L. | 19 | Leaving service | 8 Dec. | — | ,, | 21 days ,, |
| *L. C. | 25 | Malicious damage. | 1 ,, | — | ,, | 1 month ,, |
| *A. G. | 36 | Offence against excise laws. | 29 Nov. | — | ,, | 1 cal. mo. ,, |
| T. K. | 20 | Assault | 17 ,, | — | ,, | 6 weeks ,, |
| J. B. | 40 | Assault | 9 Dec. | — | ,, | 21 days hard labour. |
| J. S. | 23 | Ditto | 9 ,, | — | ,, | 21 days, unless. |
| G. R. | 22 | Ditto | 10 ,, | — | ,, | 21 ,, ,, |
| *A. H. | 28 | Disorderly prostitute. | 10 ,, | — | ,, | 21 days hard labour. |
| T. W. | 35 | Trespass | 3 ,, | — | ,, | 1 month hard labour. |
| J. V. | 19 | Leaving service | 1 Oct. | — | ,, | 3 cal. months and whipped. |
| D. G. | 20 | Reputed thief | 11 Dec. | — | ,, | 21 days hard labour. |
| J. S. | 20 | Ditto | 11 ,, | — | ,, | 21 ,, ,, |
| T. C. | 19 | Ditto | 11 ,, | — | ,, | 21 ,, ,, |
| C. H. | 22 | Malicious damage | 4 ,, | — | ,, | 1 month hard labour. |
| J. S. | 26 | Offence against excise laws. | 31 Oct. | — | ,, | 3 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. G. | 26 | Ditto | 31 ,, | — | ,, | 3 ,, ,, |
| S. G. | 60 | Ditto | 31 ,, | — | ,, | 3 ,, ,, |
| G. S. | 60 | Ditto | 31 ,, | — | ,, | 3 ,, ,, |
| G. W. | 20 | Poaching | 29 ,, | — | ,, | 3 cal. mos. hard labour and sureties. |
| J. H. | 19 | Malicious damage | 11 Dec. | — | ,, | 1 cal. mo. hard labour. |
| E. C. | 50 | Trespass | 10 ,, | — | ,, | 1 ,, ,, |
| | | | | | ,, | 3 cal. mos. hard labour and sureties. |
| T. J. | 20 | Poaching | 29 Oct. | — | | |
| J. W. | 18 | Unlawfully driving. | 12 Dec. | — | ,, | 21 days, unless. |
| J. K. | 20 | Vagrancy | 15 ,, | — | ,, | 21 days hard labour. |
| W. P. | 16 | Ditto | 15 ,, | — | ,, | 21 ,, ,, |
| J. E. | 24 | Rogue and vagabond. | 21 Nov. | — | ,, | 2 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| T. J. | 18 | Ditto | 12 Dec. | — | ,, | 21 days hard labour. |
| J. J. | 13 | Ditto | 12 ,, | — | ,, | 21 ,, ,, |
| T. F. | 16 | Reputed thief | 11 ,, | — | ,, | 1 cal. mo. hard labour. |
| A. F. | 25 | Assault | 10 ,, | — | ,, | 1 ,, ,, |
| J. C. | 18 | Trespass | 2 ,, | — | ,, | 1 ,, ,, |
| J. N. | 18 | Ditto | 2 ,, | — | ,, | 1 ,, ,, |

* Females.

STAFFORD—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1851: | | | |
| S. E. | 20 | Assault | 2 „ | — | Summarily. | 1 cal. mo. hard labour and sureties. |
| T. R. | 22 | Ditto | 2 „ | — | „ | 1 cal. month unless. |
| W. B. | 23 | Poaching | 29 Oct. | — | „ | 3 cal. mos. hard labour and sureties. |
| J. H. | 21 | Ditto | 29 „ | — | „ | 3 cal. mos. hard labour and sureties. |
| *M. B. | 12 | Stealing a shawl | 7 „ | — | „ | 3 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| C. P. | 18 | Poaching | 24 April | — | „ | 3 cal. mos. hard labour and sureties. |
| J. S. | 15 | Rogue and vagabond. | 7 Nov. | — | „ | 2 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| M. L. | 22 | Rogue and vagabond. | 6 „ | — | „ | 1 cal. mo. hard labour. |
| A. P. | 26 | Assault | 4 „ | — | „ | 1 „ unless. |
| J. F. | 20 | Bastardy | 6 „ | — | „ | 1 „ „ |
| *H. M. | 12 | Stealing a gold ring. | 6 „ | — | „ | 1 „ hard labour. |
| W. B. | 21 | Trespass | 10 „ | — | „ | 1 „ unless. |
| *M. R. | 34 | Want of sureties | 21 Nov. | — | „ | 2 „ „ |
| T. B. | 22 | Trespass | 6 Dec. | — | „ | 1 „ hard labour. |
| J. B. | 57 | Rogue and vagabond. | 8 „ | — | „ | 1 „ „ |
| J. M'E. | 26 | Assault | 8 „ | — | „ | 1 „ unless. |
| J. M'G. | 30 | Want of sureties | 9 „ | — | „ | 1 „ „ |
| *B. K. | 16 | Stealing linen | 9 „ | — | „ | 1 „ hard labour. |
| J. H. | 23 | Leaving service | 5 „ | — | „ | 1 „ „ |
| J. S. | 17 | Stealing bread | 5 „ | — | „ | 1 „ „ |
| J. S. | 19 | Assault | 18 Nov. | — | „ | 2 „ unless. |
| *J. H. | 26 | Illegally paying wages at a public-house. | 26 „ | — | „ | 2 „ hard labour. |
| P. M. | 40 | Offence against excise laws. | 28 July | — | „ | 6 „ „ |
| W. K. | 19 | Leaving service | 24 Nov. | — | „ | 2 „ „ |
| P. M. | 12 | Stealing 4½*d.* | 8 „ | — | „ | 2 „ „ |
| J. W. | 23 | Assault | 6 „ | — | „ | 2 „ and sureties. |
| J. T. | 33 | Ditto | 6 „ | — | „ | 2 „ unless. |
| G. H. | 17 | Rogue and vagabond. | 28 Oct. | — | „ | 3 „ hard labour. |
| J. H. | 18 | Ditto | 28 „ | — | „ | 3 „ „ |
| W. M. | 15 | Ditto | 28 „ | — | „ | 3 „ „ |
| E. W. | 16 | Ditto | 28 „ | — | „ | 3 „ „ |
| W. K. | 15 | Ditto | 28 „ | — | „ | 3 „ „ |
| R. B. | 30 | Poaching | 16 „ | — | „ | 3 cal. mos. hard labour, and sureties. |
| C. G. | 25 | Ditto | 16 „ | — | „ | 3 „ „ „ |
| W. S. | 25 | Ditto | 16 „ | — | „ | 3 „ „ „ |
| J. S. | 29 | Ditto | 16 „ | — | „ | 3 „ „ „ |
| J. W. | 24 | Ditto | 16 „ | — | „ | 3 „ „ „ |
| C. M. | 33 | Ditto | 20 „ | — | „ | 3 „ „ „ |
| W. W. | 45 | Ditto | 16 „ | — | „ | 3 „ „ „ |
| I. B. | 24 | Trespass | 16 „ | — | „ | 3 cal. mos. unless. |
| A. B. | 38 | Offence against game laws. | 3 Nov. | — | „ | 2 „ „ |
| R. G. | 44 | Offence against excise laws. | 26 „ | — | „ | Unlimited. |
| J. M. | 40 | Offence against excise laws. | 28 July | — | „ | 6 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. L. | 14 | Stealing a ham | 18 Oct. | — | „ | 3 cal. mos. hard labour, and whipped. |
| W. M. | 31 | Want of sureties | 31 „ | — | „ | 3 cal. mos. unless. |
| T. D. | 45 | Rogue and vagabond. | 9 „ | — | „ | 3 „ hard labour. |
| T. C. | 26 | Bastardy | 8 „ | — | „ | 3 „ unless. |
| W. B. | 27 | Unlawfully receiving army clothing. | 10 Sept. | — | „ | 4 „ hard labour. |

* Females.

STAFFORD—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. L. - | 21 | Leaving service | 1851: 8 Dec. | — | Summarily. | 2 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| F. F. - | 36 | Bastardy - | 8 Nov. | — | ,, | 3 ,, unless. |
| J. G. - | 14 | Stealing 1s. - | 25 ,, | — | ,, | 3 ,, hard labour. |
| *J. R. - | 24 | Illegal pawning | 14 ,, | — | ,, | 3 ,, ,, |
| W. G. - | 22 | Ditto - | 20 ,, | — | ,, | 3 cal. mos. hard labour, and whipped. |
| B. G. - | 18 | Leaving service | 17 ,, | — | ,, | 3 cal. mos. hard labour, and whipped. |
| B. N. - | 48 | Assault - | 10 Dec. | — | ,, | 2 cal. months unless. |
| J. S. - | 18 | Trespass - | 10 ,, | — | ,, | 2 ,, hard labour. |
| D. S. - | 19 | Bastardy - | 4 Nov. | — | ,, | 3 ,, unless. |
| D. N. - | 37 | Want of sureties | 26 Sept. | — | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| E. M. - | 60 | Ditto - | 23 ,, | — | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| *S. E. - | 35 | Illicit distillation | 18 ,, | — | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| D. G. - | 20 | Reputed thief - | 12 ,, | — | ,, | 3 ,, hard labour. |
| S. S. - | 25 | Trespass - | 15 Dec. | — | ,, | 3 ,, ,, |
| R. H. - | 35 | Offence against excise laws. | 13 ,, | — | ,, | 3 ,, ,, |
| J. E. - | 22 | Bastardy - | 10 ,, | — | ,, | 3 ,, unless. |
| B. B. - | 21 | Ditto - | 3 ,, | — | ,, | 3 ,, ,, |
| J. A. - | 46 | Trespass - | 4 ,, | — | ,, | 3 ,, ,, |
| T. F. - | 35 | Want of sureties | 8 Sept. | — | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| W. S. - | 46 | Ditto - | 29 April | — | ,, | 12 ,, ,, |
| J. J. - | 63 | Ditto - | 19 Nov. | — | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| J. B. - | 35 | Ditto - | 12 Dec. | — | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| G. C. - | 30 | Ditto - | 4 ,, | — | ,, | 6 ,, ,, |
| J. S. - | 68 | Ditto - | 16 June | — | ,, | 12 ,, ,, |
| T. W. - | 26 | Ditto - | 15 Sept. | — | ,, | 12 ,, ,, |
| T. M. - | 23 | Ditto - | 15 ,, | — | ,, | 12 ,, ,, |
| J. L. - | 27 | Drunk, &c. - | 11 ,, | — | ,, | 2 calendar months and sureties. |
| A. T. - | 30 | Assault - | 8 ,, | — | ,, | 12 cal. mos. unless. |
| T. B. - | 29 | Nonpayment of taxes. | 23 Oct. | — | ,, | Unlimited. |
| R. B. - | 44 | Ditto - | 2 ,, | — | ,, | ,, |
| L. C. - | 32 | Offence against excise laws. | 14 Nov. | — | ,, | ,, |
| C. H. - | 35 | Ditto - | 21 ,, | — | ,, | ,, |
| *H. T. - | 22 | Assault - | 3 Dec. | — | ,, | 14 days hard labour. |
| J. T. - | 20 | Ditto - | 17 Nov. | — | ,, | 1 cal. mo. unless. |
| J. W. - | 35 | Rogue and vagabond. | 26 ,, | — | ,, | 21 days labour. |
| J. B. - | 40 | Neglect of family | 17 ,, | — | ,, | 1 cal. mo. labour. |
| M. H. - | 18 | Want of sureties | 17 Sept. | — | ,, | 3 cal. mos. unless. |
| C. C. - | 45 | Trespass - | 15 Dec. | — | ,, | 2 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| W. D. - | 22 | Rogue and vagabond. | 29 Sept. | — | ,, | 3 ,, ,, |
| W. L. - | 73 | Offence against excise laws. | 25 ,, | — | ,, | 3 ,, ,, |
| P. R. - | 50 | Rogue and vagabond. | 27 Oct. | — | ,, | 2 months hard labour. |
| W. H. - | 21 | Ditto - | 1 Dec. | — | ,, | 21 days hard labour. |
| W. W. - | 40 | Ditto - | 3 Nov. | — | ,, | 2 months hard labour. |
| A. B. - | 30 | Ditto - | 10 Dec. | — | ,, | 1 ,, ,, |
| T. M. - | 22 | Drunk, &c. - | 1 ,, | — | ,, | 21 days hard labour. |

* Females.

WARWICK:—County Gaol. 5th November 1851.

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. C. | 40 | Burglary | 1850: 25 Nov. | 1850: 30 Dec. | Sessions | 12 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| T. P. | 32 | Assault and highway robbery. | 1851: 5 Feb. | 1851: 22 Mar. | Assizes | 20 years transportation. |
| J. F. | 33 | Ditto | 5 " | 22 " | " | 20 " " |
| W. B. | 26 | Ditto | 5 " | 22 " | " | 20 " " |
| W. D. | 32 | Ditto | 28 " | 22 " | " | 20 " " |
| J. D. | 25 | Ditto | 28 " | 22 " | " | 20 " " |
| J. T. | 17 | Housebreaking | 15 Mar. | 22 " | " | 10 " " |
| T. A. | 47 | Receiving stolen property. | 20 " | 22 " | " | 10 " " |
| G. P. | 24 | Burglary | 1850: 12 Oct. | 22 " | " | 7 " " |
| C. W. | 17 | Ditto | 21 Dec. | 22 " | " | 7 " " |
| M. A. S. | 33 | Stealing monies | 1851: 11 April | 1 July | Sessions | 12 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. K. | 35 | Assault and robbery. | 25 " | 2 Aug. | Assizes | 1 year hard labour. |
| W. H. | 18 | Stealing linen | 2 June | 30 June | Sessions | 10 years transportation. |
| J. E. | 19 | Ditto | 5 " | 30 " | " | 6 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| W. M. | 30 | Stealing watch | 12 " | 1 July | " | 9 " " |
| C. S. | 23 | Forging proof mark on gun barrels. | 14 " | 1 " | Summarily. | 6 calendar months. |
| H. T. | 19 | Stealing from person. | 20 " | 30 June | Sessions | 12 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| W. C. | 45 | Assault upon a child. | 23 " | 30 " | " | 2 years gaol, hard labour. |
| J. D. | 17 | Unnatural crime | 18 " | 30 " | " | 12 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| W. B. | 19 | Housebreaking | 27 May | 30 " | " | 12 " " |
| J. H. | 63 | Stealing silk | 9 " | 30 " | " | 9 " " |
| C. B. | 33 | Stealing planes, &c. &c. | 4 June | 30 " | " | 6 " " |
| J. K. | 19 | Assault with intent. | 13 May | 30 " | " | 6 calendar months. |
| J. D. | 26 | Assault and robbery. | 4 April | 2 Aug. | Assizes | 10 years transportation. |
| J. M. | 53 | For want of sureties. | 22 Aug. | — | Summarily. | 6 months, or find sureties. |
| J. S. | 25 | Ditto | 29 " | — | " | 6 " " |
| J. B. | 60 | Ditto | 29 " | — | " | 6 " " |
| T. B. | 24 | Bastardy | 2 Sept. | — | " | 3 calendar months. |
| J. B. | 40 | Assault | 9 " | — | " | 2 " " |
| G. S. | 43 | For want of sureties. | 17 Oct. | — | " | 12 calendar months, or find sureties. |
| N. S. | 65 | Assault | 18 " | — | " | 21 days. |
| W. D. | 51 | Ditto | 21 " | — | " | 21 " |
| W. B. | 31 | Ditto | 23 " | — | " | 1 calendar month. |
| J. P. | 19 | Ditto | 23 " | — | " | 2 " |
| C. T. | 28 | Ditto | 27 " | — | " | 14 days. |
| T. K. | 38 | Stealing union clothing, and running away. | 29 " | — | " | 3 calendar months. |
| H. A. | 32 | Assault | 30 " | — | " | 14 days. |
| J. C. | 33 | Ditto | 1 Nov. | — | " | 2 months. |
| H. R. | 28 | Ditto | 1 " | — | " | 2 " |
| T. S. | 46 | Bastardy | 3 " | — | " | 3 calendar months. |
| | | | *Females.* | | | |
| E. B. | 28 | Stealing cloth | 27 Jan. 1850: | 28 Feb. | Sessions | 11 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| C. C. | 45 | Stealing ribbon | 11 Dec. 1851: | 1 Jan. | " | 12 calendar months gaol hard labour. |
| M. S. | 33 | Stealing monies | 11 April | 1 July | " | 12 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| A. A. | 52 | Stealing linen | 8 Oct. | 13 Oct. | " | 9 " " |
| H. A. | 32 | Assault | 30 " | — | Summarily. | 14 days. |

WARWICK:—County House of Correction.
5th November 1851.

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1849: | 1850: | | |
| J. G. | 21 | Unnatural crime | 30 Dec. | 28 Mar. | Assizes | 2 years. |
| D. M. | 29 | Cutting and wounding. | 31 Sept. | 30 „ | „ | 2 „ |
| E. B. | 25 | Bigamy | 19 Apr. | 30 „ | „ | 2 „ |
| J. B. | 27 | Entering certain land in the night, armed with guns, | | | | |
| J. S. | 46 | bludgeons, and | 16 Mar. | 30 „ | „ | 2 „ |
| R. B. | 51 | stones, for the purpose of taking and destroying game. | | | | |
| M. C. | 32 | Stealing a gold ring and locket. | 2 Aug. | 3 Aug. | „ | 2 „ |
| W. H. | 28 | Feloniously receiving the same. | 2 „ | 3 „ | „ | 2 „ |
| J. M. | 29 | Ditto | 2 „ | 3 „ | „ | 2 „ |
| | | | 1850: | | | |
| W. F. | 40 | Stealing 3 cows | 11 Oct. | 14 Oct. | Sessions | 24 months. |
| M. S. | 23 | Stealing money | 13 Nov. | 31 Dec. | „ | 12 „ |
| J. H. | 17 | Ditto | 13 „ | 31 „ | „ | 12 „ |
| | | | 1851: | 1851: | | |
| S. R. | 27 | Stealing a watch | 1 Jan. | 28 Feb. | „ | 11 „ |
| W. H. | 34 | Stealing a pair of boots. | 19 Feb. | 28 „ | „ | 12 „ |
| J. M. | 22 | Stealing money | 7 Jan. | 21 Mar. | Assizes | 12 „ |
| W. P. | 20 | Stealing 15 lbs. silk. | 23 „ | 21 „ | „ | 18 „ |
| | | | 1850: | | | |
| G. F. | 32 | Forgery | 4 Sept. | 21 „ | „ | 2 years. |
| | | | 1851: | | | |
| J. J. | 17 | Burglary | 22 Feb. | 22 „ | „ | 9 months. |
| J. P. | 35 | Stealing money | 12 „ | 22 „ | „ | 9 „ |
| G. T. | 22 | Stealing gold ring, &c. | 1 Jan. | 22 „ | „ | 12 „ |
| J. B. | 26 | Stealing 2 shovels | 28 Feb. | 22 „ | „ | 18 „ |
| T. J. | 16 | Housebreaking | 3 Jan. | 22 „ | „ | 18 „ |
| J. L. | 31 | Stealing gold ring, &c. | 1 „ | 22 „ | „ | 18 „ |
| | | | 1850: | | | |
| C. B. | 21 | Housebreaking | 24 Aug. | 22 „ | „ | 18 „ |
| J. T. | 27 | Ditto | 24 „ | 22 „ | „ | 18 „ |
| | | | 1851: | | | |
| C. E. | 21 | Ditto | 3 Mar. | 22 „ | „ | 18 „ |
| J. B. | 31 | Ditto | 8 Feb. | 22 „ | „ | 18 „ |
| T. H. | 27 | Stealing horse-hair, &c. | 29 Jan. | 22 „ | „ | 18 „ |
| W. J. | 26 | Uttering base coin. | 10 Mar. | 22 „ | „ | 18 „ |
| | | | 1850: | | | |
| W. H. | 21 | Shooting at the person with a gun. | 13 Dec. | 22 „ | „ | 2 years. |
| W. J. | 27 | Entering certain land in the night, armed with a gun and bludgeon, for the purpose of taking game. | 23 „ | 22 „ | „ | 2 „ |
| | | | 1851: | | | |
| J. S. | 33 | Breach of the peace. | 3 June | — | Summarily. | 6 months. |
| E. S. | 22 | Stealing lace, &c. | 17 „ | 30 June | Sessions | 6 „ |
| C. B. | 56 | Assault | 20 May | 1 Aug. | Assizes | 6 „ |
| J. B. | 24 | Ditto | 20 „ | 1 „ | „ | 6 „ |
| T. H. | 23 | Burglary | 3 June | 1 „ | „ | 6 „ |

WARWICK—County House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. S. - | 22 | Stealing wearing apparel. | 1851: 30 July | 1851: 2 Aug. | Assizes - | 4 months. |
| W. M. - | 19 | Stealing a smock frock. | 19 July | 2 Aug. | „ | 4 „ |
| M. R. - | 21 | Stealing a watch | 31 „ | 2 „ | „ | 4 „ |
| G. M. - | 21 | Stabbing and wounding. | 5 May | 2 „ | „ | 5 „ |
| C. H. - | 20 | Stealing, stockings, &c. | 2 Aug. | 2 „ | „ | 5 „ |
| G. T. - | 38 | Bigamy - - | 2 June | 2 „ | „ | 6 „ |
| E. B. - | 30 | House-breaking | 10 July | 2 „ | „ | 6 „ |
| J. A. - | 25 | Stealing a gold chain. | 9 „ | 2 „ | „ | 6 „ |
| W. D. - | 30 | Uttering base coin. | 4 „ | 2 „ | „ | 6 „ |
| F. N. - | 20 | Assault - - | 15 „ | 2 „ | „ | 6 „ |
| J. E. - | 25 | Ditto - | 15 „ | 2 „ | „ | 6 „ |
| W. R. - | 20 | Stealing two watches. | 9 „ | 2 „ | „ | 1 year. |
| J. D. - | 27 | Ditto - | 9 „ | 2 „ | „ | 1 „ |
| T. D. - | 24 | Stealing pocket book, &c. from the person. | 25 Apr. | 2 „ | „ | 1 „ |
| T. B. - | 19 | Garden robbing | 29 Aug. | — | Summarily. | 3 months. |
| J. R. - | 45 | Night-poaching | 29 „ | — | „ | 3 „ |
| T. B. - | 48 | Ditto - | 29 „ | — | „ | 3 „ |
| G. W. - | 25 | Using gins for destroying game. | 30 „ | — | „ | 3 „ |
| W. G. - | 26 | Night-poaching | 8 Sept. | — | „ | 3 „ |
| J. G. - | 26 | Breaking windows. | 9 „ | — | „ | 2 „ |
| J. H. - | 26 | Trespass after game. | 10 „ | — | „ | 2 „ |
| J. W. - | 32 | Gathering alms under false pretences. | 17 „ | — | „ | 2 „ |
| T. G. - | 19 | Trespass after game. | 18 „ | — | „ | 2 „ |
| J. B. - | 19 | Ditto - | 18 „ | — | „ | 2 „ |
| J. R. E. - | 55 | Damaging underwood. | 29 „ | — | „ | 2 „ |
| T. H. - | 26 | Exposing his person. | 29 „ | — | „ | 2 „ |
| G. W. - | 30 | Trespass after game. | 4 Oct. | — | „ | 2 „ |
| T. H. - | 30 | Ditto - | 4 „ | — | „ | 2 „ |
| W. L. - | 18 | Ditto - | 4 „ | — | „ | 2 „ |
| J. T. - | 10 | Stealing a watch | 10 „ | — | „ | 3 „ |
| J. F. - | 9 | Ditto - | 10 „ | — | „ | 2 „ |
| G. P. - | 21 | Stealing ears of wheat. | 1 Sept. | 13 Oct. | Sessions | 1 „ |
| J. G. - | 20 | Assault - - | 12 Aug. | 13 „ | „ | 2 „ |
| J. S. - | 15 | Stealing ducks - | 2 Sept. | 13 „ | „ | 2 „ |
| C. H. - | 34 | Stealing 3 shirts | 8 „ | 13 „ | „ | 2 „ |
| M. C. - | 21 | Stealing 1 shirt | 26 „ | 13 „ | „ | 2 „ |
| R. S. - | 34 | Cutting and wounding. | 23 Aug. | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ |
| J. L. - | 44 | Stealing railway materials. | 8 Sept. | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ |
| J. P. - | 31 | Ditto - - | 8 „ | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ |
| H. P. - | 16 | Stealing rope, &c. | 17 „ | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ |
| G. B. - | 15 | Ditto - - | 22 „ | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ |
| D. B. - | 22 | Stealing needles | 27 „ | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ |
| J. B. - | 48 | Assault - - | 12 Aug. | 13 „ | „ | 4 „ |
| M. W. - | 23 | Stealing 16 yards balzerine. | 21 „ | 13 „ | „ | 4 „ |
| T. H. - | 56 | Stealing tea and sugar. | 22 Sept. | 13 „ | „ | 4 „ |
| G. W. - | 20 | Assault - - | 1 „ | 13 „ | „ | 6 „ |

WARWICK—County House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. H. - | 42 | Obtaining money by false pretences. | 1851: — | 1851: 13 Oct. | Sessions | 6 months. |
| H. B. - | 36 | Stealing a pair of boots. | 1 Sept. | 13 „ | „ | 6 „ |
| J. T. - | 39 | Stealing pigs, &c. | 13 „ | 13 „ | „ | 6 „ |
| J. H. - | 23 | Stealing wearing apparel. | 25 „ | 13 „ | „ | 6 „ |
| J. M. - | 23 | Housebreaking - | 9 Aug. | 13 „ | „ | 9 „ |
| W. J. - | 26 | Ditto - - | 22 „ | 13 „ | „ | 9 „ |
| W. R. - | 20 | Ditto - - | 22 Sept. | 13 „ | „ | 9 „ |
| W. O. - | 17 | Uttering base coin. | 4 Oct. | 13 „ | „ | 12 „ |
| C. N. - | 16 | Stealing ducks - | 23 Sept. | 13 „ | „ | 12 „ |
| A. S. - | 32 | Stealing a shawl | 25 Aug. | 14 „ | „ | 6 „ |
| A. C. - | 18 | Stealing boots - | 25 Sept. | 14 „ | „ | 6 „ |
| A. B. - | 20 | Stealing a watch | 29 „ | 14 „ | „ | 6 „ |
| T. B. - | 23 | Stealing cloth - | 5 „ | 14 „ | „ | 9 „ |
| T. W. - | 26 | Stealing earthenware. | 12 „ | 14 „ | „ | 9 „ |
| M. C. - | 19 | Stealing a pair of boots. | 25 „ | 14 „ | „ | 12 „ |
| M. H. - | 79 | Begging alms - | 15 Oct. | — | Summarily. | 1 „ |
| G. B. - | 43 | Gaming with cards and dice. | 14 „ | — | „ | 3 „ |
| T. C. - | 26 | Ditto - - | 14 „ | — | „ | 3 „ |
| J. B. - | 32 | Stealing a whip | 12 Aug. | 15 Oct. | Sessions | 1 „ |
| J. B. - | 46 | Stealing iron, &c. | 12 „ | 15 „ | „ | 1 „ |
| J. F. M. - | 12 | Obtaining goods under a false pretence. | 1 Oct. | 15 „ | „ | 6 weeks. |
| J. D. - | 48 | Stealing 2 boards | 6 Aug. | 15 „ | „ | 6 „ |
| F. H. - | 25 | Stealing a gown | 15 „ | 15 „ | „ | 6 „ |
| D. D. - | 27 | Stealing a silver spoon. | 8 „ | 15 „ | „ | 3 months. |
| W. R. - | 30 | Stealing a bed key. | 14 Oct. | 15 „ | „ | 4 „ |
| J. S. - | 61 | Stealing 30 oz. of silver. | 11 Aug. | 15 „ | „ | 6 „ |
| G. J. - | 79 | Stealing iron - | 13 „ | 15 „ | „ | 6 „ |
| J. B. - | 18 | Stealing a watch, &c. | 1 Sept. | 15 „ | „ | 6 „ |
| J. S. - | 29 | Stealing a pair of boots. | 18 „ | 15 „ | „ | 6 „ |
| S. H. - | 33 | Stealing iron - | 14 Oct. | 15 „ | „ | 6 „ |
| G. H. - | 38 | Assault - - | 30 Sept. | — | Summarily. | 1 „ |
| M. W. - | 22 | Attempt of Felony. | 17 Oct. | — | „ | 1 „ |
| T. B. - | 19 | Begging alms - | 18 „ | — | „ | 21 days. |
| H. B. - | 15 | Ditto - | 18 „ | — | „ | 21 „ |
| J. J. - | 16 | Ditto - | 18 „ | — | „ | 21 „ |
| W. J. - | 27 | Ditto - | 20 „ | — | „ | 21 „ |
| J. D. - | 21 | Ditto - | 20 „ | — | „ | 21 „ |
| T. L. - | 20 | Attempt of Felony. | 20 „ | — | „ | 2 months. |
| J. S. - | 35 | Disorderly in the Workhouse. | 21 „ | — | „ | 1 month. |
| C. V. - | 19 | Neglect of service | 20 „ | — | „ | 1 month. |
| J. S. - | 26 | Vagrancy - | 21 „ | — | „ | 3 months. |
| M. S. - | 19 | Begging alms - | 22 „ | — | „ | 21 days. |
| W. S. - | 68 | Absconding from the Workhouse. | 25 „ | — | „ | 1 month. |
| W. W. - | 27 | Trespass after game. | 25 „ | — | „ | 2 months. |
| W. P. - | 29 | Ditto - | 25 „ | — | „ | 2 „ |
| J. S. - | 23 | Bastardy - | 25 „ | — | „ | 1 month. |
| J. G. - | 22 | Begging alms - | 27 „ | — | „ | 21 days. |

WARWICK—County House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. S. | 18 | Damaging underwood. | 1851: 27 Oct. | — | Summarily. | 28 days. |
| J. H. | 61 | Begging alms | 27 „ | — | „ | 10 „ |
| M. S. | 30 | Using a dog and gun for the purpose of destroying game. | 27 „ | — | „ | 2 months. |
| E. C. | 47 | Breaking a jug and two pint measures. | 27 „ | — | „ | 21 days. |
| J. H. | 13 | Damaging underwood. | 27 „ | — | „ | 14 „ |
| J. W. | 15 | Damaging fruit trees. | 28 „ | — | „ | 2 months. |
| J. B. | 15 | Ditto | 28 „ | — | „ | 2 „ |
| A. P. | 12 | Stealing a victorine. | 29 „ | — | „ | 21 days. |
| E. F. | 19 | Riotous and disorderly. | 29 „ | — | „ | 1 month. |
| R. B. | 25 | Ditto | 29 „ | — | „ | 1 „ |
| J. S. | 36 | Taking and destroying fish. | 29 „ | — | „ | 6 weeks. |
| R. B. | 21 | Trespass after game. | 22 „ | — | „ | 21 days. |
| J. H. | 19 | Begging alms | 31 „ | — | „ | 21 „ |
| M. B. | 16 | Ditto | 31 „ | — | „ | 21 „ |
| M. G. | 15 | Ditto | 4 Nov. | — | „ | 21 „ |
| T. J. | 40 | Drunk and disorderly. | 3 „ | — | „ | 1 month. |
| T. W. | 25 | Begging alms | 5 „ | — | „ | 14 days. |

COVENTRY :—COUNTY GAOL and HOUSE OF CORRECTION.
4th November 1851.

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. W. | 26 | Stealing print | 1849: 19 Nov. | 1850: Epiph. Sess. | Sessions | 2 years hard labour. |
| J. S. | 29 | Horse stealing | 1850: 10 Apr. | Mid. Sess. | „ | 18 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. H. | 22 | Highway robbery | 17 Oct. | August Assizes. | Assizes | 18 „ „ |
| W. R. | 27 | Ditto | 17 „ | „ | „ | 18 „ „ |
| J. B. | 24 | Ditto | 17 „ | „ | „ | 18 „ „ |
| W. G. | 22 | Stealing monies from the person. | 28 „ | 1851: Epiph. Sess. | Sessions | 12 „ „ |
| W. G. | 23 | Ditto | 28 „ | „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| W. M. | 18 | Ditto | 28 „ | „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. S. | 21 | Passing counterfeit coin. | 14 Nov. | „ | „ | 2 years hard labour. |
| W. H. | 20 | Stealing a watch | 12 Dec. | „ | „ | 12 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| S. S. | 19 | Embezzlement | 17 „ | „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| W. S. | 18 | Ditto | 1851: 12 Mar. | March Assizes. | Assizes | 9 |
| J. B. | 26 | Stealing a pair of boots. | 30 Jan. | „ | „ | 12 |

COVENTRY—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T. S. | 18 | Burglary | 1851: 11 Mar. | 1851: March Assizes. | Assizes | 18 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. P. | 17 | Ditto | 11 „ | „ | „ | 18 „ „ |
| J. M. | 17 | Stealing a lamb | 27 June | Mid. Sess. | Sessions | 12 „ „ |
| J. T. | 35 | Stealing iron | 14 Oct. | Mich. Sess. | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. S. | 24 | Vagrant | 25 Sept. | — | Summarily. | 2 „ „ |
| G. C. | 53 | Want of sureties | 1 Oct. | — | „ | 3 calendar months. |
| J. C. | 17 | Stealing fruit | 4 „ | — | „ | 3 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| W. C. | 18 | Ditto | 4 „ | — | „ | 3 „ „ |
| J. H. | 24 | Game Laws | 7 „ | — | „ | 2 cal. mos. hard labour, or pay 2*l.* 17*s.* |
| G. R. | 22 | Breach of contract. | 8 „ | — | „ | 1 cal. mo. hard labour |
| J. W. | 15 | Juvenile Act | 8 „ | — | „ | 2 „ „ |
| G. M. | 19 | Absenting service. | 13 „ | — | „ | 1 month hard labour. |
| J. H. | 13 | Vagrant | 15 „ | — | „ | 1 cal. mo. hard labour. |
| J. W. | 19 | Ditto | 15 „ | — | „ | 1 „ „ |
| T. B. | 18 | Absenting service. | 17 „ | — | „ | 1 „ „ |
| J. B. | 19 | Assault | 17 „ | — | „ | 21 days, or pay 17*s.* |
| R. G. | 17 | Ditto | 17 „ | — | „ | 21 days or pay 1*l.* 3*s.* |
| R. A. | 25 | Vagrant | 17 „ | — | „ | 21 days hard labour. |
| J. B. | 62 | Want of sureties | 20 „ | — | „ | 6 cal. months, or find sureties. |
| G. R. | 30 | Assault | 21 „ | — | „ | 6 weeks, or pay 1*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* |
| J. O. | 26 | Assaulting the police. | 29 „ | — | „ | 1 cal. mo. hard labour, or pay 2*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* |
| J. K. | 23 | Ditto | 29 „ | — | „ | 1 cal. mo. hard labour, or pay 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* |
| J. N. | 11 | Juvenile Act | 30 „ | — | „ | 6 weeks hard labour, and once privately whipped. |
| G. B. | 10 | Ditto | 30 „ | — | „ | 6 weeks hard labour, and once privately whipped. |
| T. C. | 23 | Assault | 30 „ | — | „ | 1 calendar month or pay 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* |
| T. B. | 21 | Ditto | 30 „ | — | „ | 21 days, or pay 1*l.* 8*s.* |
| G. S. | 28 | Want of sureties | 23 Aug. | — | „ | 3 cal. months, or find sureties. |
| F. T. | 46 | Ditto | 13 Sept. | — | „ | 3 cal. months or find sureties. |
| J. R. | 18 | Stealing a pair of boots. | 22 „ | Mich. Sess. | Sessions | 7 years transportation. |
| J. W. | 62 | Stealing print | 3 Oct. | „ | „ | 7 years. |

BIRMINGHAM:—Borough Gaol and House of Correction.
3d November 1851.

| Name. | Age | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. V. - | 39 | Stealing studs and rings. | 1849: 5 Dec. | 1850: 5 Jan. | Sessions | 2 years hard labour, commuted from 7 years transportation. |
| C. W. - | 23 | Stealing 3 lbs. of bacon. | 1850: 7 Mar. | 12 Apr. | ,, | 2 years hard labour. |
| J. B. - | 49 | Stealing a horse | 16 ,, | 12 ,, | ,, | 7 years transportation. |
| J. W. - | 14 | Stealing money, &c. from the person. | 9 ,, | 12 ,, | ,, | 2 years hard labour. |
| *E. W. - | 20 | Stealing 1 pair of shoes and a tea kettle. | 15 ,, | 12 ,, | ,, | 2 ,, ,, |
| J. H. - | 40 | Stealing malt - | 10 Apr. | 13 ,, | ,, | 2 ,, ,, |
| W. L. - | 16 | Stealing postage stamps, &c. | 25 ,, | 21 June | ,, | 18 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| W. L. - | 40 | Stealing iron nuts. | 18 May | 21 ,, | ,, | 2 years hard labour. |
| J. B. - | 25 | Stealing brass dust. | 15 June | 21 ,, | ,, | 18 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| A. B. - | 11 | Stealing boots - | 1 ,, | 22 ,, | ,, | 18 ,, ,, |
| J. T. W. - | 25 | Inciting to steal | 21 ,, | 22 ,, | ,, | 2 years hard labour, and to find bail to keep the peace for 2 years afterwards. |
| E. N. - | 14 | Stealing handkerchief from the person. | 20 Apr. | 22 ,, | ,, | 18 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| T. H. - | 21 | Stealing sugar basin. | 27 June | 9 Aug. | ,, | 7 years transportation. |
| *M. A. E. - | 20 | Stealing money | 27 ,, | 9 ,, | ,, | 18 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. B. - | 19 | Stealing money from the person. | 13 Aug. | 18 Oct. | ,, | 18 ,, ,, |
| J. W. - | 26 | Stealing copper from master. | 27 ,, | 18 ,, | ,, | 18 ,, ,, |
| G. W. - | 12 | Stealing purse from the person. | 13 Sept. | 18 ,, | ,, | 18 ,, ,, |
| P. F. - | 24 | Stealing a horse | 19 ,, | 18 ,, | ,, | 2 years hard labour. |
| F. P. - | 31 | Stealing boots - | 3 Oct. | 18 ,, | ,, | 18 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| *E. F. - | 19 | Stealing a bonnet and veil. | 22 ,, | 1851: 3 Jan. | ,, | 18 ,, ,, |
| J. D. - | 29 | Stealing buttons, &c. | 24 ,, | 3 ,, | ,, | 18 ,, ,, |
| *A. D. - | 60 | Stealing keys - | 28 ,, | 3 ,, | ,, | 18 ,, ,, |
| J. H. - | 52 | Stealing nails from his master. | 23 Nov. | 3 ,, | ,, | 12 ,, ,, |
| W. H. - | 22 | Stealing a carriage jack. | 27 ,, | 3 ,, | ,, | 18 ,, ,, |
| W. M. - | 21 | Stealing 2 waistcoat pieces. | 29 ,, | 3 ,, | ,, | 2 years hard labour. |
| R. K. - | 30 | Stealing money, &c. | 4 Dec. | 3 ,, | ,, | 18 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| M. F. - | 20 | Stealing an iron hob. | 7 ,, | 3 ,, | ,, | 18 ,, ,, |
| M. M. - | 18 | Stealing money from master. | 9 ,, | 3 ,, | ,, | 12 ,, ,, |
| H. S. - | 14 | Stealing 80 yards Derry. | 9 ,, | 3 ,, | ,, | 18 ,, ,, |
| J. A. - | 27 | Stealing 4 feet oak. | 13 ,, | 3 ,, | ,, | 12 ,, ,, |
| *M. A. C. - | 20 | Stealing pair trousers, &c. | 14 ,, | 3 ,, | ,, | 12 ,, ,, |

* Females.

BIRMINGHAM—Borough Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *B. L. | 40 | Stealing money | 1850: 24 Dec. | 1851: 3 Jan. | Sessions | 12 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. G. | 28 | Housebreaking and stealing. | 27 „ | 3 „ | „ | 18 „ „ |
| P. W. | 14 | Stealing handkerchief from person. | 27 „ | 3 „ | „ | 18 „ „ |
| S. M. | 20 | Inciting to steal | 27 „ | 3 „ | „ | 18 „ „ |
| J. P. | 20 | Stealing a frock | 30 „ | 3 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. G. | 21 | Stealing watch from person. | 1851: 3 Jan. | 3 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| H. C. | 34 | Embezzling money from master. | 1850: 21 Dec. | 3 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| *M. M. | 22 | Stealing wearing apparel from master. | 1851: 6 Jan. | 14 Mar. | „ | 12 „ „ |
| W. W. | 27 | Embezzling money from master. | 7 „ | 14 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| E. S. | 28 | Stealing brass | 17 „ | 14 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| T. J. | 33 | Stealing tools | 18 „ | 14 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| *C. H. | 18 | Stealing wearing apparel. | 14 „ | 14 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| *S. H. | 17 | Stealing 9lbs. beef. | 25 „ | 14 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| S. S. | 41 | Stealing a watch | 25 „ | 14 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| D. J. | 16 | Stealing a cheese | 24 „ | 14 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| W. B. | 19 | Stealing a barrow. | 28 „ | 14 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| S. S. | 25 | Stealing metal from master. | 29 „ | 14 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| F. C. | 13 | Stealing fowls | 3 Feb. | 14 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| W. K. | 14 | Ditto | 3 „ | 14 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| J. H. | 35 | Stealing fat from master. | 3 „ | 14 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| J. H. | 27 | Stealing 2 chests | 14 „ | 14 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| B. C. | 15 | Stealing handkerchief from person. | 14 „ | 14 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. W. | 26 | Uttering counterfeit coin. | 15 „ | 14 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. Y. | 25 | Ditto | 15 „ | 14 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| C. S. | 22 | Ditto | 20 „ | 14 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| W. J. | 38 | Stealing ring and other articles. | 21 „ | 14 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| *M. H. | 18 | Stealing guard-chain, &c. from master. | 25 „ | 14 „ | „ | 18 „ „ |
| J. H. | 24 | Receiving stolen goods. | 25 „ | 14 „ | „ | 18 „ „ |
| *S. W. | 20 | Ditto | 25 „ | 14 „ | „ | 18 „ „ |
| J. S. | 18 | Stealing screws, &c. from master. | 25 „ | 14 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| *S. T. | 24 | Stealing eight boas. | 1 Mar. | 14 „ | „ | 7 years transportation. |
| J. G. | 17 | Stealing goods from master. | 7 „ | 14 „ | „ | 12 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| G. M. | 30 | Uttering counterfeit coin. | 5 „ | 14 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. E. | 20 | Stealing lead | 10 „ | 14 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| *M. A. W. | 29 | Stealing a pinafore. | 11 „ | 14 „ | „ | 7 years transportation. |
| T. H. | 22 | Embezzling money from master. | 4 Feb. | 14 „ | „ | 12 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| S. J. | 18 | Burglary in dwellinghouse. | 1850: 1 Oct. | 22 „ | Assizes | 9 „ „ |

* Females.

BIRMINGHAM—Borough Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. P. | 18 | Burglary in dwellinghouse. | 1850: 12 Oct. | 1851: 22 Mar. | Assizes | 18 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. S. | 19 | Ditto | 16 Nov. | 22 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| G. W. | 27 | Ditto | 16 Dec. | 22 „ | „ | 8 „ „ |
| H. H. | 53 | Forgery | 1851: 8 Mar. | 22 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| N. S. | 24 | Cutting and wounding with intent, &c. | 1850: 30 Sept. | 22 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| *H. W. | 19 | Perjury | 1851: 21 Mar. | 22 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| R. H. | 29 | Burglary in dwellinghouse. | 21 „ | 22 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| G. W. W. | 40 | Manslaughter | 21 „ | 22 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| J. W. | 19 | Stealing money from the person. | 21 „ | 12 Apr. | Sessions | 12 „ „ |
| *E. W. | 30 | Stealing 2 table covers. | 21 | 12 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| W. S. | 17 | Stealing handkerchief from the person. | 24 „ | 12 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. G. | 24 | Stealing pig iron | 25 „ | 12 „ | „ | 18 „ „ |
| J. A. B. | 35 | Embezzling money from master. | 26 „ | 12 „ | „ | 18 „ „ |
| B. A. | 19 | Stealing 3 yards cloth. | 1 April | 12 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. S. | 17 | Stealing money from person. | 3 „ | 12 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| *H. C. | 21 | Stealing money from person. | 7 „ | 12 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. M. | 45 | Stealing a bed | 7 „ | 12 „ | „ | Not guilty on the ground of insanity, ordered to be kept in custody during Her Majesty's pleasure. |
| J. J. | 29 | Stealing sugar tongs and spoons. | 7 „ | 12 „ | „ | 12 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| E. H. | 21 | Embezzling money from master. | 26 Mar. | 12 „ | „ | 18 „ „ |
| R. L. | 42 | Obtaining money under false pretences. | 12 April | 12 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| S. G. | 48 | Stealing sundries from master. | 27 „ | 16 July | „ | 18 „ „ |
| W. W. | 30 | Stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel. | 23 „ | 16 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| *E. G. | 39 | Stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel. | 23 „ | 16 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| F. Y. | 19 | Stealing one visite. | 23 „ | 16 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| W. S. | 21 | Stealing a pair of boots. | 23 „ | 16 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| G. D. | 19 | Stealing gold watch and guard chain. | 23 „ | 12 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| G. L. | 25 | Stealing a grindstone. | 23 „ | 16 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. S. | 20 | Stealing sheepskin, &c. | 25 „ | 16 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. W. | 25 | Stealing 5 planes | 19 May | 16 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| B. B. | 18 | Embezzling money from master. | 23 „ | 16 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |

* Females.

BIRMINGHAM—Borough Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *S. B. | 19 | Stealing money from her master. | 1851: 24 May | 1851: 16 July | Sessions | 9 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| *H. J. | 18 | Stealing money from the person. | 26 „ | 16 „ | „ | 7 years transportation. |
| W. T. | 15 | Stealing a shawl | 27 „ | 16 „ | „ | 4 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| T. K. | 16 | Stealing brass from master. | 2 June | 16 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. P. | 17 | Receiving stolen money. | 6 „ | 16 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. O'B. | 23 | Obtaining money under false pretences. | 13 „ | 16 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| G. A. | 19 | Stealing tea caddy, &c. | 12 „ | 16 „ | „ | 5 „ „ |
| *M. M. | 19 | Stealing a shawl | 17 „ | 16 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| F. D. | 14 | Stealing money from the person. | 18 „ | 16 „ | „ | 11 „ „ |
| S. T. | 32 | Embezzling money. | 19 „ | 16 „ | „ | 18 „ „ |
| *C. T. | 24 | Stealing 50 yards of derry. | 20 „ | 16 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| T. W. | 17 | Stealing money from person. | 23 „ | 16 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| P. C. | 64 | Stealing cloth and pair of trowsers. | 24 „ | 16 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| *M. C. | 32 | Stealing 2 towels | 28 „ | 16 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| *B. G. | 36 | Obtaining money under false pretences. | 30 „ | 16 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| W. W. | 21 | Stealing money | 5 July | 16 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| W. F. | 27 | Embezzling money from master. | 4 „ | 16 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| B. B. | 17 | Stealing books | 3 „ | 16 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. B. | 23 | Stealing wearing apparel. | 3 „ | 16 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| *E. G. | 15 | Stealing sundry articles from master. | 9 „ | 16 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| J. G. | 19 | Uttering counterfeit coin. | 11 „ | 16 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| P. M. | 14 | Stealing handkerchief from person. | 10 „ | 16 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| *S. A. M. | 17 | Stealing wearing apparel. | 11 „ | 16 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| H. H. | 27 | Ditto - - | 14 „ | 16 „ | „ | 18 „ „ |
| C. W. | 16 | Stealing money from person. | 14 „ | 16 „ | „ | 2 „ „ |
| W. O. | 30 | Stealing gold from his master. | 28 May | 16 „ | „ | 18 „ „ |
| W. E. | 12 | Stealing money from person. | 15 July | 16 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| *E. W. | 21 | Stealing wearing apparel from master. | 15 „ | 16 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| *E. R. | 21 | Cutting and wounding with intent, &c. | 23 Apr. | 2 Aug. | Assizes - | 6 „ „ |
| J. E. | 25 | Robbery with violence. | 12 May | 2 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| T. C. | 20 | Housebreaking and stealing. | 20 „ | 2 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| C. S. | 20 | Burglary in dwelling house. | 7 July | 2 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |

* Females.

BIRMINGHAM—Borough Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. S. | 18 | Burglary in dwelling house. | 1851: 7 July | 1851: 2 Aug. | Assizes | 6 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| T. W. | 15 | Stealing money from person. | 1 Aug. | 17 Oct. | Sessions | 7 years transportation. |
| J. J. | 17 | Stealing a pork pie. | 2 „ | 17 „ | „ | 6 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| H. J. S. | 21 | Stealing goods from master. | 7 „ | 17 „ | „ | 10 years transportation. |
| J. H. | 24 | Stealing 8*d.* from his master. | 9 „ | 17 „ | „ | 7 „ „ |
| J. M. | 27 | Stealing a shovel | 13 „ | 17 „ | „ | 6 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| D. J. | 28 | Stealing money from master. | 18 „ | 17 „ | „ | 2 years hard labour. |
| J. T. | 56 | Receiving a stolen watch. | 18 „ | 17 „ | „ | 2 „ „ |
| W. J. | 24 | Stealing a watch from person. | 20 „ | 17 „ | „ | 6 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| C. F. | 20 | Stealing handcart, &c. | 21 „ | 17 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| T. B. | 13 | Stealing book from person. | 25 „ | 17 „ | „ | 10 years transportation. |
| C. J. | 19 | Ditto | 25 „ | 17 „ | „ | 10 „ „ |
| C. H. | 34 | Stealing brass | 23 „ | 17 „ | „ | 18 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| T. D. | 35 | Assault on constables. | 8 Sept. | 17 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| P. S. | 23 | Ditto | 8 „ | 17 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| B. D. | 22 | Ditto | 8 „ | 17 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| M. M. | 30 | Ditto | 8 „ | 17 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| J. B. | 32 | Stealing truss waistcoatingpatterns. | 10 „ | 17 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| W. W. | 24 | Uttering counterfeit coin. | 11 „ | 17 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. T. | 24 | Stealing printed cotton. | 18 „ | 17 „ | „ | 18 „ „ |
| H. C. | 18 | Embezzling money from master. | 22 „ | 17 „ | „ | 7 years transportation. |
| J. S. | 22 | Stealing bagatelle balls. | 23 „ | 17 „ | „ | 18 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. B. | 19 | Stealing gunlock from master. | 23 „ | 17 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. N. | 12 | Stealing handkerchief from person. | 27 „ | 17 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| H. B. | 45 | Stealing nine bagatelle balls. | 26 „ | 17 „ | „ | 2 years hard labour. |
| J. D. | 33 | Embezzling money from master. | 31 July | 17 „ | „ | 18 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| C. J. | 27 | Stealing gun from master. | 3 Oct. | 17 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| S. B. | 19 | Stealing a coat | 18 July | 17 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| S. G. | 14 | Stealing handkerchief from person. | 21 „ | 17 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| *M. T. | 32 | Stealing a gown | 20 „ | 17 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| T. B. | 17 | Stealing a coat | 23 „ | 17 „ | „ | 18 „ „ |
| *E. A. | 39 | Stealing glue from master. | 25 „ | 17 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| J. P. | 21 | Stealing handkerchief from person. | 30 „ | 17 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| G. V. | 30 | Assault | 31 " | 17 „ | „ | 2 „ „ |
| W. H. | 60 | Stealing 2 rabbits, &c. | 5 Aug. | 17 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| J. E. | 17 | Obtaining goods under, &c. | 11 „ | 17 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |

* Females.

BIRMINGHAM—Borough Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1851: | 1851: | | |
| *A. J. | 18 | Stealing stays from master. | 12 Aug. | 17 Oct. | Sessions | 9 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| T. H. | 20 | Stealing 3 rabbits. | 12 „ | 17 „ | „ | 18 „ „ |
| J. F. | 19 | Stealing handkerchief from person. | 13 „ | 17 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| R. S. | 24 | Stealing 3 rabbits. | 13 „ | 17 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| G. W. | 19 | Ditto | 13 „ | 17 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| *A. T. | 43 | Stealing 14 yards bedding. | 1 Nov. | 17 „ | „ | 18 „ „ |
| *E. G. | 20 | Stealing wearing apparel. | 13 Aug. | 17 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| *M. F. | 22 | Stealing a handkerchief. | 18 „ | 17 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| *H. J. | 24 | Stealing tools | 20 „ | 17 „ | „ | 18 „ „ |
| G. S. | 29 | Stealing a stall cover. | 20 „ | 17 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| G. B. | 16 | Stealing handkerchief from person. | 20 „ | 17 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| *S. B. | 19 | Stealing 50 yards shirting. | 23 „ | 17 „ | „ | 7 years transportation. |
| J. H. | 52 | Stealing a vice | 29 „ | 17 „ | „ | 6 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. G. | 31 | Obtaining money under, &c. | 3 Sept. | 17 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. M. | 16 | Stealing 50 yards Derry. | 6 „ | 17 „ | „ | 18 „ „ |
| *A. H. | 48 | Stealing tablecloth and sheet. | 5 „ | 17 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| C. C. | 30 | Stealing money | 15 „ | 17 „ | „ | Transportation for life. |
| *S. S. | 18 | Stealing ribbon | 20 „ | 17 „ | „ | 6 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| W. S. | 30 | Stealing bacon | 25 „ | 17 „ | „ | 2 years hard labour. |
| W. S. | 20 | Stealing money | 29 „ | 17 „ | „ | 9 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. M. | 17 | Stealing handkerchief from person. | 29 „ | 17 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| P. N. | 12 | Ditto | 2 Oct. | 17 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| *E. F. | 19 | Stealing coburg cloth. | 4 „ | 17 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| A. L. | 19 | Stealing money | 3 „ | 17 „ | „ | 2 years hard labour. |
| J. H. | 20 | Stealing money from person. | 4 „ | 17 „ | „ | 18 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| *S. W. | 26 | Ditto | 13 „ | 17 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| H. M. | 22 | Stealing watch from person. | 14 „ | 17 „ | „ | 10 „ „ |
| J. S. | 19 | Stealing iron | 30 Sept. | 17 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| C. H. | 20 | Stealing cloth | 18 Oct. | 1 Nov. | „ | 12 „ „ |
| T. L. | 30 | Stealing pair trousers. | 18 „ | 1 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. W. | 25 | Stealing gold plate scrap from master. | 5 Aug. | 31 Oct. | „ | 12 „ „ |
| G. E. | 19 | Stealing money | 20 Oct. | 1 Nov. | „ | 12 „ „ |
| H. G. | 32 | Stealing goods from master. | 20 „ | 1 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| H. J. | 34 | Stealing neckerchiefs. | 22 „ | 1 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| J. B. | 30 | Stealing onions | 23 „ | 1 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| *M. A. W. | 24 | Stealing wearing apparel. | 25 „ | 1 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. G. | 12 | Stealing money, &c. from the person. | 25 „ | 1 „ | „ | 18 „ „ |
| W. G. | | Stealing a bonnet. | 24 „ | 1 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |

* Females.

BIRMINGHAM—Borough Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T. P. | 24 | Stealing brass castings from master. | 1851: 27 Oct. | 1851: 1 Nov. | Sessions | 3 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. P. | 22 | Ditto | 27 " | 1 " | " | 3 " " |
| J. B. | 40 | Stealing a coat | 28 " | 1 " | " | 18 " " |
| *E. C. | 22 | Stealing tub and pail. | 28 " | 1 " | " | 6 " " |
| *M. A. J. | 19 | Stealing 3 boas | 29 " | 1 " | " | 6 " " |
| T. R. | 17 | Stealing 3 brass weights. | 29 " | 1 " | " | 6 " " |
| *H. J. | 25 | Stealing cloth | 30 " | 1 " | " | 6 " " |
| *S. B. | 20 | Ditto | 30 " | 1 " | " | 9 " " |
| J. B. | 24 | Embezzling money from master. | 24 " | 1 " | " | 12 " " |
| A. H. | 15 | Stealing nails, &c. | 12 Aug. | — | Summarily. | 3 " " |
| H. P. | 15 | Stealing money | 12 " | — | " | 3 " " |
| A. J. | 21 | Stealing apples | 23 " | — | " | 3 " " |
| T. W. | 18 | Vagrancy | 27 " | — | " | 3 " " |
| T. S. | 18 | Ditto | 27 " | — | " | 3 " " |
| F. B. | 14 | Stealing a dress | 30 " | — | " | 3 " " |
| H. M. | 23 | Vagrancy | 30 " | — | " | 3 " " |
| F. P. | 16 | Stealing fruit | 4 Sept. | — | " | 3 " " |
| W. J. | 17 | Vagrancy | 16 " | — | " | 2 " " |
| J. S. | 15 | Stealing money | 18 " | — | " | 3 " " |
| J. T. | 16 | Vagrancy | 27 " | — | " | 2 " " |
| W. C. | 27 | Assault | 2 Oct. | — | " | 2 calendar months imprisonment. |
| W. B. | 28 | Ditto | 4 " | — | " | 6 weeks imprisonment. |
| S. H. | 16 | Vagrancy | 9 " | — | " | 2 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. D. | 18 | Stealing a sovereign. | 9 " | — | " | 1 " " |
| C. R. | 14 | Vagrancy | 9 " | — | " | 2 " " |
| J. H. | 16 | Ditto | 9 " | — | " | 2 " " |
| G. B. | 38 | Ditto | 11 " | — | " | 3 " " |
| E. G. | 15 | Ditto | 14 " | — | " | 1 " " |
| R. H. | 13 | Ditto | 14 " | — | " | 1 " " |
| M. L. | 26 | Assault | 14 " | — | " | 2 calendar months imprisonment. |
| A. M. | 24 | Ditto | 14 " | — | " | 2 calendar months imprisonment. |
| A. L. | 25 | Ditto | 14 " | — | " | 1 calendar month imprisonment. |
| T. C. | 29 | Ditto | 16 " | — | " | 6 weeks imprisonment. |
| W. B. | 15 | Stealing lead | 18 " | — | " | 3 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| H. V. | 16 | Stealing fat | 18 " | — | " | 2 " " |
| W. K. | 20 | Ditto | 18 " | — | " | 2 " " |
| T. S. | 20 | Assault / Assault and threat to murder | 18 " | — | " | 6 weeks imprisonment. / 3 calendar months imprisonment. |
| W. B. | 21 | Cruelty to a dog | 20 " | — | " | 3 " " |
| M. M. | 32 | Assault | 20 " | — | " | 2 calendar months imprisonment. |
| P. M. | 27 | Ditto | 20 " | — | " | 2 calendar months imprisonment. |
| A. T. | 31 | Vagrancy | 23 " | — | " | 3 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| G. S. | 26 | Ditto | 24 " | — | " | 1 " " |
| J. R. | 14 | Stealing a coat | 24 " | — | " | Fourteen days hard labour. |
| W. H. | 21 | Disorderly conduct. | 24 " | — | " | 1 cal. mo. hard labour. |
| T. A. | 60 | Disorderly conduct. | 24 " | — | " | 1 " " |
| H. S. | 36 | Deserting family | 24 " | — | " | 3 " " |
| *E. N. | 13 | Vagrancy | 24 " | — | " | 3 " " |
| R. B. | 43 | Running from hired service. | 24 " | — | " | 14 days hard labour. |

* Females.

BIRMINGHAM—Borough Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1851: | 1851: | | |
| J. M. | 23 | Vagrancy | 25 Oct. | — | Summarily. | 2 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| W. J. L. | 25 18 | Assault | 27 „ | — | „ | 21 days imprisonment. |
| C. J. E. | 10 | Running from hired service. | 27 „ | — | „ | 1 cal. mo. hard labour. |
| *M. A. B. | 12 | Stealing an iron pot, &c. | 27 „ | — | „ | 1 „ „ |
| *F. B. | 12 | Ditto | 27 „ | — | „ | 1 „ „ |
| H. H. | 12 | Vagrancy | 29 „ | — | „ | 14 days hard labour. |
| J. E. | 30 | Ditto | 29 „ | — | „ | 14 „ „ |
| E. P. | | Assault | 29 „ | — | „ | 2 cal. mos. imprisonmt. |
| T. M. | 19 | Running from apprenticeship. | 29 „ | — | „ | 14 days hard labour. |
| *M. B. | 16 | Stealing money | 31 „ | — | „ | 2 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| *R. R. | 17 | Running from apprenticeship. | 1 Nov. | — | „ | 1 „ „ |
| P. F. | 29 | Threat to murder | 1 Nov. | — | „ | 1 cal. mo. imprisonment. |
| R. W. | 12 | Stealing apples | 1 Nov. | — | „ | 1 cal. mo. hard labour. |
| J. B. | 44 | In default of mitigated excise penalty. | 14 Aug. | — | „ | 6 cal. mos. imprisonment. |

* Females.

WORCESTER:—COUNTY GAOL and HOUSE OF CORRECTION.
3d January 1852.

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Males.* | | | |
| | | | 1849: | 1850: | | |
| C. C. | 21 | Highway robbery. | 24 Aug. | 6 Mar. | Assizes | 2 years hard labour. |
| J. H. | 18 | Ditto | 30 „ | 6 „ | „ | 2 „ „ |
| R. P. | 18 | Ditto | 30 „ | 6 „ | „ | 2 „ „ |
| | | | 1850: | | | |
| C. B. | 20 | Burglary | 27 Apr. | 17 July | „ | 2 „ „ |
| | | | | 1851: | | |
| R. C. | 21 | Cutting and wounding. | 5 Aug. | 5 Mar. | „ | 18 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| | | | 1851: | | | |
| J. W. | 24 | Housebreaking | 5 May | 30 June | Sessions | 18 „ „ |
| T. T. | 24 | Common assault | 31 Mar. | 19 July | Assizes | 15 „ „ |
| W. B. | 21 | Stealing boots | 4 „ | 5 Mar. | „ | 1 year hard labour. |
| R. E. | 21 | Stealing rollers and taps. | 4 „ | 5 „ | „ | 1 „ „ |
| G. T. | 23 | Ditto | 4 „ | 5 „ | „ | 1 „ „ |
| J. W. | 27 | Highway robbery. | 6 Jan. | 5 „ | „ | 1 „ „ |
| R. S. | 24 | Sheepstealing | 1 Mar. | 5 „ | „ | 1 „ „ |
| T. J. | 27 | Stealing salmon | 21 „ | 7 Apr. | Sessions | 12 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| T. H. | 21 | Uttering counterfeit coin. | 11 „ | 7 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| G. C. | 26 | Stealing from the person. | 11 June | 30 June | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. C. | 43 | Uttering counterfeit coin. | 6 „ | 30 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| W. M. | 20 | Ditto | 6 „ | 30 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| R. A. | 19 | Stealing from the person. | 2 July | 19 July | Assizes | 12 „ „ |
| S. L. | 40 | Sheepstealing | 10 „ | 19 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |

WORCESTER—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. S. | 22 | Uttering counterfeit coin. | 1851: 8 July | 1851: 19 July | Assizes | 12 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| R. E. | 24 | Ditto | 8 „ | 19 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| G. W. | 28 | Burglary | 20 May | 19 „ | „ | 10 „ „ |
| R. A. | 26 | Forgery | 4 July | 19 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| J. M. | 20 | Stealing from the person. | 19 „ | 19 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| W. J. | 24 | Stealing from a church. | 25 Apr. | 19 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| E. J. | 29 | Ditto | 25 „ | 19 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| C. E. | 17 | Highway robbery. | 3 June | 19 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. P. | 25 | Stealing lead | 4 July | 19 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. S. | 16 | Ditto | 4 „ | 19 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. G. | 49 | Receiving stolen goods. | 3 Apr. | 13 „ | Sessions | 14 years transportation. |
| A. T. | 30 | Horsestealing | 16 Sept. | 13 „ | „ | 7 „ „ |
| R. D. | 26 | Stealing a watch, &c. | 14 Oct. | 13 „ | „ | 12 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| H. G. | 20 | Stealing a sheep | 10 „ | 13 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. J. | 19 | Stealing from the person. | 10 Sept. | 13 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. S. | 33 | Stealing needles | 26 July | 13 Oct. | „ | 9 „ „ |
| J. W. | 17 | Stealing rabbits | 31 „ | 13 „ | „ | 8 „ „ |
| T. W. | 36 | Stealing fowls | Oct. | 13 „ | „ | 9 „ „ |
| T. W. | 21 | Misdemeanor | 11 Aug. | 13 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. W. | 35 | Stealing a coat | 12 „ | 13 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. C. | 21 | Stealing butter | 1 „ | 13 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. W. | 21 | Stealing rabbits | 23 „ | 13 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. C. | 20 | Ditto | 23 „ | 13 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. S. | 19 | Stealing from the person. | 10 Sept. | 13 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| H. J. | 18 | Ditto | 2 „ | 13 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. H. | 23 | Stealing wine | 9 Oct. | 13 „ | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. S. | 40 | Stealing money | 15 Sept. | 13 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| G. H. | 25 | Stealing hay | 2 „ | 13 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| J. P. | 42 | Ditto | 2 „ | 13 „ | „ | 4 „ „ |
| P. H. | 56 | Stealing iron | 2 Aug. | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| B. M. | 48 | Stealing 5*l.* note | 15 „ | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| W. K. | 23 | Stealing butter | 1 „ | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| J. G. | 50 | Stealing two brushes. | 5 Sept. | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| B. W. | 19 | Stealing rabbits | 31 July | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| J. T. | 18 | Ditto | 31 „ | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| G. T. | 21 | Ditto | 31 „ | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| W. W. | 21 | Stealing ducks | 19 Aug. | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| G. T. | 24 | Ditto | 19 „ | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| H. G. | 20 | Stealing trousers | 31 July | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| J. P. | 17 | Stealing a smock frock. | 25 Aug. | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| J. H. | 42 | Stealing wearing apparel. | 26 „ | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| J. R. | 21 | Stealing a watch | 10 Oct. | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| J. J. | 18 | Fraud; obtaining goods by false pretences | 9 Sept. | 13 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| H. C. | 27 | Stealing sheep | 25 Feb. | 27 Feb. | „ | 12 „ „ |
| M. F. | 23 | Ditto | 25 „ | 27 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| W. J. | 35 | Ditto | 25 „ | 27 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| E. G. | 22 | Stealing a waistcoat. | 27 Jan. | 27 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. G. | 18 | Housebreaking | 31 „ | 27 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. J. | 15 | Stealing from the person. | 17 „ | 27 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| J. D. | 52 | Stealing a watch | 17 Feb. | 27 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| S. G. | 18 | Housebreaking | 13 Jan. | 27 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| W. M. | 19 | Ditto | 20 Feb. | 27 „ | „ | 12 „ „ |
| G. D. | 20 | Night poaching | 16 July | — | „ | 6 cal. mos. hard labour and find sureties. |
| W. F. | 32 | Ditto | 1 Aug. | — | Summarily. | 3 cal. mos. hard labour and find sureties. |

WORCESTER—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. B. - | 36 | Night poaching | 1851: 16 Dec. | 1851: — | Summarily. | 2 cal. mos. hard labour, and find sureties. |
| H. G. - | 21 | Ditto - | 16 „ | — | „ | 2 cal. mos. hard labour, and find sureties. |
| R. U. - | 15 | Poaching - | 26 Nov. | — | „ | 2 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. A. S. - | 21 | Ditto - | 9 Dec. | — | „ | 1 cal. mo. hard labour. |
| G. S. - | 20 | Ditto - | 9 „ | — | „ | 1 „ „ |
| C. L. - | 18 | Ditto - | 29 Apr. | — | „ | 21 days hard labour. |
| H. F. - | 28 | Ditto - | 4 Nov. | — | „ | 2 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| G. B. - | 21 | Bastardy - | 7 Oct. | — | „ | 3 calendar months. |
| A. T. - | 20 | Ditto - | 15 Dec. | — | „ | 3 „ „ |
| W. W. - | 22 | Vagrant - | 1852: 1 Jan. | — | „ | 14 days hard labour. |
| T. T. - | 23 | Ditto - | 1851: 2 Dec. | — | „ | 3 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. S. - | 18 | Ditto - | 27 „ | — | „ | 14 days hard labour. |
| T. F. - | 18 | Ditto - | 27 „ | — | „ | 14 „ „ |
| J. W. - | 24 | Ditto - | 23 „ | — | „ | 3 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| W. W. - | 41 | Ditto - | 28 Nov. | — | „ | 3 „ „ |
| C. E. - | 28 | Ditto - | 3 „ | — | „ | 2 „ „ |
| W. G. - | 25 | Ditto - | 3 „ | — | „ | 2 „ „ |
| D. H. - | 59 | Ditto - | 20 Dec. | — | „ | 14 days hard labour. |
| M. S. - | 14 | Ditto - | 20 „ | — | „ | 14 „ „ |
| J. W. - | 63 | Desertion of family. | 8 Dec. | — | „ | 1 month hard labour. |
| W. L. - | 20 | Workhouse misdemeanor. | 13 Nov. | — | „ | 3 months. |
| Z. T. - | 22 | Ditto - | 30 Dec. | — | „ | 14 days hard labour. |
| T. W. - | 62 | Damaging underwood. | 9 „ | — | „ | 2 cal mos. hard labour. |
| H. K. - | 42 | Damaging a carriage. | 20 Dec. | — | „ | 1 „ „ |
| W. O. - | 36 | Leaving dung in the streets. | 22 „ | — | „ | 21 days. |
| F. W. - | 27 | Assault - - | 30 „ | — | „ | 3 weeks. |
| J. S. - | 10 | Ditto - | 5 „ | — | „ | 6 „ |
| G. C. - | 30 | Ditto - | 18 „ | — | „ | 2 calendar months. |
| T. R. - | 21 | Ditto - | 22 „ | — | „ | 21 days. |
| G. M. - | 39 | Want of sureties | 13 Sept. | — | „ | 6 calendar months. |
| E. P. - | 22 | Ditto - | 17 Dec. | — | „ | 6 „ „ |
| T. C. - | 14 | Stealing wearing apparel. | 9 Nov. | — | „ | 1 cal. mo. hard labour. |
| W. P. - - | 18 | Stealing 5 pigeons | 22 Dec. | — | „ | 1 month hard labour. |
| J. W. - - | 17 | Breaking windows | 10 Nov. | — | „ | 2 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| J. S. - - | 22 | Ditto - - | 10 „ | — | „ | 2 „ „ |
| W. T. - - | 18 | Misdemeanor under the Nailers Act. | 1 | — | „ | 3 months hard labour. |
| J. H. - - | 37 | Ditto - - | 1 „ | — | „ | 3 „ „ |
| S. L. - - | 22 | Ditto - - | 1 „ | — | „ | 5 „ „ |
| | | *Females.* | | | | |
| E. T. - - | 18 | Wilful murder, acquitted on the ground of insanity. | 1850: 31 May | 1850: 17 July | Assizes - | To be kept in strict custody until Her Majesty's pleasure respecting her shall be known. |
| M. C. - - | 17 | Stealing money | 1851: 3 April | 1851: 7 April | Sessions | 12 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| E. T. - - | 20 | Concealing the birth of her child. | 1850: 13 Nov. | 5 Mar. | Assizes - | 12 „ „ |
| M. T. - - | 33 | Stealing ribbon, &c. | 15 May | 30 June | Sessions | 12 „ „ |
| K. K. - - | 30 | Assault - - | 8 Sept. | 13 Oct. | „ | 8 calendar months imprisonment. |
| F. P. - - | 25 | Stealing from a house. | 1 Oct. | 13 „ | „ | 6 cal. mos. hard labour. |

WORCESTER—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. A. J. - | 18 | Stealing wearing apparel. | 1851: 30 July | 1851: 13 Oct. | Sessions | 3 cal. mos. hard labour. |
| E. B. - - | 20 | Neglecting her child. | 22 Dec. | — | Summarily. | 3 „ „ |
| E. L. - - | 20 | Vagrant, idle, and disorderly. | 22 „ | — | „ | 1 month hard labour. |
| H. W. - - | 26 | Want of sureties | 9 Sept. | — | „ | 6 calendar months. |
| J. G. - - | 25 | Assault - - | 29 Dec. | — | „ | 1 month. |
| M. T. - - | 16 | Ditto - - | 22 „ | — | „ | 14 days. |

WORCESTER:—City Gaol and House of Correction.
5th January 1852.

| Name. | Age. | Specific Nature of Offence. | Date of Commitment. | Date of Trial. | Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Males.* | | | |
| J. L. - | 22 | Stealing lead - | 1851: 21 Jan. | 1851: 5 Mar. | Assizes | 1 year hard labour. |
| J. B. - | 33 | Stealing meat - | 3 Mar. | 5 „ | „ | 1 „ „ |
| J. W. - | 24 | Cutting the throat of a girl and his own. | 23 June | 19 July | „ | 6 months hard labour. |
| E. P. - | 19 | Assault with intent, &c. on a child 7 years old. | 6 Aug. | 15 Oct. | Sessions | 2 years hard labour. |
| J. L. - | 24 | Stealing from the person. | 29 „ | 15 „ | „ | 7 years transportation. |
| C. B. - | 30 | Stealing money | 23 Sept. | 15 „ | „ | 7 „ „ |
| W. H. - | 20 | Stealing from the person. | 7 Oct. | 15 „ | „ | 3 months; first and last solitary. |
| J. M. - | 18 | Reputed thief - | 14 Nov. | — | Summarily. | 2 months hard labour. |
| R. G. - | 28 | Assault - - | 15 Dec. | — | „ | 1 month hard labour, or fine of 5*l.*, each. |
| J. F. - | 32 | Ditto - - | 15 „ | — | „ | |
| J. P. - | 19 | Ditto - - | 18 „ | — | „ | 1 month hard labour, or 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* |
| J. B. - | 18 | Leaving the union with clothes, &c. | 22 „ | — | „ | 21 days hard labour. |
| R. S. - | 20 | | 22 „ | — | „ | |
| R. Y. - | 30 | Two assaults - | 26 „ | — | „ | 1 month and 14 days hard labour. |
| | | | *Females.* | | | |
| S. H. - | 30 | Forgery - | 1850: 25 Nov. | 1851: 5 Mar. | Assizes - | 12 months hard labour. |
| M. A. B. - | 19 | Stealing from person. | 1851: 7 Aug. | 15 Oct. | Sessions | 3 „ „ |
| H. T. - | 20 | Ditto - | 7 „ | 15 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| E. E. - | 23 | Ditto - | 12 Sept. | 15 „ | „ | 3 „ „ |
| C. P. - | 22 | Assault - | 14 Nov. | — | Summarily. | 2 „ or 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* |
| E. C. - | 17 | Ditto - | 14 „ | — | „ | 2 „ „ |

# SEVENTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

# INSPECTORS

APPOINTED,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

# PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

## IV. SCOTLAND.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

[IV.] 1853.

[1596]

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# REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SPENCER HORATIO WALPOLE,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR, *London, February* 28, 1852.

I HAVE the honour to present to you the Seventeenth Report of the Inspector of Prisons for the District of Scotland.

During the past year I have visited, with few exceptions, all the prisons of the district, while those of the larger class I have seen several times, and I am glad to be able to repeat my usual observations, that I found them generally in excellent order and under zealous management. I wish I could add that there had been any sensible diminution in the number of committals, but when the annual returns of the General Prison Board show that 21,850 prisoners had been received in the prisons of Scotland during the year, it will appear anything but encouraging to those who take an active interest in the suppression of crime, the more particularly when it is considered that the greater portion of them belong to the central portion of Scotland, for there is comparatively little crime north of Aberdeen.

The want of prison accommodation for the due enforcement of discipline, and the prison employments not being of a deterring character, no doubt tend materially to keep up the numbers; but as some new prisons, and extensive additions to others of the most important class, are in the course of erection, and as the General Board have measures in progress to render certain classes of imprisonments of a more penal character, it is to be hoped that when all shall have been completed and in operation, the subsequent returns will be of a more satisfactory character.

Connected with the subject, I may remark that in the introductory letters to my Fourteenth and Fifteenth Reports, I took the liberty of pointing out to magistrates and communities, that if they would keep their prisons empty, the work of reform ought to be commenced out of doors, by compelling worthless parents to do their duty, and by the aid of industrial and other schools, protecting

neglected children, by never committing them to prison until it had been clearly shown that every proper attempt to reclaim them had been made in vain.

I have thought it a duty to repeat these remarks in this Report, for since they were first written a considerable increase has been made in the number of the ragged and industrial schools of the district; and I find that wherever such establishments have been adopted and properly managed, a considerable reduction has taken place in the number of juvenile committals. The power which the magistrates of Scotland have lately obtained of awarding corporal punishment in lieu of imprisonment, I have reason to think has materially assisted in reducing the number of that class of prisoners; but it is impossible to refuse to the industrial schools the credit of having done much towards it; and I hope soon to find that there will be no town in Scotland without such establishments, for they seem to deserve the most liberal patronage and support.

I have several times visited the general prison at Perth, which continues in its usual satisfactory state under the able direction of the members of the General Prison Board. The juvenile class there is conducted on the same principle shown in my last Report, and their strict discipline, good order, and satistactory progress in learning continues to elicit the general approbation of the periodical visitors from the General Board, as shown in their several Reports, and in their remarks thereon I fully concur.

The prisons of England annexed to the Scotch district are generally in an equally satisfactory state with those of Scotland, as will be found in the separate Reports on those prisons.

For the usual statistical information, I beg to refer you to the Thirteenth Report of the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland, and have also to repeat my acknowledgment of the uniform kind co-operation and assistance which I have continued to receive from all those in authority throughout the district.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

J. KINCAID.

# REPORT ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

## IV. SCOTLAND.



### ABERDEENSHIRE.



ABERDEEN PRISON.

[Inspected August 14, 1851.]

PRESENT in confinement :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| East Prison | - | 13 male criminals. |
| „ | - | 32 female ditto. |
| „ | - | 4 male debtors. |
| West Prison | - | 33 male criminals. |
| Total | - | 82 |

They made no complaints entitled to notice.

The daily average number in confinement during the past year amounted to 92, being a decrease of 30 on the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and the personal appearance of the prisoners satisfactory. The several wards were also in good order.

The general health in the prison had been very good throughout the year; and the surgeon's duties seem to have been regularly attended to.

The Reverend Daniel Baxter continues to devote much time and attention in the discharge of his duties as chaplain; and his quarterly reports to the County Board contain much useful information. The education of the prisoners seems to be zealously attended to, and their progress in learning satisfactory.

The governor reports that the general conduct had on the whole been good; the punishments were not numerous; and a good many of them had been awarded for not completing tasks on the crank-machines. Some vagrants had been also very troublesome during the June quarter. The governor remarked that 4 crank-machines had been in full operation during the greater part of the quarter; and that in his opinion they are most valuable auxiliaries to prison discipline.

Scotland. — Aberdeen Prison.

The following were the employments of the prisoners on the day of inspection :—

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Weaving | 5 | – |
| Winding weft | 2 | – |
| Shoemaking | 4 | – |
| Tailoring | 2 | – |
| Shirt-making | – | 11 |
| Cabinet work | 1 | – |
| Knitting stockings | – | 18 |
| Picking oakum | 28 | – |
| Cooking | 1 | 1 |
| Crank-machines | 4 | – |
| Prisoners under sentence for 10 days | – | 2 |
| Debtors and an untried prisoner who decline to work | 3 | – |
| Total | 50 | 32 |

The industrial schools of Aberdeen appear to be exercising a most beneficial influence on the juvenile poor there ; at the time of my inspection there were only 2 boys and 2 girls under 15 years of age in confinement ; and by a report I have since received from the governor it appears that only 8 juveniles, not exceeding 12 years of age, were committed to the different prisons in that county during the last year ; 5 of them at Aberdeen, 2 at Peterhead, and 1 at Huntly ; while in 1841, prior to the establishment of industrial schools, there were no less than 61 of such children sent to prison ; and he adds that—

" No other cause can be pointed to for such a change but the moral and religious training to which so many children of worthless parents are subjected in these schools ; and that the greater the numbers that are brought within their healthful influence, the more certainly will juvenile delinquency be diminished."

In my last report I stated by mistake that there had been only 1 warder in the East prison, for I now find there were 2, and a third has since been added.

The governor states that he has reason to be satisfied with the zeal and efficiency of his subordinate officers.

The provisions continue to be supplied by contract ; and the work for the prisoners, as well as the clothing and bedding, purchased by the governor at the best market.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average cost of prison diet per head | 3 | 16 | 5½ |
| Average amount of earnings | 3 | 4 | 8 |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings | 15 | 17 | 10½ |

The general appearance of both prisons, in every department, was highly creditable to the management of the governor and

the matron, Mr. and Miss Chalmers, whose sister continues to give her valuable assistance in the instruction of the female prisoners.

I have been favoured by Mr. Chalmers with the following Tables, showing the state of crime in Aberdeenshire during the year 1851 :—

"The number of committals during the year was as follows :—

TABLE I.

| PRISONS. | Civil. | | Criminal. | | | Civil and Criminal. | | | Daily Average Number. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Fem. | Males | Fem. | Both. | Males | Fem. | Both. | |
| Aberdeen - - | 62 | 1 | 413 | 228 | 641 | 475 | 229 | 704 | 84 240 |
| Peterhead - | – | – | 58 | 10 | 68 | 58 | 10 | 68 | 4 248 |
| Huntly - - | – | – | 42 | 16 | 58 | 42 | 16 | 58 | 179 |
| Fraserburgh - | – | – | 26 | 7 | 33 | 26 | 7 | 33 | 84 |
| Total - - | 62 | 1 | 539 | 261 | 800 | 601 | 262 | 863 | 90 21 |

"In the year 1849, the criminal committals exceeded those of 1848 to the extent of 30 per cent., arising, it is believed, in a great measure from the improvement of trade, and abundance of employment, after some years of severe distress. In 1850, there was an increase of nearly 7 per cent. on the male committals, but a decrease of 19 per cent. on the females. During 1851, however, there has been a large decrease of both sexes, as appears from

TABLE II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Male criminals committed in 1850 - | 617 | |
| " " 1851 - | 539 | |
| Decrease - - | | 78 = 12·6 per cent. |
| Female criminals committed in 1850 - | 326 | |
| " " 1851 - | 261 | |
| Decrease - - | | 65 = 19·9 per cent. |
| Total decrease - | | 143 = 15·2 per cent. |

"It is certainly very satisfactory to find so large a diminution of the number of committals, indicating, it is to be hoped, a permanent improvement in the habits of the lower classes of the community. It is well known that the three great incentives to crime are idleness, poverty, and intemperance—the first producing the second, and both engendering the last. With the view of ascertaining the bearing of these social evils on the amount of crime in this county, I subjoin the number of committals to prison for the last six years :—

Scotland.

Aberdeen Prison.

TABLE III.

| | Males. | Females. | Both. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Criminal committals in 1846 | 421 | 262 | 683 |
| " 1847 | 465 | 335 | 800 |
| " 1848 | 461 | 316 | 777 |
| " 1849 | 609 | 402 | 1,011 |
| " 1850 | 617 | 326 | 943 |
| " 1851 | 539 | 261 | 800 |

"Now, in 1846, when the committals were lowest, there was abundant employment for all who were willing to work, either at the railways or at the manufactories, so that few, if any, were compelled to be idle, or to feel the pinchings of poverty. In 1847, however, several of the manufactories were shut up—hundreds of operatives were thrown idle—great privations were experienced by many a family, and numbers, it is believed, were driven by stern necessity to acts of theft, of which there was a large increase during the year. In 1848, there was still a great want of employment, and the number of committals was nearly the same as in 1847. The year 1849, however, was one of prosperity, as compared with the two previous years. The manufactories were again in active employment—money became more abundant amongst the working classes, and many of them, unable to control their passions under the excitement arising therefrom, gave way to intemperance; and the committals for assaults and breaches of the peace increased from 303 to 546, whilst the thefts decreased from 352 to 297. In 1850, the excitement had subsided —employment had become steady—wages, though low, were sufficient to provide the necessaries of life, but not to admit of vicious indulgence; and, consequently, the committals for assaults and breaches of the peace decreased from 546 to 430; while in 1851, which, as respects the employment of the working classes, was very similar to 1850, there has been a still further decrease of these offences, to the extent of 99—making a total decrease in the two years of 215.

"From these facts it may fairly be inferred that, when trade is depressed—employment difficult to be obtained—and money scarce—thefts increase: and that when labour is abundant, and wages good, intemperence prevails, and manifests its results in an increase of assaults and breaches of the peace.

TABLE IV.—Ages of Criminal Prisoners committed during the year.

| | 12 years and under | 13, 14, and 15. | 16 and 17. | 18, 19, and 20. | 21 years and upwards. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males | 6 | 26 | 38 | 74 | 395 | 539 |
| Females | 2 | 12 | 14 | 37 | 196 | 261 |
| Total | 8 | 38 | 52 | 111 | 591 | 800 |
| Committals in 1850 | 22 | 55 | 60 | 114 | 692 | 943 |
| Decrease in 1851 | 14 | 17 | 8 | 3 | 101 | 143 |

Scotland.
Aberdeen Prison.

"Much has been said, and much has been written, about the value and importance of industrial schools; but I venture to say that the above Table proclaims more convincingly than the most eloquent speech or essay, that these noble institutions are doing their work, slowly it may be, but effectually.

TABLE V.

| | There were committed for the | | | | | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st time. | 2d time. | 3d time. | 4th time. | 5th time. | 6th time. | 7th, 8th, 9th, & 10th times. | 11th time & upwards. | |
| Males - - - | 348 | 80 | 42 | 18 | 20 | 11 | 16 | 4 | 539 |
| Females - - | 132 | 26 | 20 | 23 | 14 | 12 | 18 | 16 | 261 |
| Total - | 480 | 106 | 62 | 41 | 34 | 23 | 34 | 20 | 800 |
| Committals in 1850 - | 492 | 140 | 81 | 52 | 43 | 33 | 67 | 35 | 943 |
| Decrease in 1851 - | 12 | 34 | 19 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 33 | 15 | 143 |

"Of the above 480 persons imprisoned for the first time, 345 were committed to the prison of Aberdeen; and of these last, 27 males and 13 females were betwixt the ages of 13 and 17,—the period of life when the young are most apt to be led astray. The offences of which these young persons were convicted were—

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Theft - - - - | 17 | 11 |
| Assault - - - | 4 | – |
| Breach of peace - - - | 1 | 2 |
| Malicious mischief - - | 1 | – |
| Cruelty to a horse - - | 1 | – |
| Bastardy - - - | 1 | – |
| Killing game - - - | 1 | – |
| Illicit distillation - - | 1 | – |
| | 27 | 13 |

"About two thirds of these were in employment at the time when they committed the offences charged against them. I know that not a few of them were guilty of theft, in order to get money to procure admission to the theatre; and I have good reason to believe that others were led into crime in consequence of frequenting low dancing halls—of which, I am sorry to say, that there are several in Aberdeen—where the young and the profligate of both sexes are to be found congregated night after night, and indulging in immorality and intemperance. Some months ago, a well-known Edinburgh thief was confined in the Aberdeen prison, who remarked, when conversing with the chaplain, that he was surprised to find such nurseries for crime tolerated in Aberdeen, for they had all been put down in Edinburgh by the authorities.

Scotland.

Aberdeen Prison.

TABLE VI.—State of Education of Criminal Prisoners.

| | Could Read. | | | Could Write. | | | Superior Education. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | None. | A little. | Well. | None. | A little. | Well. | |
| Males - - - | 108 | 272 | 157 | 236 | 280 | 21 | 2 |
| Females - - | 66 | 163 | 32 | 188 | 73 | – | – |
| Total - - - | 174 | 435 | 189 | 424 | 353 | 21 | 2 |
| Centesimal proportion - | 21·8 | 54·4 | 23·6 | 53· | 44·1 | 2·7 | ·2 |
| Ditto for 1850 | 21·8 | 50· | 27·7 | 53·3 | 42·9 | 3·3 | ·5 |
| Ditto for 1849 | 22· | 47·4 | 30·4 | 53·1 | 43·6 | 3·1 | ·2 |

TABLE VII.—Residence of Criminal Prisoners.

| | Numbers who have passed the greater part of life in | | | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Town of Aberdeen. | County of Aberdeen. | Other parts of Scotland. | England. | Ireland | Abroad | |
| Males - - - | 194 | 121 | 163 | 12 | 29 | 20 | 539 |
| Females - - | 164 | 46 | 46 | 1 | 4 | – | 261 |
| Total - - | 358 | 167 | 209 | 13 | 33 | 20 | 800 |
| Centesimal proportion - | 44·8 | 20·9 | 26·1 | 1·6 | 4·1 | 2·5 | 100 |
| Ditto in 1850 | 49·4 | 18·9 | 22·5 | 1·7 | 5·4 | 2· | 100 |

"Since 1849, the proportion of prisoners belonging to the town of Aberdeen had diminished nearly 10 per cent., which is, in a great measure, accounted for by the decrease of juvenile prisoners. During the same period, the proportion of county prisoners has increased 4 per cent.; and the proportion of prisoners belonging to other parts of Scotland has risen from 18·8 to 26·1 per cent.

"There was one birth in the Aberdeen prison during the year. One male was removed to the infirmary, being affected with paralysis of the lower extremities at the time of committal as a deserter; and another male died of dropsy of the chest, under which he was labouring when imprisoned. One male under sentence of transportation, after being upwards of three years in prison, got a pardon from the Crown. 7 males were sent to the General Prison at Perth; and 14 male and 8 female convicts were transmitted to Millbank, by warrant of the Secretary of State.

"AL. W. CHALMERS,
*Governor of Aberdeen Prison.*"

"*Aberdeen,*
*24th January* 1852."

ABERDEEN POLICE CELLS.

[Inspected August 14, 1851.]

I found these cells in their usual cleanly condition, only three of them were occupied, by some disorderly characters taken up the preceding night.

---



PETERHEAD PRISON.

[Inspected August 12, 1851.]

Present in confinement :—

3 male criminals.

They made no complaints.

The buildings were in good order at the time of my visit, but I observe by the quarterly report of the surgeon for December last, that "the 2 northernmost cells are not in good condition ; rain seems to get in somewhere about the roof, and the walls are frequently saturated with damp ; on these occasions the cells are inadmissible for prisoners." The County Board will of course give the necessary instructions for this to be amended ; the average daily number in confinement during the year has only been 5.

There had been very little sickness, and the surgeon's duties have been regularly attended to.

The parish minister, the Rev. Mr. Irvine, preaches every Sunday, without reference to the numbers in confinement, and also sees every prisoner in his cell once a week.

The keeper reports, that the general conduct of the prisoners has been good ; the punishments had been few and trifling.

The confinements in this prison are limited to 60 days after trial, but prisoners are sometimes there for several months before they are tried.

The provisions are purchased at the market price, and the clothing supplied from the prison of Aberdeen. The keeper states, that he settles his accounts annually, but the settlement is not shown in any book kept in the prison.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average cost of prison diet per head - - | 4 | 4 | 5½ |
| Average amount of earnings - - - | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings - | 21 | 3 | 10½ |

The general appearance of every department of the prison was creditable to the keeper, Mr. Dunn.

---

Scotland.

## ARGYLESHIRE.

Inverary Prison.

### INVERARY PRISON.

[Inspected July 24, 1851.]

Present in confinement :—

19 male criminals.
1 male civil prisoner.
1 female criminal.

Total - 21

They made no complaints.

The daily average number in confinement during the year amounted to 16, being 3 less than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair, the wards clean, and the general appearance of the prisoners satisfactory.

The health had been remarkably good, and the duties of the surgeon, Dr. Thomson, regularly attended to.

The Rev. C. Smith continues zealously to discharge his duties as chaplain. In his report for the December quarter, he remarks on the mischievous propensities of two or three talented and well-instructed prisoners who, while in confinement there, lost no opportunity of plotting and executing evil; and "who acknowledged and lamented that moral considerations had no influence over them."

The education of the prisoners continues to be satisfactorily attended to by the keeper and the matron.

With the exception of the few individuals noticed in the chaplain's report, the general conduct had been good, and the punishments few.

A male convict, under sentence of transportation, made his escape from this prison since last report, by some carelessness or oversight on the part of the prison officers in leaving doors open which ought to have been locked.

After a full investigation the General Board only thought it necessary to instruct the County Board to caution their prison officers to be more guarded in attending to certain details laid down for their guidance.

The cow-house, noticed in my last report as having been erected against the wall of the prison, is now removed.

The chief employments here are sewing knitting, net-making, teasing oakum, and winding.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The average cost of prison diet per head - - | 4 | 12 | 8½ |
| Average amount of earnings - - - | 1 | 18 | 9 |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings - | 17 | 12 | 3 |

Scotland.

Inverary Prison.

Provisions and stores are all purchased at the cheapest market, and the accounts settled monthly.

The general appearance of every department was creditable to the keeper and the matron.

---

## CAMPBELTOWN PRISON.

Campbeltown Prison.

[Inspected July 19, 1851.]

Present in confinement :—

10 male criminals.
2 female criminals.

Total - 12

They made no complaints.

The average number in confinement during the past year has been 7.

The prison buildings were in good repair, the wards clean, and the general appearance of the prisoners satisfactory.

The general health has been remarkably good, and the surgeon's visits regular.

The chaplain, Mr. Carmichael, performs a regular service on Sundays, and visits occasionally during the week; and Mr. M'Lachlin, a missionary minister, appears also to take much interest and trouble in advising and providing for prisoners on their discharge. His visits, however, are entered in the chaplain's book as if it were a portion of the chaplain's duties, which I recommend should be discontinued.

The chaplain, in his December report, remarks on the decrease of criminals in the prison, and particularly of juvenile offenders. "The ragged, or industrial school has had a good influence in contributing to this."

The keeper reports that the general conduct of the prisoners has been good.

Additional store accommodation and a fumigating apparatus are much wanted in this prison.

There is a wall built against the boundary-wall of the prison, on the side next the church, which interferes very much with the discipline, as it enables the friends of prisoners outside to communicate with them. It ought either to be removed, or the top so sloped as to preclude persons from getting upon it.

The principal employments here are shoemaking and teasing oakum.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average cost of prison diet per head - | - 4 | 0 | 2$\frac{9}{20}$ |
| Average amount of earnings - - | - 3 | 1 | 11$\frac{3}{20}$ |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings | - 21 | 1 | 8$\frac{9}{20}$ |

Scotland.

Campbeltown Prison.

The bread here is contracted for, and the other provisions and stores purchased at the best market. The accounts are settled monthly.

The general appearance of the prison was highly creditable to the keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. M'Leod.

---

Tobermory Prison.

TOBERMORY PRISON.

[Inspected July 26, 1851.]

Present in confinement :—

4 male criminals.

No complaints.

The prison yard was in better order than on my previous visit ; but as this was the first occasion in which I had found any prisoners in confinement there, it showed me that the privies were very offensive, and likely to be injurious to the health of prisoners. I would therefore recommend that some change be made so as to remove them from the two cells, unless a proper supply of water can be had to keep them in a wholesome state.

The general health, as well as the general conduct of the prisoners, seems to have been good, and every thing was in as good order as the nature of the building will admit.

---

## AYRSHIRE.

Ayr Prison.

AYR PRISON.

[Inspected October 27 and 28, 1851.]

Present in confinement :—

53 male criminals.
5 male civil prisoners.
19 female criminals.

Total - 77

There was only 1 male criminal made any complaint, but I found it, on inquiry, groundless. The daily average number in confinement during the year amounted to 70, showing a decrease of 29 since last year's return.

The extensive addition making to this prison was at the time of my visit in a considerable state of forwardness, and will probably be fit for occupation about Midsummer. The working of the old prison, is in the meanwhile, considerably hampered by the carrying on of the new buildings ; but I nevertheless found everything in as cleanly and satisfactory a state as the nature of circumstances permitted.

Scotland.
Ayr Prison.

The general health had been very good, and the medical duties continue to be zealously attended to by Dr. Whiteside.

The Rev. P. C. Gardiner has been appointed chaplain since last inspection, who appears to carry out his duties with zeal and ability, and the educational arrangements and progress seem very satisfactory.

I regret to observe, by a remark in one of the chaplain's reports, that the number of juvenile offenders who continue to be committed to this prison would indicate that the ragged and industrial schools do not seem to exercise that beneficial influence over the youthful poor of Ayr, as has been found to be the case in other large towns; it may therefore be well worth the while of the local authorities to inquire whether the ragged school here is conducted on the same principle as at Edinburgh and Aberdeen, where it has been found to work so advantageously.

Owing to the plurality of prisoners generally occupying each cell, the prison offences have been numerous, and some of them rather serious,—such as striking a warder, insolence to the chaplain, &c. &c.

The governor, however, states, that the general conduct has been as good as under circumstances could be expected.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection:—

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Weaving | 10 | – |
| Mats and matting | 4 | – |
| Net making | 2 | – |
| Teasing oakum | 26 | 7 |
| Miscellaneous | 5 | – |
| Cleaning and jobbing | 4 | 1 |
| Totals | 51 | 8 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average cost of prison diet per head | 3 | 7 | 0½ |
| Average amount of earnings | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings | 10 | 16 | 7 |

The foregoing averages are highly creditable to the management of this prison by Mr. and Mrs. M'Kissock, the governor and matron; and he stated that he has every reason to be satisfied with his subordinate officers.

---

Cumnock Prison.

CUMNOCK PRISON.

[Inspected October 27, 1851.]

There had been no prisoner in confinement for a fortnight.

I found the cells and bedding very clean, and the building in good order.

Scotland.
Cumnock Prison.

The provisions are purchased by the keeper, who charges what they cost, and his accounts are settled quarterly.

There is no surgeon appointed to the prison, but one is called in when wanted; neither is there any clerical visitor. It is probable that the parish minister, if requested, would be kind enough to look in occasionally when there are prisoners.

---

Kilmarnock Prison.

## KILMARNOCK PRISON.

[Inspected October 24, 1851.]

Present in confinement :—

9 male criminals.
2 female criminals.

Total - 11

They made no complaints.

The daily average number in confinement during the year has been 12.

A new prison is in the course of erection here, which will be fit for occupation in the course of the summer. As mentioned in a former report, the present places of confinement are the police cells of the town, legalised for prison purposes, until the new building is ready.

I found the cells as well as the clothing and bedding in a perfect state of cleanliness, reflecting great credit on Mr. and Mrs. Geddes, the keeper and the matron.

The general health has been very good, and the surgeon's duties regularly performed.

The keeper stated that there had been no clerical visitor for the last six months.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good, and the punishments few.

The chief employments are picking oakum, shoemaking, &c.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average cost of prison diet per head - - | 4 | 6 | 0$\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Average amount of earnings - - | 4 | 8 | 2 |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings - | 17 | 16 | 8$\frac{1}{4}$ |

---

Saltcoats Prison.

## SALTCOATS PRISON.

[Inspected October 28, 1851.]

Present in confinement :—

1 male criminal.
1 female criminal.

They made no complaints.

I found the cells as well as the clothing and bedding in a perfect state of cleanliness.

Scotland.

Saltcoats Prison.

The surgeon visits once a week, whether there are prisoners or not, and the parish minister is kind enough to visit occasionally gratuitously.

The keeper states that the general conduct of the prisoners has been good; he purchases the provisions, and charges what they cost, and his accounts are settled quarterly.

I beg to recommend that a watercloset be provided to this prison; without rendering the prison insecure it may be added to the left of the passage.

---

Stewarton Prison.

STEWARTON PRISON.

[Inspected October 25, 1851.]

There had been no prisoners in confinement since the 3d instant, and only 16 since the 1st of January.

I found the building in good order, and the cells and bedding clean.

A surgeon visits twice a week, and the Rev. D. Arthur, of the Free Church, is kind enough to visit occasionally gratuitously.

The provisions are purchased by the keeper, who charges what they cost, and his accounts are settled quarterly.

---

Irvine Prison.

IRVINE PRISON.

[Inspected October 28, 1851.]

There were no prisoners in confinement.

The cells were as clean as the nature of the building would permit; but, as formerly reported, it is very unfit to be used as a prison, though, from its situation adjoining the Court-house, it may be made to answer police purposes.

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## BANFFSHIRE.

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Banff Prison.

BANFF PRISON.

[Inspected August 12, 1851.]

Present in confinement:—

9 male criminals.
2 male civil prisoners.
2 female criminals.

Total - 13

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year has been 13, which is an increase of 2 on the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good order, and the different wards, as well as the general appearance of the prisoners, satisfactory.

Scotland.

Banff Prison.

The general health had been remarkably good, for there were only 3 cases of sickness on the register, and 1 of them was caused by an accident.

The surgeon's duties have been regularly carried out.

The duties of chaplain and teacher continue to be efficiently performed by the Rev. J. M. Milne.

The governor reports that the general conduct of the prisoners had been good; and I observed that the punishments recorded were few and trifling.

The chief employments here are shoemaking, mat-making, stone-breaking, picking oakum, wool, &c.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average cost of prison diet per head - - | 5 | 15 | 5$\frac{2}{9}$ |
| Average amount of earnings - - | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings | 15 | 1 | 2$\frac{2}{9}$ |

The cooking continues to be furnished by contract. At the time of my visit the contract price, the governor informed me, was 3*s.* 6*d.* per week per head, for which the contractor undertakes to supply any extra food ordered by the surgeon; but no prisoner is put on third-rate diet unless by order of the surgeon, and there had been only 1 during the last two years.

The keeper settles his accounts quarterly, and the settlement is vouched in the cash-book by the clerk of the County Board.

At the time of my visit I found 7 prisoners breaking stones in the open yard of the prison; 2 of them were convicts, and 2 of the others were four months prisoners. I pointed out to the keeper that they might fall upon him and make their escape at any moment; that, in fact, it was holding out a temptation to them to do so; and I must respectfully recommend to the County Board that they caution him against allowing prisoners such chances. Imprisonment, besides, ceases to be a punishment when they are employed collectively out of doors under no restraint.

The general appearance of clothing, bedding, &c. was very creditable to the keeper and the matron.

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Cullen Prison.

CULLEN PRISON.

[Inspected August 12, 1851.]

There were no prisoners in confinement, and the numbers seldom exceed 3 or 5 in the course of a quarter.

I found the cells and bedding clean, but the cells were still damp. The recommendations in my last report had not been acted on at the time of my visit, nor had any change taken place in the system of dieting.

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## BUTESHIRE.

Scotland.

ROTHESAY PRISON.

Rothesay Prison.

[Inspected October 22, 1851.]

Present in confinement :—

2 male criminals.

One undergoing a sentence of nine months for an assault, and the other, a boy, under sentence of 12 months for housebreaking; he is not yet 14 years of age, and this is the seventh time he has been committed for theft.

I found the prison buildings in good repair, and the cells, as well as the clothing and bedding, very clean, and creditable to the keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Roy.

The general health in the prison has been good, and the duties of the surgeon have been regularly carried out.

The chaplain has also been very regular in his attendance and attention to the instruction of the prisoners.

The chief employment is teasing cotton-waste, and in mending and darning. The keeper complains that he has much difficulty in finding employment for the prisoners.

## CAITHNESS.

WICK PRISON.

Wick Prison.

[Inspected August 6, 1851.]

Present in confinement :—

7 male criminals.
3 female criminals.

Total - 10

There were 2 complaints on the score of insufficient diet, but they did not appear to be entitled to notice.

The daily average number in confinement during the year has been 5, and the total during the year 60.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and the different wards clean.

The general health seems to have been very good, for I found no case of sickness entered in the register since June 1849.

The Rev. W. Silley performs the duties of chaplain; he visits every Saturday, and converses with the prisoners separately in their cells.

At the time of my visit the punishments had been few and trifling, chiefly for conversing with each other; but I find by

Scotland. Wick Prison.

a subsequent report that the prison has been very much disturbed by 5 disorderly old offenders, who had subsequently been committed.

The chief employments here are stone-breaking, net-making, picking oakum, working stockings, &c.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average cost of prison diet per head - - | 6 | 7 | 3¾ |
| Average amount of earnings - - | 1 | 18 | 0 |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings - | 27 | 5 | 2¾ |

The provisions and clothing are purchased by the keeper, and settled half-yearly, producing his vouchers.

Every department of the prison reflected credit on the keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Osborne.

## CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

Alloa Prison.

### ALLOA PRISON.

[Inspected November 12, 1851.]

Present in confinement:—

7 male criminals
1 male civil prisoner.
6 female criminals.

Total - 14

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year has been 20, being 6 less than the year before.

The prison buildings were in good repair. The governor was absent in London in charge of prisoners; and the only alteration that had taken place since my last inspection was the appointment of a chaplain (the Rev. Cornelius Giffen), whose first report appears in the June quarter, and whose subsequent reports show that he is conducting the duties very satisfactorily.

The general health appears to have been very good, and the surgeon's duties regular.

Owing to the crowded state of the prison, there have, as usual, been a good many punishments for prison offences, chiefly for communicating with each other from cell to cell; but I am glad to find that plans for a considerable addition to the prison were approved in August last, and that the difficulties which have so long prevented discipline and order being maintained in this prison are likely soon to be removed.

The chief employments here are picking oakum and hair, weaving, sewing, &c.

Scotland.

Alloa Prison.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The average cost of prison diet per head - | 6 | 6 | $9\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Average amount of earnings - - - - | 2 | 10 | $6\frac{5}{7}$ |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings - | 18 | 16 | $5\frac{7}{7}$ |

The general appearance of the clothing, bedding, &c. was creditable to the management.

## DUMBARTONSHIRE.

Dumbarton Prison.

### DUMBARTON PRISON.

[Inspected May 13, 1851.]

Present in confinement :—

16 male criminals.
2 male civil prisoners.
3 female criminals.

Total - 21

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year has been 21, being 8 less than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair, with the exception of that occupied by the keeper, the front of which is cracked in one or two places, which ought to be mended, and the whole new cast with lime.

The County Board in the course of the year submitted plans for an addition to this prison, but as they did not meet the views of the General Board, they were sent back for revisal, and I have not heard that anything more has been done ; in the meanwhile, though the prison has not been so crowded as the year before, the confinements nevertheless must continue to be of the same unsatisfactory character until some change is made.

The general health has been good, and the surgeon's duties continue to be efficiently discharged by Dr. Buchanan.

The Rev. Andrew Gray also continues to perform the chaplain's duties with his usual zeal and ability.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good, and the punishments comparatively few.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection :—

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Weaving - - - | 2 | – |
| Net-making - - - | 2 | – |
| Door-mat making - - | 2 | – |
| Picking oakum - - | 10 | – |
| Cooking, washing, &c. - | – | 1 |
| Sewing - - - | – | 2 |
| Shoemaking - - - | 1 | – |
| Winding yarn - - - | 1 | – |

Scotland.

Dumbarton Prison.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average cost of prison diet per head - - | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Average amount of earnings - - - | 2 | 11 | 0 |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings - | 12 | 17 | 11 |

The governor settles his accounts annually with the clerk of the County Board, producing his vouchers, and the settlement is noted in the cash-book.

The appearance of every department reflected great credit on the governor and matron, Mr. and Miss Macfarlane, who continue to instruct the prisoners of their respective sexes with their usual zeal and ability.

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Kirkintilloch Prison.

KIRKINTILLOCH PRISON.

[Inspected May 16, 1851.]

Present in confinement :—

2 male criminals.

They made no complaints.

The cells and bedding were clean and in good order.

The surgeon visits once a week regularly, but there is no clerical visitor.

The keeper purchases the provisions and charges what they cost ; his accounts are settled half yearly.

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## DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

Dumfries Prison.

DUMFRIES PRISON.

[Inspected April 28, 1851.]

Present in confinement :—

4 male criminals.
4 male civil prisoners.
18 female criminals.

Total - 26

They made no complaints entitled to notice.

The average daily number in confinement during the year has been 56.

The new male prison had been partially occupied on the 24th of February last, but up to the time of my visit the building was far from being finished, and the number of work-people employed within caused too much confusion to permit a regular inspection. The female wing had still to be built, and the old prison, at that time occupied by the females, had still to be removed.

The general health of the prisoners appeared to have been good ; and the keeper informed me that the surgeon had been

Scotland.

Dumfries Prison.

very regular in his visits, but I found they had not been entered in his journal.

The chaplain appeared also to discharge his duties as regularly as the condition of the prison would permit.

The keeper informed me that the general conduct of the prisoners had been as good as, under circumstances, could be expected, and the punishments recorded were few, for the state of the building did not admit the enforcement of strict discipline. The keeper, Mr. Kidd, appeared to be very unwell at the time of my visit, and I regret to find he has since died. He and his daughter, the matron, have been succeeded in their appointments by the election of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, the keeper and matron of the prison at Dingwall.

In consequence, I conclude, of the foregoing changes, I have not received the regular reports from that prison for the last six months; but I find from the report of the General Board that the whole of the new building is on the eve of completion.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average amount of prison diet per head - - | 3 | 10 | 0½ |
| Average amount of earnings - - - | 1 | 1 | 2⅝ |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings - | 11 | 6 | 4 |

The late governor informed me that they have been unable to obtain a contract for their supplies for the last three years, as no one would offer; so that he and the clerk of the County Board had been in the habit of purchasing what was required at the best market, and they were paid for by the latter at the time; that he, the governor, kept no accounts except for prison labour, which he settles annually with the clerk of the Board.

The chief employments here are wool-picking, mat-making, and hair-teasing.

## EDINBURGHSHIRE.

### EDINBURGH PRISON.

Edinburgh Prison.

[Inspected October 6 and 24, 1851.]

Present in confinement:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Male criminals - | 332 | |
| Civil prisoners - | 10 | |
| | | 342 |
| Female criminals - | 312 | |
| Civil prisoner - - - | 1 | |
| | | 313 |
| Total - | | 655 |

They made very few complaints of any kind, and none deserving notice.

cotland.

dinburgh Prison.

Including the above number there were :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Male convicts fit for removal - - | 47 | |
| Unfit - - - - - | 11 | |
| | — | 58 |
| Female convicts fit for removal - - | 9 | |
| Unfit - - - - | 17 | |
| | — | 26 |
| | Total - | 84 |

The total number of prisoners in confinement during the year has been 6,245, being an increase of 1,382 on the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair; but as the governor remarks "its irregular and straggling construction renders it not so secure as it otherwise would be." The drains in the old part of the prison are not well constructed; but every care is taken to keep them in as good order as possible.

In my last report I took occasion to remark on the want of suitable prison accommodation for the requirements of this city; there were at that time only 597 prisoners in confinement; but on looking at the returns of the past year, I find there never had been less than 503, and they sometimes ranged as high as 709.

In my several annual reports for the last few years I felt it my duty to bring under your notice the very objectionable condition of the female portion of this prison; but I was gratified to observe by the reported proceedings of the County Prison Board, subsequent to my last report, that the members of that body admitted that the time had at length arrived when an alteration was required to be made in the female department; and I understand that the architect of the Board has, under their instructions, been preparing plans for the purpose.

Since the two dark cells were prepared for refractory females, the disorderly noises which used to disturb the female prison are no longer heard; but though the discipline of good order is now maintained, the means of exercising contaminating influences, continue the same as before; and when I observe that 951 females were for the first time committed to the prison of Edinburgh during the past year, it will readily be admitted that the proposed alterations cannot be too soon made.

The general health had been remarkably good during past year, and the surgeon's duties continue to be regularly and zealously carried out by Dr. Simson.

The following is the daily routine of duties in this prison :—

*Morning.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Prison opened and bell rung | 5¾ |
| Cells opened and cleaned out, hammocks put up, and prisoners washed | 5¾ to 6 |
| Cells inspected, prisoners receive work, and corridors cleaned out | 6 „ 7 |
| Prisoners breakfast served | 7 „ 7½ |
| Female prisoners liberated | 8½ |
| Public worship in centre division | 9½ |
| Male prisoners liberated, and morning report delivered to governor | 10 |

*Afternoon.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Prisoners dinner served | 1 to 1½ |
| Prison again cleaned out, and prisoners washed | 4 „ 5 |
| Prisoners committed, bathed, dressed, and distributed to cells | 5 „ 5½ |
| Prisoners work inspected | 5½ „ 6 |

*Evening.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Prisoners supper served | 7 „ 7½ |
| Prison locked up for the night | 9 |
| Evening report and keys delivered to governor | 10 |

*Exercise.*

The exercise of prisoners in the open air continues throughout the day, excepting at meal times.

The following were the employments of the prisoners on the day of inspection :—

| Employment. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Weaving | 14 | – |
| Smith-work | 2 | – |
| Shoemaking | 8 | – |
| Tailoring | 6 | – |
| Net-making | 5 | – |
| Carpentry | 3 | – |
| Mat-making | 12 | – |
| Crank-machine | 6 | – |
| Teazing oakum, hair, &c. | 213 | 124 |
| Sewing | – | 84 |
| Knitting | – | 48 |
| Cooking and baking | – | 3 |
| Washing and cleaning | 10 | 19 |
| Miscellaneous | 34 | 15 |
| Sick in hospital | 7 | 1 |
| Not working | *22 | 19 |
| | 342 | 313 |

* Including 9 male, and 1 female, civil prisoners; and 18 female prisoners under sentence of 10 days each, in separate confinement and not working, in terms of rule.

Scotland.
Edinburgh Prison.

| Distribution. | Males. | | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | East Wing. | West Wing. | Centre Wing. |
| Separate | 96 | 17 | 32 |
| In cells with two | 2 | 190 | 196 |
| In class-rooms | – | 37 | – |
| Neither in cells with two, nor class-rooms | – | – | 85 |
| | 98 | 244 | 313 |

The Reverend George Heslop and his assistants continue to discharge their duties with their usual zeal and ability; and the following is the routine by which their various duties are carried out:—

Means of Religious and Moral Improvement employed on behalf of the Prisoners.

*On Sabbath.*

*Divine services, &c.*—
One service in east divison.
One service in centre division.
Four services in west division (one in each flat).
One address in small prison.

*Classes, taught by assistant chaplain*—
One class of boys in east division (governor present).
One class of young women in centre ditto (matron present).

*Other days of the week.*

*Divine services, &c.*—
One service daily in centre division.
One service in hospital of ditto, on Friday.
One service daily in west division class-room.
One service in debtors prison on Thursday.

*Classes taught by assistant chaplain*—
One class in east division on Wednesday.
Two classes in west division on Tuesday and Thursday respectively.

*Visiting*—
Daily in each building, by chaplain and assistants.

*Library*—
Bible and Catechism in each cell. Other books are changed weekly, and supplied as nearly as possible to suit the capacity of readers.

*Secular education*—
Male and female teacher teach the following branches daily; viz., *reading, writing, and arithmetic;* and a competent female warder is partly employed in assisting the female teacher.

*Chief kinds of industrial labour—*

| | |
|---|---|
| Net-making. | Tailoring. |
| Weaving. | Picking wool. |
| Mat-making. | Picking oakum and hair. |
| Sewing. | Washing. |
| Knitting. | Stone-breaking (part of the year). |
| Shoemaking. | |

*Means of hard labour—*

Six-crank machines, and picking of oakum, according to rule.

Mr. Smith, the governor of the prison, notices with much satisfaction the gradual decrease in the number of commitments of juvenile offenders since the ragged industrial schools were brought into operation on his recommendation of them to the Edinburgh public in 1845, but which had previously been in operation in Aberdeen.

The schools were first established in Edinburgh in 1847, since which period it will be seen by the following Table that the decrease of juvenile commitments have been continuous and steady.

RETURN of JUVENILES under 14 years of age, committed to the prison of Edinburgh in five years, ending 24th December 1851.

| Dates. | Total Commitments. | Centesimal proportion under 14 years of age. |
|---|---|---|
| 1847 | 4,734 | 5·6 |
| 1848 | 5,536 | 3·7 |
| 1849 | 5,709 | 2·9 |
| 1850 | 4,865 | 1·3 |
| 1851 | *5,869 | 0·9 |

* For year ending Nov. 30, 1851.

Number of Prisoners between 14 and 16 years of age, committed to the Edinburgh prison during the last three years, was—

| Date. | Number. |
|---|---|
| 1848 | 552 |
| 1849 | 440 |
| 1850 | 361 |
| 1851 | 227 |

"*Note.*—Of the 56 prisoners under 14 years of age, committed to the prison of Edinburgh, in the year ending 30th November 1851, 19 only were born in, and belonging to Edinburgh, while 18 were from Ireland, being nearly all fresh importations; the remainder were from other parts of Scotland and England."

The governor reports that the general conduct of the prisoners has been good; the punishment book shows about the usual number of punishments recorded, but all of the ordinary character, and not requiring notice.

Scotland.

Edinburgh Prison.

The provisions continue to be supplied by contract, and the accounts are settled quarterly.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average cost of prison diet per head - - | 2 | 19 | 3 |
| Average amount of earnings - - - | 1 | 15 | 1 |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings - | 9 | 11 | 3¼ |

I have great pleasure, as usual, in complimenting Mr. Smith, the governor, on the foregoing averages under his management of the past year.

The 6 crank-machines, noticed in my last report as preparing to be tried experimentally in this prison as a system of penal labour, have been in operation during the greater part of the year, and the result of the governor's observations on its working, satisfies him that it is regarded with great dislike by a majority of those who have been employed at it, and that it is felt by them to be in reality hard labour, occupying their whole time and energies to complete their tasks, and requiring regular, strenuous, and unremitting toil.

The general appearance of the prisoners, and every department of the prison, the clothing, bedding, &c., bore satisfactory evidence of the untiring zeal and ability with which this important prison is managed by Mr. Smith, the governor; and he expressed himself to be generally satisfied with the efficiency of his subordinate officers, as did also Miss Aitkin, the matron, regarding those under her able management of the female department.

Edinburgh Lock-up Prison.

## EDINBURGH LOCK-UP PRISON.

[Inspected November 10, 1851.]

Present in confinement :—

3 males.
4 females.

Total - 7

There has been no alteration in this very unsatisfactory place of confinement, but I am glad to observe by the reported proceedings of the County Board, that they have it under their consideration to separate a portion of the police cells for prison purposes as suggested in my 15th Report.

Edinburgh Police Cells.

## EDINBURGH POLICE CELLS.

[Inspected June 4, 1851.]

In a visit this day to these cells, accompanied by the Lieut. of police in waiting, I found the 2 protection rooms on the first floor full of prisoners; and no alteration having yet been made to amend the ventilation, the atmosphere was so offensive that the Lieut. of police at once ordered the officer in charge

of the cells to divide the inmates by sending a portion of them to other cells. In a subsequent visit, however, made two months later, I was glad to find that the windows of these rooms had been made to open; and considering the condition of a majority of the inmates, I had no longer reason to complain of the state of the atmosphere.

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MUSSELBURGH PRISON.

[Inspected October 20, 1851.]

Present in confinement:—

3 males.
2 females.

Total - 5

They made no complaints.

The prison buildings were in good order. The alterations noticed in my last report, had taken place, namely, the conversion of the ground floor into a police cell, together with the alterations in the doors above, which I then recommended.

The health of the prisoners seems to have been good, and the surgeon continues his visits regular.

The minister of the parish is kind enough to visit occasionally gratuitously. In my last report, I recommended some Bibles and Testaments to be allowed; but I since find that a sufficient supply of them had all along been in use, and the mistake arose from the keeper believing that my inquiry about the books related to amusing ones, of which he had none.

The general conduct appears to have been good.

The keeper brought under my notice that the Town Council were very anxious that the County Prison Board would authorize a stair to be opened from the prison into the back court, which belongs to the Town Council, as the use of that court would be a great advantage to the keeper in the management of the prison, and the alteration would cost but a trifle; I respectfully recommend that it be authorized.

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## ELGINSHIRE.



ELGIN PRISON.

[Inspected August 12, 1851.]

Present in confinement:—

6 male criminals.
3 female criminals.

Total - 9

They made no complaints.

Scotland. Elgin Prison.

The average daily number in confinement during the year has been 12, being 2 more than in the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and the different wards clean, as also the general appearance of the prisoners.

There had as usual been very little sickness in this prison during the year.

The chaplain, the surgeon, and the teacher continue to perform the duties required of them very zealously.

The general conduct of the prisoners had been good.

The chief employments are picking oakum, sack-making, dressing plaids and cloth, mat-making, and knitting.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The average cost of prison diet per head - | 4 | 4 | 6¼ |
| Average amount of earnings - - - | 3 | 8 | 8¼ |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings - | 18 | 15 | 7½ |

The provisions are furnished by contract, and the clothing and bedding purchased. The accounts are settled annually.

The general appearance of every department was very creditable to Mr. and Mrs. Rutledge, the keeper and the matron.

Application was made to the General Board for their sanction to the erection of a second building for police purposes within the prison grounds; one was already in progress, and seeing no objection to the site proposed for the other, I recommended it to be approved.

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## FIFESHIRE.

Cupar Prison.

### CUPAR PRISON.

[Inspected October 18, 1851.]

Present in confinement :—

35 male criminals.
2 male civil prisoners.
8 female criminals.

Total - 45

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 44, being 15 less than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and the wards remarkably clean, as was also the clothing and bedding.

The new airing yard, which was stated in my last report as being in preparation, is now in use; it contains 8 fan-shaped compartments branching from the centre, 22 feet long, by 12 at the outer end.

A new entrance has been made to the matron's house, which gives her a private entry instead of going through the interior

Scotland.
Cupar Prison.

of the prison as before; this alteration is a great convenience to her, and adds considerably to the seclusion of the prison.

Screens have now been erected between the male and female prison to prevent the prisoners seeing each other at particular times; and they are so constructed as to be drawn aside for the better ventilation of the prison.

The general health seems to have been remarkably good, and the surgeon's duties regularly performed by Mr. Grace.

The duties of chaplain and teacher continue to be efficiently discharged by Mr. Heron, who daily devotes about 4½ hours thereto.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good, and nothing unusual is recorded in the punishment book.

The following were the occupations of the prisoners on the day of inspection:—

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Weaving and winding | 16 | – |
| Tailoring | 1 | – |
| Turning | 2 | – |
| Cutting candle-wicks | 1 | – |
| Picking waste | 8 | – |
| Making mats | 4 | – |
| Knitting stockings | – | 1 |
| Shirt-making | – | 4 |
| Crank labour | 2 | – |
| Cooking, washing, and mending | 1 | 3 |
| Total | 35 | 8 |

There were 2 debtors also who were not working, making 37 males, and 8 females; total 45.

The provisions are furnished by contract, and the other stores purchased at the best market. The keeper settles his accounts monthly with the clerk of the County Prison Board, producing his vouchers.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average cost of prison diet per head | 3 | 13 | 1⅙ |
| Average amount of earnings | 4 | 8 | 7 |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings | 14 | 0 | 1⅑ |

Every department of the prison reflected great credit on the management of Mr. Cook and Miss Webster, the governor and the matron.

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Dunfermline Prison.

DUNFERMLINE PRISON.

[Inspected November 13, 1851.]

Present in confinement:—

10 male criminals.
2 male civil prisoners.
4 female criminals.

Total - 16

They made no complaints.

Scotland. Inverurie Prison.

The daily average number in confinement during the year has been 17, which is 3 more than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in excellent order, and very clean in every department.

The general health has been good, and the surgeon's duties regularly attended to.

The Rev. George Barlash continues to perform the duties of chaplain and teacher, devoting two hours daily in their discharge.

The general conduct was reported to have been good.

The usual employments are weaving and winding, mat-making, teasing ropes, &c.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The average cost of prison diet per head - | 3 | 16 | 9½ |
| Average amount of earnings - - - | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings - | 17 | 4 | 3 |

The prison seems to be very ably managed by the keeper and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie.

## FORFARSHIRE.

Dundee Prison.

### DUNDEE PRISON.

[Inspected October 13 and 14, 1851.]

Present in confinement :—

114 male criminals.
3 male civil prisoners.
81 female criminals.

Total - 198

They made no complaints entitled to notice.

The average daily number in confinement during the past year has been 209, being 8 more than in the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair, the wards clean, and the general appearance of the prisoners satisfactory.

There had been no change of any kind, the same officers continued to perform the same routine of duties.

The general health had been good, and the surgeon's duties regularly discharged by Mr. Aitkin, as have those of the chaplain by the Rev. T. Stirling, who remarks, in his last report, that a grant of 5*l.* from the Dundee Committee had enabled him to make a very satisfactory addition to the prison library; he also remarks that since the introduction of the crank-machine, and the teasing of oakum being made hard labour, the prisoners so employed complain bitterly of its irksomeness, and that "constant work of this kind or of any kind is what idlers in general heartily dislike, and were they in all cases regularly

Scotland.
Dundee Prison.

subjected to it there is little doubt that such exercise would very soon diminish the number of re-commitments."

"While the exertions of the teachers have been attended with their usual good effects, I am happy to state that my services were also uniformly received with the greatest cheerfulness and attention by all classes of prisoners."

The governor reported that the general conduct of the prisoners had been good, and I observe that the punishments recorded, though numerous, were not of a serious character.

The chief offences for which prisoners are committed here are thefts, housebreaking, assaults, and breaches of the peace.

The governor, in his observations on the working of the crank-machine remarks, "That the crank-machines are really a terror to evil-doers, and at the same time rather conducive than injurious to health."

The following were the employments on the day of inspection :—

| | Male Crim. | | Fem. Crim. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Weaving | 24 | Sewing | 26 |
| Teasing | 48 | Knitting | 15 |
| Shoemaking | 3 | Teasing | 17 |
| Tailoring | 4 | Cleaners | 3 |
| Rope-cutting | 3 | Mending | 2 |
| Wright-work | 1 | Shoebinding | 1 |
| Cleaners | 4 | Washing | 5 |
| Gardening | 1 | Cooking | 2 |
| Winders | 12 | Idle | 10 |
| Bookbinding | 1 | | |
| Crank-machines | 4 | Total | 81 |
| Idle | 6 | | |
| Sick | 3 | | |
| Total | 114 | | |

The provisions and clothing are furnished by contract, and the accounts settled monthly. The general expenditure is regularly audited once a year.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average cost of prison diet per head | 3 | 7 | 0½ |
| Average amount of earnings | 2 | 19 | 8½ |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings | 7 | 9 | 4½ |

It will be remarked, to the credit of the management here, that the net cost per head, after deducting earnings, is considerably below any other prison in the district.

The want of additional accommodation is very much felt in the working of this important prison, and as it will not be much relieved by the addition just made to Forfar prison, it is to be hoped the County Board may very soon entertain the question of making a considerable increase to this establishment.

Scotland.

Dundee Prison.

The appearance of every department of the prison reflected the greatest credit on Mr. Mackison the governor, and Mrs. Anderson the matron, who expressed themselves satisfied with the zeal and efficiency of their subordinate officers.

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Arbroath Prison.

## ARBROATH PRISON.

[Inspected May 7, 1851.]

Present in confinement :—

4 male criminals.
4 female criminals.

Total - 8

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 6, being 2 less than the year preceding.

This prison is far from being a safe one ; it is so overlooked, and the prison grounds so easy of access. The County Board had been requested by the local authorities to cage a portion of it with iron railings, for the better security of the prisoners while airing, and the proposition being referred to me, I was of opinion that as no money that could be expended upon it would make it an efficient place of confinement, it would be better to limit the commitments there to very short sentences, sending the others to Forfar prison ; a course which I understand has been adopted by the County Board.

The general health during the past year seems to have been good, and the surgeon's visits regular.

The chaplain visits every Friday, when he exhorts and prays with the prisoners in their cells.

The general conduct is reported to have been good.

The chief employments here are picking oakum, mat-making, knitting, &c.

The chief offences for which prisoners are committed are thefts, assaults, and drunkenness.

The provisions and stores are purchased by the keeper, who charges what they cost, and his accounts are settled quarterly.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The average cost of prison diet per head - | 5 | 0 | 11¼ |
| Average amount of earnings - - | 2 | 9 | 1½ |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings - | 23 | 17 | 10½ |

Every thing looked clean and creditable to the keeper and the matron.

---

MONTROSE PRISON.

[Inspected August 16, 1851.]

Present in confinement :—

11 males.
8 females.

Total - 19

They made no complaints.

The daily average number in confinement has been 21, being exactly the same as the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair ; a portion of the boundary wall had been heightened, so as to make it even all round : but it is so accessible from the adjoining premises, that I do not consider the prison yard secure.

The general health seems to have been very good, and the duties of the chaplain and surgeon had been zealously and efficiently attended to.

The general conduct was also reported to have been good.

The provisions are supplied by contract ; the clothing and other stores are purchased at the best market ; the accounts are settled monthly.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average cost of prison diet per head - - | 3 | 14 | 11$\frac{6}{}$ |
| Average amount of earnings - - | 4 | 4 | 9$\frac{2}{}$ |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings - | 13 | 12 | 7$\frac{3}{}$ |

Every department of the prison was in the best possible order, under the zealous and efficient management of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, the keeper and the matron.

---



FORFAR PRISON.

[Inspected October 16, 1851.]

Present in confinement :—

10 males.
6 females.

Total - 16

They made no complaints.

The daily average number in confinement during the year has been 12, being 5 less than the year preceding.

The prison at the time of my last visit was still in a state of confusion, with the workmen employed in the new building, which was approaching completion.

The general health appeared to have been very good, and the duties of the chaplain and surgeon regularly attended to.

Scotland.

Forfar Prison.

There had been scarcely any punishments; the condition of the prison, from the causes already mentioned, precluded strict discipline being enforced.

The usual employments have been weaving and winding, carpentering, painting, teazing oakum, &c.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The average cost of prison diet per head - | 3 | 9 | 1¾ |
| Average amount of earnings - - - | 0 | 19 | 8¾ |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings - | 22 | 19 | 5¾ |

Every thing, as far as circumstances permitted, appear creditable to the keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. M'Kay.

By a recent report I am apprised that the prison has been completed and legalized for the reception of prisoners, and I have at the same time been favoured with the following historical sketch and description of it, as it now stands. Having watched its progress from the commencement, I must add my testimony that the Forfarshire public owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Rev. H. Stuart, for the great experience and professional judgment which he brought to bear in preparing the plans, and for the untiring zeal and labour with which, at great personal inconvenience, he has superintended their being carried out.

If we examine the building in detail, it will be seen that there has been no frittering away of funds on undigested plans and trumpery fittings, for every requirement has been foreseen and provided for in the most efficient way; and taking it as a whole, I am of opinion that there is no prison in the kingdom in which the arrangements are so well calculated to carry out the true objects of imprisonment, if its advantages for such purposes be not thrown away by overcrowding it; for, otherwise, it is a prison calculated to take care of itself.

"*Description of Forfar Prison as now enlarged.*

"A prison was erected at Forfar, the county town, and seat of a sheriff, in 1844, consisting of 10 cells for criminals, on 2 floors, 5 in each floor, with an exercising-room in the garret floor above these.

"In front of the house containing the above criminal prison was built another, with its back forming one side of the corridors of these criminal cells, containing kitchen, wash-house, and business-room on ground floor; on the second floor, keeper's apartments of 2 rooms, and 2 closets; debtors day-room, 11 feet by 10 feet, and debtors sleeping-room, 10 feet by 7 feet; above this 3 small attic-rooms were used as a female prison. The above accommodation was found to be much too small; 10 women and 10 debtors, and as many as 40 prisoners in all, being confined at one time in the above apartments, and no distinct separation between women and men, debtors and criminals.

Scotland.

Forfar Prison.

"In 1849 the County Prison Board requested the Rev. H. Stuart, a clergyman of a neighbouring parish, who acts as chaplain to the prison, and who has long given his attention to prison matters in all parts of the kingdom, to give in a report of what was wanted. In a few weeks Mr. Stuart give in a report, accompanied with plans, executed with his own hand, for enlarging the prison. These plans were at once adopted by the General Prison Board without any alteration, and sent back with strong approbation to the County Board to be carried into effect.

"Mr. Stuart's plans are now fully executed, and as superintended by himself, along with a clerk of works; and the prison legalized.

"The building is in the Scotch castellated style; giving it a strong and massy appearance; with gate and walls to correspond. To the west end of the front part of the former prison is built a female prison; and so that it is impossible for a female in it ever to see a man. On the ground floor is a kitchen, sleeping apartment for servants, and drying-room; the kitchen fire being taken advantage of to heat this room and the cells above. Back from the kitchen is also a wash-house, and on the floor above are 4 cells, each 10 feet by 7, and 11 feet high, with an airing-gallery and water-closet, and a matron's room and bed-closet. On the third floor, right above, are other 4 cells of the same size, but only 9½ feet high, with two store-rooms. From a closet under the stair on the ground floor the victuals are sent from the kitchen to the male prison by a tray upon rails; but so constructed and secured that no communication can take place between male and female prisoners.

"Abutting on the west wall of female prison is formed a strong airing gallery, with a water-closet, 20 feet by 5 feet. Its west side, formed of a strong iron grating, and roofed with heavy slabs built into the prison wall. The yard of the female prison is separated from that of the male prison by a wall 15 feet high.

"Male Prison.—To the east end of the front house of the former prison, and in a line with the west addition forming the female prison, is built 3 floors, externally in all respects uniform with that addition, having embrazured parapet walls and embattled turrets on the corners. On the ground floor of the east front addition are 4 cells, each 11½ feet long, 7 feet wide, and 11 feet high, with a corridor before them 31 feet long, 5½ feet wide. On the west end of this corridor is a day-room for the debtors in connexion with these 4 cells; and on the east end is a passage leading out to an airing-gallery abutting against the prison wall, with water-closet, and made very strong, and finished in all respects as that already described on the west end of female prison; this comprises the accommodation for debtors; and so arranged that they can take air and exercise without seeing or hearing what is doing in the criminal prison.

"On the two floors right above the debtors cells are two corridors of the same dimensions as the debtors corridor, and each containing 4 cells of the same size as theirs.

"Right back from these corridors, those of the former prison are extended for 31 feet each, and contain 4 cells on each of the 2 floors, of the same size as those in the front corridors. On the corridor on the ground floor, at each end, a passage, with strong

Scotland.
Forfar Prison.

doors at its ends, leads to an airing-gallery with water-closet, strongly grated, covered and secured as those already described; and over the west airing-gallery a very large cistern is placed, receiving all the rain water from the roofs, and distributing it through the whole of the prison. In the centre of the male criminal corridors is a recess in which an officer sleeps, and from which, through gratings, every thing is seen and heard that may be going on in the corridors. The old debtors day-room is turned into a teaching and chaplain's-room; and the old debters night room into a punishment cell when required; and the attics, the former female prison, into store-rooms; fire-places are put into several cells in case of sickness. In all the cells are recesses formed of strong glazed fire-clay boxes, with covers, built into the walls, with flues of fire-clay pipe to the foul air flue, for holding the night-vessels. The foul air is taken off from the cells by fire-clay pipes of 4 inches bore, terminating at the one end in a ventilating shaft in the centre of the building, and at the other in a box built into the vault of each cell. These pipes are so put in that they can be cleaned of the dust that is so apt to gather in ventilating flues.

"Besides a strong outer stanchelling in the cell windows, the window sashes are fixed on a strong iron framing equal to another stanchelling; and so constructed, that the officers can open and shut them, and fix them as open or shut, by a pull in the corridors, which is attached to the window-pivot on a pulley sunk in the stone rybat; and all so concealed that the prisoner neither sees nor can injure this simple and useful apparatus.

"The cell doors are also on a new construction by Mr. Stuart, formed with an air chamber between the double boarding of which the door is framed, and perforated on each side of the door, so as to admit of a circulation of the air through the door, without allowing of sound or communication. Both doors and windows are very strong and well-fitted; and yet they cost little more than those of the ordinary make.

"The locks have also an improvement by Mr. Stuart, which the keeper considers of great consequence. It is simply a shield, neatly put on the keyhole, of cast-iron, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick; and the keyhole is thus spread out like a funnel, to guide the key into its berth at once, and without warning to the prisoner, or without mistake in the dark, or in a hurry—a matter of great moment in case of going in to a refractory prisoner—and also for despatch of business; having, I am told, in fact, all the advantages of a spring lock, without any of its drawbacks as to missing catch and going wrong. The lock is in other respects very strong, simple, well-fitted, and safe; made, I was informed, after a model by a Mr. P. Lillie, High Street, Edinburgh, under Mr. Stuart's directions, and cost 10*s.* 6*d.* each.

"The male prison is heated by fire-clay pipe flues, conveying the smoke along the corridors from small furnaces; and so placed as to assist by their heat the ventilating pipes in drawing off the foul air.

"A few paces behind the prison is a range of small offices; one of which may be used for a warder to live in.

"A few paces to the centre of the front of the prison is erected a gate, also in the castellated style, flanked by two turrets, each 26 feet

high; in the one a bell, and in the other the vents of an office on the one side, and of a porter's lodge on the other side of the passage between the outer and the inner gate. Above these, is an airy apartment in which the prisoners own clothes are kept. The whole new additions thus consist of,—kitchen, drying-room, wash-house, matron's room, 2 airing-galleries, 2 store-rooms, 8 cells, for females; and for males, 20 cells, 1 debtors day-room, and 3 airing-galleries, and 3 water-closets; an office, porter's lodge, and prisoners clothes-room; 3 small offices in the rear; and the east and west boundary walls were extended; and altogether cost, including every expense, 1,820*l.*

"And the accommodation for prisoners now at Forfar is,—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For civil male prisoners | 4 | sleeping cells. |
| | 1 | day-room. |
| | 1 | airing-gallery, with large corridor |
| For male criminals - | 31 | cells. |
| | 3 | airing-galleries. |
| For females - - | 8 | cells. |
| | 2 | airing-galleries. |

"The great advantage of the airing-galleries at Forfar is, that the prisoners in them require no watching; they are so very strong; yet so planned, that the prisoner, while he has plenty of exercise and fresh air, can neither see or hear any one; besides having a water-closet off each of them."

## HADDINGTONSHIRE.



### HADDINGTON PRISON.

[Inspected October 20, 1851.]

Present in confinement:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 | male criminals. |
| 2 | male civil prisoners. |
| 9 | female criminals. |
| Total - | 18 |

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the past year has been 30, which is 2 more than during the year preceding; but it will be seen by the reduced numbers on the day of inspection that a very considerable reduction had taken place since the returns of the year ending June last.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and every department, as usual, very clean and in good order.

The general health has been good, and the surgeon's visits are now made twice a week, according to rule.

There has been no change in the duties of chaplain and teacher, which continue to be regularly discharged by Dr. Cook.

Scotland.

Haddington Prison.

The general conduct has been good, and the punishments few.

The chief employments are making beehives, picking straw, &c.

The clothing, bedding, and bread are supplied by contract; the other supplies are purchased by the keeper at the best market, and the accounts settled quarterly; the settlement is noted by the clerk of the County Board in the prison cash-book.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average cost of prison diet per head - - | 3 | 9 | 8 |
| Average amount of earnings - - | 3 | 7 | 8½ |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings - | 9 | 5 | 5½ |

The foregoing averages are highly creditable to the management here, the net cost per head, after deducting earnings, being among the lowest of the prisons of the district.

I have already remarked that, since the annual returns were made up, the number of committals had very considerably decreased; this was stated to have been caused by an increase made to the county constabulary, who are thereby enabled to take more stringent notice of professional vagrants; and it was anticipated that the measures adopted would be the means of keeping down the number of committals, and render any further increase to the prison unnecessary; but in the meantime buildings were in progress, in providing for a bath and wash-house in a more suitable situation, together with additional accommodation for stores, which will be a great improvement to the prison.

Every department continues to be in the most satisfactory state, under the able management of Mr. and Mrs. Beattie, the governor and matron, and of their son, the warder.

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## INVERNESS-SHIRE.

Inverness Prison.

### INVERNESS PRISON.

[Inspected August 4, 1851.]

Present in confinement:—

16 male criminals.
3 male civil prisoners.
15 female criminals.

Total - 34

They made no complaints.

The daily average number in confinement has been 33, being a reduction of 2 since the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in excellent order; the personal appearance of the prisoners and the several wards were all clean.

The general health had been remarkably good, only 4 cases of sickness during the year.

There had been no alteration in the chaplain's or the teacher's duties, which continued to be efficiently discharged by the same officers.

The salary of the teacher had been advanced to 16*l.*, and he devotes $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours daily to the instruction of the prisoners on week-days.

The following table shows the educational condition of the prisoners during the three months ending December 1851 :—

| | Could not read at all. | Could read with difficulty. | Could read well, that is, could read any common book easily. | Could not write at all. | Could sign their names merely. | Could write with difficulty. | Could write well. | Have improved in arithmetic. | Have improved in other branches of education. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prisoners who have received instruction for three months, but for less than six months : | | | | | | | | | |
| State of education on admission | 6 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 1 | – | – |
| Present state of education - | – | 5 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Prisoners who have received instruction for six months, but for less than one year : | | | | | | | | | |
| State of education on admission | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Present state of education - | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Prisoners who have received instruction for one year and upwards : | | | | | | | | | |
| State of education on admission | – | – | 3 | 1 | – | – | 2 | – | – |
| Present state of education - | – | – | 3 | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | – | – |

The keeper reported that the general conduct of the prisoners had been good; but I observed that the punishments recorded, though not numerous, showed an unusual proportion of them to have been in irons.

The following were the employments of the prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Scotland.

Inverness Prison.

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Weaving | 5 | – |
| Winding | 1 | – |
| Shoemaking | 1 | – |
| Mat-making | 3 | – |
| Teasing hair, wool, and picking oakum | 3 | 2 |
| Untried (not working) | 1 | – |
| Unable to work from infirmity | 1 | – |
| Sewing | – | 3 |
| Knitting | – | 4 |
| Washing and cooking | – | 2 |
| Force-pump work | 1 | – |
| Not working in terms of rules | – | 4 |
| | 16 | 15 |
| Both | 31 | |
| Civil prisoners (males) | 3 | |
| Total | 34 | |

The provisions are furnished by contract, and the other stores purchased at the best market; the settlement is noted in the prison cash-book.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The average cost of prison diet per head | 4 | 7 | 7½ |
| Average amount of earnings | 8 | 10 | 3 |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings | 12 | 14 | 10 |

The average amount of earnings here are nearly double those of any other prison in Scotland.

Since last inspection some alterations have been made for the better security of the prison by the filling up of the embrasures on the boundary wall, and raising the piece of wall behind the prison. A new iron gate has also been placed in the passage leading from the main door to the female department.

The keeper, in his report for December 1851, states that in the event of a fire occurring, either in the prison or in the county buildings, that the water on either premises being supplied through an inch-and-a-half pipe, would have little effect in quenching it; and that there is no fire-plug nearer than Castle-street, so that a fire in either of the buildings would endanger both.

By a subsequent minute of the County Board, I observe that the clerk has been directed to inquire and report as to the expenses of the measures necessary to avert such an accident.

With reference to the crank employment, the keeper reports that it appears to have a "salutary effect on the prisoners employed at it, as they seem all to detest that work more than any other."

There has been one attempt at suicide on the part of a male prisoner, immediately on being brought in after receiving sentence.

I continue to have a very favourable opinion of the zeal and ability of Mr. Kerr, the governor; and the general appearance of every department of the prison was highly creditable to him and the matron.

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FORT WILLIAM PRISON.

[Inspected August 1, 1851.]

There were no prisoners in confinement at the time of my visit.

The prison buildings were in good repair, but the two western cells were very damp: the heating apparatus does not work; and though the keeper is careful in supplying additional clothing whenever the preservation of the health of the prisoners seems to require it; it is, nevertheless, very desirable that measures should be taken to correct the defects in the warming, for the walls there will probably never dry without artificial heat.

The clothing and bedding were plenty and clean; and the surgeon and chaplain seem zealous in discharging the duties required of them.

The only employments here are mat-making and teasing oakum.

The provisions are purchased by the keeper, and his accounts are settled quarterly, with a copy of the account kept in the prison.

The present keeper and matron, Alexander Soban and his sister, Isabella Soban, only entered on the duties of their office in February 1851.

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PORTREE PRISON.

[Inspected July 29, 1851.]

There was only one person in confinement, who made no complaint.

The prison buildings were in good repair, but the upper cells were still damp, notwithstanding the exterior wall had been harled last year.

The clothing and bedding were plenty and clean. The health had been good, and the surgeon's visits regular.

There is no chaplain, but the Rev. A. Adams is kind enough to visit occasionally gratuitously.

The only employment is picking oakum. The provisions are purchased by the keeper; and the clothing supplied from the prison at Inverness. The accounts are settled quarterly.

Everything was clean and in order.

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Scotland.

## KINCARDINESHIRE.

Stonehaven Prison.

### STONEHAVEN PRISON.

[Inspected August 16, 1851.]

Present in confinement :—

8 male criminals.
1 male civil prisoner.
1 female criminal.

Total - 10

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year has been 10, being 1 less than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair.

The general health has been good, and no alteration in the chaplain or surgeon's duties.

The chief employments are making wire chains, mat-making, picking oakum, &c.

All the supplies are purchased at the best market, and the accounts settled annually.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average cost of prison diet per head - | 4 | 10 | 10½ |
| Average amount of earnings - - | 2 | 8 | 4 |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings | 17 | 19 | 1 |

The cleanliness of every department was very creditable to the keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson.

## KINROSS-SHIRE.

Kinross Prison.

### KINROSS PRISON

[Inspected November 13, 1851.]

Present in confinement :—

2 male criminals.
1 male civil prisoner.
2 female criminals.

Total - 5

They made no complaint.

The prison buildings were in good repair; the health had been good, and the surgeon visits regularly twice a week.

The Rev. W. Peters, the parish minister, preaches on Sundays, and visits the prisoners once a week in their cells.

The conduct had been good, and only 2 punishments during the year for slight offences.

Scotland.

Kinross Prison.

The chief employments are weaving, winding, hair-teasing, shoemaking, &c.

I have not received the usual returns from this prison showing the average expenses and earnings.

The general appearance of every department was creditable to the keeper and the matron.

## KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

Kirkcudbright Prison.

### KIRKCUDBRIGHT PRISON.

[Inspected April 29, 1851.]

Present in confinement :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 18 male criminals. | |
| 5 female criminals. | |
| Total - | 23 |

Only 1 male prisoner complained that he had been about five months there waiting for trial, and wanted additional food; his general appearance showed no want of sufficient nourishment; but should he on trial be found innocent, his case will be a hard one.

The daily average number in confinement during the year has been 21, which is 7 more than the year preceding.

The buildings were in good repair, and everything very clean; the general health had been remarkably good, and the surgeon's duties regular.

There has been no alteration in the chaplain's duties, the Rev. J. Underwood continuing to give them moral instruction, while the keeper and the matron give the secular.

The general conduct has been tolerably good; but the crowded state of the prison sometimes renders it necessary to have three or four prisoners in one cell, and there can be no attempt to enforce discipline.

The different kinds of work carried on are weaving and winding, mat-making, knitting, &c.

The food, the clothing, and bedding are purchased at the market price; and the keeper settles his accounts quarterly, but the settlement is not noted in the prison cash-book.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average cost of prison diet per head - | 3 | 6 | 4¼ |
| Average amount of earnings - - | 1 | 2 | 4½ |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings | 13 | 4 | 2 |

The foregoing averages are creditable to the management.

Scotland.

Kirkcudbright Prison.

In my last report I pointed out the great inconvenience of having the prison kitchen detached from the main building, and the great irregularity of permitting prisoners to be employed in that kitchen, where they are not only able to be cognizant of everything that takes place connected with the prison, but are in a great measure mixed up with the young family of the keeper; but I regret to state that no alteration has been made in consequence of that representation, for at this visit I found a convicted female prisoner employed in cooking; she was under a sentence of eight months imprisonment; and there were two other female prisoners employed washing in an adjoining apartment.

I must again respectfully call the County Board's attention to the necessity for some alteration in the arrangements, as no prisoner ought to be permitted to be employed in that building

I found every department very clean and creditable to the keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Clark.

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Maxwelltown Prison.

## MAXWELLTOWN PRISON.

[Inspected April 28, 1851.]

There were no prisoners in confinement, and there had been only 5 committed since Christmas.

The prison building was in good repair, and every department clean and neatly kept.

The general health has been good, and the surgeon's visits regular.

The Rev. W. Macfarlane is kind enough to continue his visits gratuitously, when there are prisoners in confinement.

In my last report I recommended that some additional lodging accommodation should be granted to the family of the keeper, and also that a suitable washing-place should be provided; the former recommendation, I am glad to find, has been satisfactorily carried out; but I must still respectfully renew my recommendation to the Board that they should entertain the other question, together with the observation in the keeper's quarterly report for September 1851, that the prison is badly off for water, which has to be carried from the river Nith, and which in summer is not very good, and worse in winter, owing to the swelling of the waters causing mud and filth.

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## LANARKSHIRE.



### GLASGOW PRISON.



[Inspected November 1 and 8, 1851.]

Present in confinement :—

| Divisions. | Civil. | | Criminal. | | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Untried. | | Convicted | | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | Both |
| North Prison - - - - | 13 | – | 62 | 43 | 248 | 263 | 323 | 306 | 629 |
| South Prison - - - - | – | – | – | – | 59 | – | 59 | – | 59 |
| United Prisons - - - | 13 | – | 62 | 43 | 307 | 263 | 382 | 306 | 688 |

Distribution of Criminal Prisoners.

| Number in Separation. | Number in Twos. | Number in Threes. | Number in Class Rooms. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 171 | 370 | 36 | 98 | 675 |

Number of Convicts under Sentence of Transportation.

| | Fit for Transportation. | Unfit for Transportation. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Males - - | 69 | 14 | 83 |
| Females - - | 19 | 13 | 32 |
| Total - - | 88 | 27 | 115 |

They made very few complaints, and none deserving notice, except that of a debtor named Walker, who complained that he had been refused by the governor the use of a piece of carpet, although that indulgence had been allowed to another debtor, which, on inquiry, I found to be the case, but that the piece of carpet in possession of the other had been introduced surreptitiously the day before, and without the knowledge or consent of the governor. Subsequently, on the recommendation of the surgeon, the debtors were allowed the use of footboards.

Scotland.

Glasgow Prison.

The prison buildings were in good repair, although the ground flats of the east and west wings are not altogether free from dampness; the extensive new wing, mentioned in my last report as being in a forward state, is now advancing towards completion, and will, I hope, be fit for occupation by Midsummer; for until then the nature of the confinements here must continue to be unsatisfactory, owing to the continued crowded state of the prison, from inadequate accommodation.

The average daily number in confinement during the past year has been 656, which is 61 less than the year preceding.

The general health appears to have been good, and no prevailing disease, although the returns for the year ending June show the deaths of 6 males and 2 females. In Dr. Gibson's quarterly report for June, he quotes the following table, showing the progressive decrease of the number of sick here during the last three years :—

| —— | Males. | Females. | Both. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1848–9 | 171 | 199 | 370 |
| 1849–50 | 118 | 143 | 261 |
| 1850–51 | 81 | 113 | 194 |

There have been several attempts to commit suicide, 2 of which were successful; but by a subsequent report it appears probable that the others were only feigned for ulterior purposes.

On page 51 is an extract from the hygienic record for the same quarter.

Dr. Gibson remarks, with respect to the crank-machine labour, that he has much difficulty in getting the individuals employed at it assiduously to work, so as to gain their usual diet; that malingering of every possible description is had recourse to, in the hope that the surgeon, in his professional capacity, will be induced to order a discontinuance of the labour, and that it requires the greatest circumspection on his part to prevent the reformatory intentions of those in authority being frustrated by ingenious contrivances, which they, in their shrewdness and colonisation out of doors, daily strive to invent.

The chaplain's duties continue to be efficiently performed by the Rev. John Read, who devotes about five hours daily in their discharge, in visiting the sick, and prisoners under close confinement for prison offences, in doing the work of a missionary from cell to cell, and in conducting divine services on Sabbaths.

## Extract from the Hygienic Record.

| Date. | Actual number weighed. | M. | F. | B. | Increase or decrease in weight. | M. | F. | B. | Muscular firmness. | M. | F. | B. | Articular pliancy. | M. | F. | B. | General health. | M. | F. | B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1851. April 18 | Brought from last month | 53 | 85 | 138 | Plus - | 14 | 40 | 54 | Firm - | 31 | 71 | 102 | Pliant - | 53 | 88 | 141 | Good - | 46 | 87 | 133 |
| | Liberated since - | 17 | 11 | | Minus | 17 | 19 | 36 | Medium | 21 | 17 | 38 | Medium | 1 | – | 1 | Medium | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| | | | | | Equal - | 5 | 15 | 20 | Soft - | 3 | 2 | 5 | Rigid - | – | – | – | Bad - | – | – | – |
| | | 36 | 74 | | New - | 19 | 16 | 35 | | | | | Lame - | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | |
| | Committed since | 19 | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Carried forward | 55 | 90 | 145 | | 55 | 90 | 145 | | 55 | 90 | 145 | | 55 | 90 | 145 | | 55 | 90 | 145 |
| May 6. | Brought forward | 55 | 90 | 145 | Plus - | 23 | 40 | 63 | Firm - | 74 | 84 | 158 | Pliant | 114 | 110 | 224 | Good - | 105 | 107 | 212 |
| | Liberated since - | 1 | 10 | | Minus | 27 | 33 | 60 | Soft - | 39 | 26 | 65 | Medium | 1 | – | 1 | Medium | 11 | 5 | 16 |
| | | | | | Equal - | 4 | 7 | 11 | Medium | 4 | 2 | 6 | Rigid - | – | – | – | Bad - | 1 | – | 1 |
| | | 54 | 80 | | New - | 63 | 32 | 95 | | | | | Lame - | 2 | 2 | 4 | | | | |
| | Committed since | 63 | 32 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Carried forward | 117 | 112 | 229 | | 117 | 112 | 229 | | 117 | 112 | 229 | | 117 | 112 | 229 | | 117 | 112 | 229 |
| June 20. | Brought forward | 117 | 112 | 229 | Plus - | 68 | 33 | 101 | Firm - | 58 | 78 | 136 | Pliant | 98 | 102 | 200 | Good - | 88 | 101 | 189 |
| | Liberated since - | 15 | 8 | | Minus | 23 | 60 | 83 | Medium | 39 | 23 | 62 | Medium | 1 | – | 1 | Medium | 12 | 3 | 15 |
| | | | | | Equal - | 10 | 11 | 21 | Soft - | 4 | 3 | 7 | Rigid - | – | – | – | Bad - | 1 | – | 1 |
| | | 102 | 104 | | In bed | 1 | – | 1 | In bed | 1 | – | 1 | In bed | 1 | – | 1 | In bed | 1 | – | 1 |
| | Committed since | – | – | | New - | – | – | – | | | | | Lame - | 2 | 2 | 4 | | | | |
| | Carried forward | 102 | 104 | 206 | | 102 | 104 | 206 | | 102 | 104 | 206 | | 102 | 104 | 206 | | 102 | 104 | 206 |

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"The annexed Table exhibits our operations with their accompanying results in the department of secular instruction. Upon the whole I have reason to be satisfied with the success attending our efforts, but I am persuaded it would add not a little to our efficiency were we occasionally favoured with a special visit from one or other of the Members of your Honourable Board, composing the Board upon Education."

| | Could not read at all. | Could read indifferently. | Could read well, that is, could read any common book easily. | Could not write at all. | Could write indifferently. | Could write well. | Could merely sign name. | Improved in arithmetic. | Improved in other branches of education. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of prisoners who have received instruction for three months, but for less than six months: | | | | | | | | | |
| State of education on admission - | 12 | 30 | 7 | 29 | 11 | 3 | 6 | – | – |
| Present state of education - - | 4 | 34 | 11 | – | 19 | 21 | 9 | 37 | 8 |
| Number of male prisoners who have received instruction for six months, but for less than one year: | | | | | | | | | |
| State of education on admission - | 4 | 11 | 5 | 14 | 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Present state of education - - | – | 7 | 13 | – | 7 | 9 | 4 | 17 | 6 |
| Number of male prisoners who have received instruction for three months, but for less than six months: | | | | | | | | | |
| State of education on admission - | 31 | 23 | 3 | 42 | 13 | – | 2 | – | – |
| Present state of education - - | 2 | 27 | 28 | – | 30 | 12 | 15 | 19 | – |
| Number of female prisoners who have received instruction for six months, but for less than one year: | | | | | | | | | |
| State of education on admission - | 47 | 32 | 7 | 67 | 8 | 3 | 8 | – | – |
| Present state of education - - | 5 | 31 | 50 | 9 | 48 | 29 | – | 52 | – |

The governor stated that the general conduct of the prisoners had been good, and on examining the record of punishments I saw nothing requiring notice. The governor, in his subsequent report for the quarter ending December, states that the number of punishments for that quarter are greatly above the average; but they have been chiefly caused by giving effect to the system of hard labour, recently introduced by the General Board, as well as in enforcing a larger amount of work by the prisoners generally; and he adds, that he has

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Glasgow Prison.

reason "to believe that not a few of them have left the prison permanently benefitted, and with a sincere desire to earn an honest livelihood."

The governor adds, with reference to the interim rules of the General Board, for carrying out sentences of imprisonment for hard labour, that since the period of their introduction only 15 males and 11 females have been so sentenced by the Central Criminal Courts; and that, while in some instances it has been found rather difficult to obtain the prescribed amount of work, the result upon the whole has been satisfactory.

He further states, with reference to the dietary introduced, that all convicted prisoners committed during the quarter, under sentences of imprisonment for periods exceeding ten days, and not exceeding two months, and not employed at hard labour, have been fed upon the first, or lowest of the three rates of diet; the prisoners generally have increased in weight, and in no instance had either he or the surgeon found it necessary to advance a prisoner to a higher rate.

On the 26th February last, a male prisoner, named William Martin, unfortunately lost his life by inhaling the fumes of partially ignited coke, while shut up with two other prisoners during the breakfast hour, in the furnace-room attached to the east wing.

I took an early opportunity of visiting the place, and inquiring into the circumstances, and fully concurred in opinion with the legal authorities, who had already investigated the case, that no blame whatever attached to the governor or the officers of the prison.

The following were the employments of prisoners on the first day of inspection :—

| | Males. | Females. | Both. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Weaving | 50 | — | 50 |
| Winding | 10 | 59 | 69 |
| Shoemaking | 7 | — | 7 |
| Tailoring | 5 | — | 5 |
| Carpentry | 4 | — | 4 |
| Blacksmith's work | 7 | — | 7 |
| Teasing oakum, &c. | 136 | 41 | 177 |
| Sewing | — | 90 | 90 |
| Veining | — | 33 | 33 |
| Knitting | — | 39 | 39 |
| Mending and darning | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| Cooking, baking, and washing | 11 | 9 | 20 |
| Coopering | 2 | — | 2 |
| Basket-making | 1 | — | 1 |
| Spoon-making | 1 | — | 1 |
| Mat-making | 8 | — | 8 |
| Hackling | 9 | — | 9 |

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| | Males. | Females. | Both. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Labouring on the grounds | 4 | — | 4 |
| Writing out reports, &c. | 2 | — | 2 |
| Untried prisoners, not working | 53 | — | 53 |
| Short sentences, not working | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Sick, not working | 11 | 13 | 24 |
| Crank-machine labour | 31 | — | 1 |
| Miscellaneous | 4 | 15 | 49 |
| Total Number of Criminal Prisoners | 369 | 306 | 675 |

The provisions and principal stores continue to be furnished by contract, and the materials for prison employments are procured by the governor; all accounts are checked and rendered quarterly, and confirmed, after close examination, by the signature of the examining member of the committee.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average cost of prison diet per head | 3 | 7 | 1$\frac{6}{2}$ |
| Average amount of earnings | 2 | 14 | 8$\frac{3}{2}$ |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings | 11 | 5 | 0$\frac{2}{2}$ |

The foregoing averages are highly creditable to the management of Captain Mullen, the governor, as was also the general appearance of every department of the prison.

During the several times I have seen this prison in the course of the year everything was in active operation, and seemingly working well; but at my visit in November I regretted to find that several dismissals of officers had taken place under circumstances which had left some unpleasant feeling between the governor and some of his subordinates; but, as neither party appealed to me, and the circumstances had been investigated by the County Board, and as everything seemed to be going on smoothly again, I did not feel myself at liberty to enter into any inquiry. I have, therefore, merely to remark generally, that when a spirit once gains admission among the subordinates of a large prison, to damage those above them, it is not easily eradicated; and a governor having at all times a very difficult task to perform, needs the liberal support of those above him, and ought not to be too scrupulously judged on trifles.

As I have already said, I know nothing of the merits of the cases that had been at issue, but having seen a good deal of Captain Mullens, and his management of the important prison under his charge, I am of opinion that he is an able energetic officer, and strictly honest in purpose.

## LANARK PRISON.

[Inspected October 10, 1851.]

Present in confinement :—

13 male criminals.
1 male civil prisoner.
1 female criminal.

Total - 15

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year has been 23, being 1 less than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair; the wards, clothing, bedding, and the general appearance of the prisoners, clean.

The general health has been very good, and the surgeon's visits regular.

The late surgeon died since last inspection, and has been succeeded by Dr. Gray.

The Rev. Alexander M'Glashan, in his quarterly reports, continues to complain that his efforts are neutralised, in consequence of the want of a prison chapel; but the limited accommodation in the prison, and the limited space within the boundary walls, I regret to say, does not seem to admit of such an addition being made to the prison at Lanark.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection :—

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Weaving - - - - | 8 | – |
| Winding - - - - | 2 | – |
| Net-making - - - - | 3 | – |
| Mending and washing - - | – | 1 |
| Civil prisoner weaving - - - | 1 | – |
| | 14 | 1 |
| Total - | 15 | |

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the other stores purchased at the best market, and the accounts settled monthly.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average cost of prison diet per head - - | 4 | 3 | 6 |
| Average amount of earnings - - | 3 | 1 | 11 |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings - | 17 | 17 | 7 |

Everything appeared very creditable to the keeper, Mr. Lennie, who reported favourably of the assistance he received from the matron and the male warder.

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Airdrie Prison.

## AIRDRIE PRISON.

[Inspected March 8, 1851.]

The result of this inspection appeared in my previous report, and I only refer to it now for the purpose of stating, that the recommended alterations which I then made are in progress of being carried out; plans have been approved by the General Board, whereby the risk of fire will be removed; additional accommodation for prisoners obtained; the effectual separation of the sexes rendered practicable; and better accommodation provided for the keeper and the matron.

The former entrance to the airing-yard has been built up, and a new one opened within the outer gate of the prison, so that the prisoners do not now require to pass into the prison-yard in going to exercise. The whole of the cells are now heated on Perkins's plan.

The daily average number in confinement during the year ending June 1851 has been 21, being 8 less than the year preceding.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average cost of prison diet per head - - | 4 | 14 | 2¾ |
| Average amount of earnings - - - | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings - | 21 | 14 | 8¾ |

Hamilton Prison.

## HAMILTON PRISON.

[Inspected October 10, 1851.]

Present in confinement:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 25 male criminals. | |
| 4 male civil prisoners. | |
| 10 female criminals. | |
| Total - | 39 |

They made no complaints.

The daily average number in confinement has been 40.

The prison buildings were in good order, the different wards clean, and the clothing and bedding arranged with remarkable neatness.

The health in this prison has been very good, only 2 cases of sickness are recorded during the last two years.

The keeper, in his December report, states that all the prisoners from ten days to two months sentence, without hard labour, have been fed upon the first, or lowest of the three rates of diet, and they have been weighed regularly every fortnight, and with one exception have improved in weight since their committal.

The surgeon's visits have been regular.

The Rev. W. Patrick states that the education of the prisoners has been regularly attended to, and that they all receive in-

struction who desire it, whether entitled by the rules or not. Their progress seemed to me very satisfactory. Scotland. Hamilton Prison.

The general conduct has been good.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection :—

| | Males. | Females. | Both. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Weaving and winding | 4 | – | 4 |
| Shoemaking | 1 | – | 1 |
| Bootmaking | 1 | – | 1 |
| Mending | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Block-cutting | 1 | – | 1 |
| Preparing oakum | 1 | – | 1 |
| Teasing oakum | 6 | – | 6 |
| „ hair | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Pass-keeping | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Labouring | 1 | – | 1 |
| Carding hair | 1 | – | 1 |
| Cooking and washing | – | 2 | 2 |
| Knitting | – | 1 | 1 |
| Veining | – | 2 | 2 |
| Shirt-making | – | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 25 | 10 | 35 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average cost of prison diet per head | 4 | 0 | $10\frac{6}{7}$ |
| Average amount of earnings | 2 | 15 | $2\frac{3}{7}$ |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings | 14 | 5 | $8\frac{2}{7}$ |

The provisions are furnished by contract, and the other stores purchased by the keeper, and the accounts are settled quarterly, producing his vouchers.

Nothing could be more satisfactory than my inspection of this prison, for I went there unexpectedly at a very early hour in the morning, and found not only everything in the most admirable order, but all the works were being carried on in that active business-like manner, which left no doubt in my mind that the keeper, William Hatton, is a good and zealous officer, and that he is ably supported by those under him.

## LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

### LINLITHGOW PRISON. Linlithgow Prison.

[Inspected November 11, 1851.]

Present in confinement :—

10 male criminals.
2 male civil prisoners.
5 female criminals.

Total - 17

They made no complaints.

Scotland.

Linlithgow Prison.

The daily average number has been 20, being exactly the same as the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and the several wards were well kept.

The accommodation in this prison has been found very inadequate for the usual number of criminal prisoners committed to it; but I am happy to say the County Board have submitted plans for a very satisfactory extension to the building, which, besides additional room, will effect a more perfect separation between the sexes; and as the plans have been approved by the General Board, the works are expected to be commenced early in the spring.

The general health has been good, and the surgeon's visits regular.

At the time of my visit, Mr. Webster, a missionary minister, had undertaken the duties of chaplain and teacher, performing the regular service on Sundays, and giving one hour's secular instruction daily on week days.

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good.

The chief employments are picking oakum, net-making, sewing, &c.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The average cost of prison diet per head - | 5 | 17 | 1¼ |
| Average amount of earnings - - | 1 | 5 | 8¼ |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings - | 17 | 15 | 1 |

It will be observed that the average cost of dietary here shows an improvement on the year preceding, though it still ranks rather high.

Everything was clean and creditable to the keeper, Mr. Ellison.

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## NAIRNSHIRE.

Nairn Prison.

### NAIRN PRISON.

[Inspected August 9, 1851.]

Present in confinement:—

1 male criminal.
3 female criminals.

Total - 4

They made no complaints.

The buildings were in good order.

The surgeon's visits had been regular, and there had been very few sick.

Scotland.

Nairn Prison.

There had been no change in the chaplain's duties; and the keeper reported that the general conduct had been good.

The provisions and clothing are purchased, and the accounts settled quarterly, the settlement being noted in the keeper's cash-book. I have not received the usual quarterly returns of this prison, and I am therefore unable to give the usual financial quotations.

The clothing, bedding, &c. were all clean, and creditable to the keeper.

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## PERTHSHIRE.

Perth County Prison.

### PERTH COUNTY PRISON.

[Inspected May 8, 1851.]

Present in confinement :—

88 male criminals.
3 male civil prisoners.
49 female criminals.

Total - 140

They made no complaints entitled to notice.

The average daily number in confinement has been 96, which is precisely the same as the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and the wards very clean, but very crowded; and I regret to find that the County Board do not at present entertain the intention of increasing the accommodation.

The general health has been good, although the number of cases of sickness have been rather numerous, amounting to about 50 each quarter, but there has been no prevailing complaints of a serious character. The surgeon's duties have been regularly carried out by Dr. White, who, in his quarterly reports for December, remarks, "Every attention still continues to be paid to the ventilation, cleanliness, and temperature of the prison, as well as to the dietary, and clothing of the prisoners; and there is no apparent cause of disease existing, with the exception, perhaps, of the crowded state of the cells."

The Rev. P. Thompson continues zealously to perform the duties of chaplain and teacher; and the following table on the state of education of the prison is quoted from his last report :—

Scotland.

Perth County Prison.

| | Could not read at all. | Could read with difficulty. | Could read well, that is, could read any common book easily. | Could not write at all. | Could sign their names merely. | Could write with difficulty. | Could write well. | Improved in arithmetic. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For three months, but less than six months : | | | | | | | | |
| On admission - - - - | 2 | 9 | 1 | 3 | – | 9 | – | 1 |
| On 31st December - - - | – | 2 | 10 | 1 | – | 1 | 10 | 7 |
| For six months, but less than one year : | | | | | | | | |
| On admission - - - - | 8 | 7 | – | 9 | – | 6 | – | 2 |
| On 31st December - - - | – | 4 | 11 | 2 | – | 3 | 10 | 7 |
| For one year and upwards : | | | | | | | | |
| On admission - - - - | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – |
| On 31st December - - - | – | - | 2 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 |

The library is well supplied, and the books in good order.

The general conduct of the prisoners was said to be good; but in a prison so continually crowded with numbers beyond their means of accommodation, little good can be effected by any attempt at enforcing strict discipline.

The following were the employments of the prisoners on the day of inspection :—

| Male Prisoners. | Female Prisoners. |
|---|---|
| Linen-weaving. | White leam-sewing. |
| Cotton-weaving. | Shirt-making. |
| Linen and cotton yarn-winding. | Veining and other common sewing. |
| Tailor-work. | |
| Shoemaking. | Stocking knitting. |
| Fishing and sheep net-knitting. | Cooking and washing work done for the whole of the prisoners, and other domestic duties done for the prison use. |
| Hair-teasing. | |
| Flax rope-teasing. | |
| Wright-work | |

The governor in his report for September, on the subject of the interim rules relating to hard labour, goes rather extensively into the question, showing the difficulty of procuring oakum for that purpose in the County Prison of Perth, and the difficulty of disposing of it at a remunerative price, when it has been teased; and suggests that weaving, shoe-making, and most other useful occupations might be made hard labour, and that it would prove more remunerative; but on this point his opinions are at variance with others equally experienced; for I find it generally believed, and I concur in the belief, that

Scotland.

Perth County Prison.

useful labour cannot be made hard labour, without the very frequent risk of producing inferior or damaged goods, and that it is more likely to cause a loss to the prison than a profit.

The provisions are furnished by contract; the clothing, bedding, and other stores are purchased; and the accounts are settled quarterly.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average cost of prison diet per head - - | 3 | 17 | 7$\frac{6}{}$ |
| Average amount of earnings - - - | 2 | 16 | 4$\frac{6}{}$ |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings - | 9 | 8 | 5$\frac{6}{}$ |

The foregoing averages are highly creditable to the management; the net cost per head, after deducting earnings, being with one exception, the lowest in the prisons of Scotland.

The general appearance of every department of the prison was as usual highly creditable to the governor and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson; and they reported favourably of the zeal and efficiency of their subordinate officers.

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DUMBLANE PRISON.

Dumblane Prison.

[Inspected May 8, 1851.]

Number of prisoners in confinement :—

2 males.

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year has been 7, being 1 more than the year preceding.

The prison building was in good repair, and the different wards very clean.

The general health had been good, and the surgeon's visits regular.

The same Free Church schoolmaster, mentioned in my last report as having been appointed teacher (Mr. Callender), attends to give instruction three time a week, for an hour each night, and he reads and prays with the prisoners on Sundays.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good.

The usual occupations are wool-picking, shirt-making, and washing.

The supplies are by contract, and the accounts settled quarterly.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average cost of prison diet per head - - | 4 | 11 | 2 |
| Average amount of earnings - - | 2 | 15 | 6 |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings - | 14 | 2 | 4$\frac{2}{}$ |

The general appearance of the prison was clean, and creditable to the keeper, Mr. Lanig.

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Scotland.

Blairgowrie Prison.

## BLAIRGOWRIE PRISON.

[Inspected October 16, 1851.]

There was no prisoner in confinement.

The present keeper, Edward Currie, was appointed 12 months ago, and is allowed 6*d.* per day to give 3 meals to each prisoner; he himself is allowed 5*l.* a year, and his room, and his wife is allowed 1*d.* a day for cooking the prisoners food.

The place was as clean as under circumstances could be expected, but it is a very unfit place for a prison, though from its situation, it may answer for police purposes; and I must therefore respectfully renew my recommendation, that if it is considered necessary that there should be a prison at Blairgowrie a more suitable building should be provided.

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## RENFREWSHIRE.

Paisley Prison.

## PAISLEY PRISON.

[Inspected October 24, 1851.]

Present in confinement:—

53 male criminals.
6 male civil prisoners.
40 female criminals.

Total - 99

They made no complaints entitled to notice.

The average daily number in confinement has been 102, being 27 less than the year preceding.

The extensive new wing, mentioned in my last report as being about to be added to this prison, was at the time of my last visit, advancing towards completion, and may be expected to be occupied about Midsummer; until then, the old prison must continue to be crowded, and its working operations hampered, but I nevertheless found everything in as good order as under existing circumstances could possibly be expected.

The general health had been good, although there had been 2 deaths during the year, one a convict aged 20, of bronchitis, and the other aged 76, of ditto and old age; 1 prisoner sentenced to nine months imprisonment had been liberated on account of sickness. The surgeon, in his report for the September quarter, remarks, "that attention would be required to the drains at an early date, as they are in an unhealthy state from the escape of foul air." The duties of surgeon continue to be regularly performed by Dr. Paton.

Scotland.

Paisley Prison.

The Rev. W. Smith continues to carry out the united duties of chaplain and teacher with his usual zeal and ability.

The governor reports that the general conduct of the prisoners has been good; and the register of punishments I observed showed nothing requiring notice.

The governor remarks on the great decrease in the number of commitments during the year ending October last, as compared with the corresponding months of the year preceding, as it shows a decrease of no less than 207 committals; and it is satisfactory to find that an unusual proportion were among the class of juveniles; for had the decrease among that class been taken in the same ratio, it would have been 22, instead of which it is 37.

The governor expresses his belief that the cause of this may in some measure be attributed to the beneficial influences exercised by the industrial schools established there, and in Greenock; for that the juvenile commitments began to decrease from the time these schools became in working order.

The governor remarks on the inutility for deterring purposes, of committing persons for short sentences, showing that upwards of 32 per cent. of the prisoners committed last year were for 10 days and under, and among their number were 22 persons who had been 334 times in prison, being an average of 11 times each; and urges the necessity of adopting more stringent measures towards this class of persons in prison.

The following were the employments of the prisoners on the day of inspection:—

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Weaving | 10 | – |
| Winding | 3 | 10 |
| Mat-making | 3 | – |
| Shoemaking | 1 | – |
| Picking cotton | 17 | 3 |
| Sweepers | 6 | 2 |
| Tailors | 4 | – |
| Sewing | – | 19 |
| Knitting | – | 1 |
| Net-making | 4 | – |
| Cooks | – | 3 |
| Sick | 5 | 2 |

The governor remarks that he has experienced some difficulty in procuring sufficient work to keep the prisoners all employed; and that what he has got is for the most part badly paid. That in the weaving there has been a reduction during the past year from 11*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* for the web; and that if

Scotland. Paisley Prison.

anything could be got as a substitute he would put it out of the prison altogether.

The different supplies for the use of the prison are furnished by contract, and the accounts are settled quarterly.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average cost of prison diet per head - - | 2 | 19 | $0\frac{10}{10}$ |
| Average amount of earnings - - | 2 | 11 | $10\frac{5}{10}$ |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings - | 9 | 12 | $9\frac{7}{10}$ |

The foregoing averages are highly creditable to the management of Mr. Bird, the governor; the cost of dietary being the lowest of the prisons in Scotland.

The matron, Mrs. Young, resigned her situation in May last for a better appointment; and Ellen Thomson, one of the female warders, was appointed in her place. The two female warders are new.

I continue to entertain the most favourable opinion of the zeal and ability of Mr. Bird, the governor; and he stated that he had every reason to be satisfied with his subordinate officers.

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Greenock Prison.

## GREENOCK PRISON.

[Inspected October 22, 1851.]

Present in confinement:—

17 male criminals.
15 female criminals.

Total - 32

They made no complaints.

The daily average number in confinement during the year has been 28, being 3 more than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and the prison windows had been rendered more secure with iron stanchions.

The matron had retired, and been succeeded by Miss Boyat, in December last. A new chaplain (Mr. Brotchen) had been appointed in July, and a night watchman had been added to the establishment.

The general health had been good, and the surgeon had visited regularly twice a week; 1 male prisoner committed suicide in April last, on the day after admission, but no blame attached to the officers of the prison.

The chaplain addresses the prisoners on Sundays, and converses with them in their cells twice a week besides.

The general conduct appears to have been good.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection:—

Scotland.

Greenock Prison.

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Mat-making | 2 | – |
| Tailoring | 1 | – |
| Teasing oakum | 4 | 5 |
| Teasing hair | 8 | – |
| Knitting | – | 2 |
| Stay-making | – | 1 |
| Sewing | – | 3 |
| Veining | – | 2 |
| Cooking | – | 1 |
| Untried, not working | 2 | 1 |
| | 17 | 15 |
| | 32 | |

The keeper's accounts for salaries and furnishings are settled quarterly, and his work account once a year, when the balance arising on the year's account is paid over to the clerk of the County Board, and the keeper has thus the use of the money throughout the year, which meets the object I had in view in stating in my 15th Report, the inconvenience which he told me he then felt for the want of funds in providing labour for the prisoners.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average cost of prison diet per head | 3 | 11 | $3\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Average amount of earnings | 2 | 15 | $6\frac{5}{4}$ |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings | 15 | 6 | $5\frac{1}{4}$ |

The foregoing averages are highly creditable to the management of Mr. Love, the keeper, as was also the appearance of every department of the prison.

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## PORT GLASGOW PRISON.

Port Glasgow Prison.

[Inspected October 23, 1851.]

There were no prisoners in confinement.

The prison building was in good order, and everything clean and creditable to the keeper.

I observed that a child named Jesse Jackson, aged 9 years, had been brought to the Police Office and whipped, "by consent of her parents." It is not likely, in the presence of the parents and the authorities, that any severe chastisement was given in this instance; but I must remark as I did in my last Report, that the instrument shown to me as the one used, is objectionable, as being much too heavy, and unless very carefully handled, is liable to do injury to a child of tender age. The instrument used for military punishments is heavy enough and much safer.

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Scotland.

## ROSS AND CROMARTY.

Dingwall Prison.

### DINGWALL PRISON.

[Inspected August 7, 1851.]

**Present in confinement:—**

2 male civil prisoners.
4 male criminals.
2 female criminals.

Total - 8

They made no complaints.

The prison building was in excellent repair; the different wards, the clothing, bedding, &c., in the best possible order.

The general health had been good, but there had been one unfortunate fatal case of hydrophobia.

"James Stewart, a tinker, was brought into prison on the 7th September, at 4½, P.M. He was ably treated by four medical gentlemen, and received every assistance at their hands, until after much pain and suffering he died at half-past one on Monday."

The surgeon's visits were regular.

The chaplain, Mr. Sutherland, visits once a week, seeing all the prisoners separately in their cells.

There had been no punishment during the year.

There appears to be some irregularity in the financial arrangements of this prison, in not meeting the current demands. The keeper informed me that the balance of the last quarter's account, ending 30th June, amounting to 39*l.* 18*s.* 8½*d.*, was not yet settled (7th August), though a portion of it was money advanced by himself, and the remainder in debts incurred on his responsibility; and that though another quarter is nearly half through, no money has been advanced towards his current expenses, and he is obliged to provide the supplies as he best may. I understood from the keeper that it was entirely caused by the difficulty of getting a sufficient number of the County Board together to form a quorum to sign the necessary orders for payment; and therefore respectfully recommend that the County Board make some arrangements to meet this difficulty, which is calculated to lead to serious irregularities.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, the keeper and the matron, have, since my inspection, succeeded to the charge of the more important prison at Dumfries; and it is probably owing to their removal that I have not latterly received the usual quarterly reports from the prison of Dingwall, so that I am unable to insert the usual financial table.

TAIN PRISON.

[Inspected August 7, 1851.]



There were no prisoners in confinement.

The prison building was in excellent order; the wards, clothing, bedding, &c. very clean, and creditable to the keeper.

The greatest number of prisoners in confinement at any one time during the year has been 5, and the average $2\frac{3}{9}\frac{5}{4}$.

The provisions and stores are purchased by the keeper, and his accounts are settled annually.

---

STORNOWAY PRISON.



[Inspected July 30, 1851.]

Number of prisoners in confinement:—

1 male criminal.
1 female criminal.
1 female civil prisoner.

Total - 3

They made no complaints.

The prison building was in good order, except in stormy weather, when some of the cells exhibit dampness.

Everything was very clean and creditable to the keeper. The general health had been good; and with the exception of 2 cases of small-pox, there had scarcely been any sickness.

The surgeon, Dr. Miller, is regular in his attendance.

The chaplain's duties are performed by the Rev. John M'Crae. The keeper states that the chaplain does not visit the prison on Sundays; and, during the seven months prior to my visit, I observed that he had only been there seven times.

There had been no punishments.

The keeper stated that the prisoners have not been employed for the last two years, but that he was about to commence mat-making.

In a subsequent report, that for December 1851, he states that he has made the attempt, but it had not as yet been found sufficient to pay the cost of material, though he hopes it will improve.

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## ROXBURGHSHIRE.

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JEDBURGH PRISON.



[Inspected April 8, 1851.]

Present in confinement:—

27 male criminals.
7 female criminals.

Total - 34

Scotland.

Jedburgh Prison.

They made no complaints.

The prison buildings were in good repair; the only alteration is, that the cooking is now conducted in a room under the female prison, where the cook is locked in, and is thereby prevented coming in contact with the other prisoners, as formerly.

The daily average number in confinement has been 30, the same as last year.

The governor remarks that the re-committals have increased by one third over those of the year preceding, which would indicate that while an amendment has taken place among the community out of doors, imprisonment has had the contrary effect of a deterring influence on those who had already been once committed. Their conduct, however, had been good, and the chief punishments awarded were slight, principally for communicating with each other.

The health had been very good, the register of sickness showing very few entries, and 4 of the cases were ulcerated legs, and described as being self-inflicted for the purpose of exciting charity. There had been 1 death in the quarter ending June, in a prisoner aged 37 years, who died of fever (four days after his admission), resulting from an attempt to commit suicide by drowning prior to his committal.

The Rev. William Scott continues to conduct the united duties of chaplain and teacher with his usual zeal and ability; he reports that the books of the library have been extensively used, and in many instances, he thinks, beneficially; and that generally the books are well taken care of. The annexed Table (p. 69), on the state of education is quoted from his last report.

The following were the employments of the prisoners on the day of inspection:—

| | Males. | | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stocking-making | 4 | Miscellaneous | 2 |
| Winding | 1 | Shirt-making | 2 |
| Shoeing | 1 | Mending | 1 |
| Morting wool | 10 | Washing | 1 |
| Miscellaneous | 4 | Cooking | 1 |
| Mat-making | 2 | | |
| Tailoring | 1 | Total | 7 |
| Untried, not working | 5 | | |
| Total | 28 | | |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average cost of prison diet per head | 3 | 3 | $6\frac{6}{11}$ |
| Average amount of earnings | 3 | 7 | $3\frac{3}{11}$ |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings | 15 | 16 | $4\frac{4}{11}$ |

| Prisoners who have received Instruction for one year and upwards. | | Prisoners who have received Instruction for six months, but less than one year. | | Prisoners who have received Instruction for three months, but for less than six weeks. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present state of Education. | State of Education on Admission. | Present state of Education. | State of Education on Admission. | Present state of Education. | State of Education on Admission. | |
| – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 3 | Could not read at all. |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | – | Could read with difficulty. |
| 2 | – | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Could read well, that is, could read any common book easily. |
| – | 2 | – | 1 | – | 3 | Could not write at all. |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | Could sign their names merely. |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | – | Could write with difficulty. |
| 2 | – | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Could write well. |
| 2 | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | Have improved in arithmetic. |
| – | – | 1 | – | – | – | Have improved in other branches of instruction. |

The governor, in one of his quarterly reports, on the subject of crank-labour, mentions that the prisoners so employed manifest a great dislike to it, which convinces him that it will be found to have a salutary effect on short imprisonments; for he finds "that many who formerly thought imprisonment little or no punishment, do now deem it so when employed at the crank, and leave the prison apparently impressed with different feelings than before that system of labour was introduced."

Every department was in the best possible order, and reflected great credit on Mr. and Mrs. Mickle, the governor and the matron; and he reported favourably of his subordinate officers.

Scotland.

Hawick Prison.

## HAWICK PRISON.

[Inspected April 7, 1851.]

Present in confinement :—

1 male criminal.
1 female criminal.

Total - 2

They made no complaints.

The number of prisoners committed here during the year was 34, being 15 less than the year before.

The prison buildings were in good order, but the yard open to escapes to a prisoner not closely watched.

The windows, since my former visit, have been altered so as to admit plenty of fresh air, so that the cells are now satisfactorily ventilated.

The general health has been good, and the surgeon's visits regular.

The Rev. J. M'Rae is kind enough to continue to visit the prisoners occasionally gratuitously.

The keeper reported the general conduct of the prisoners to begood.

The clothing and bedding are supplied from the prison at Jedburgh ; and the keeper purchases the diet, and charges what it costs. The accounts are settled quarterly after being examined and certified.

Everything was clean and creditable to the keeper, Mr. Anderson.

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## SELKIRKSHIRE.

Selkirk Prison.

## SELKIRK PRISON.

[Inspected April 7, 1851.]

Present in confinement :—

4 male criminals.
1 male civil prisoner.
2 female criminals.

Total - 7

They made no complaints.

The number in confinement during the year has been 37, being 12 less than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and there had been no alteration of any kind. No provision has yet been made for the bathing or washing of the prisoners ; it has still to be done in a tub outside the prison, in the open air, and cannot

be used in winter without endangering the health of the prisoners.

The different wards and cells were in good order.

The general health during the year appears to have been good.

The chaplain's duties seem to have been regularly carried out by the Rev. R. Young, who, in his last quarterly report, in remarking on the ignorance of a number of short committals lately received there, he suggests that in the event of such prisoners remaining any considerable time in gaol, a little more attention should be directed to their education.

Everything was creditable to the keeper and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Humber.

## STIRLINGSHIRE.



### STIRLING PRISON.

[Inspected May 9, 1851.]

Present in confinement :—

72 male criminals.
1 male civil prisoner.
35 female criminals.

Total - 108

They made some complaints, but none entitled to notice.

The daily average number in confinement during the year has been 100, being 10 more than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair, the different wards and cells clean, and the personal appearance of the prisoners satisfactory.

There has been no alteration in the prison buildings, or in the arrangements, the accommodation being still very inadequate for the numbers usually in confinement, while the males and females continue to occupy the same open galleries; so that the results of the imprisonments must continue as unsatisfactory as heretofore, until a change is made.

The old prison is still vacant, and might be occupied by the females as before suggested, which would give sufficient relief to render the confinement of the males in the new prison of a very different character.

The general health had been good, and no prevailing disease. The surgeon's duties continue to be discharged regularly by Mr. Forrest.

The duties of chaplain and teacher continue to be conducted by the Rev. James Anderson, who, in his last report, bears testimony to the proficiency of the female prisoners in reading,

Scotland.
Stirling Prison.

writing, and religious knowledge, through the great attention that has been paid to them by the matron; and I may remark that the progress made by many of the male prisoners was also shown to be very satisfactory.

The following educational Table is quoted from the chaplain's last report:—

| | Could not read at all. | Could read with difficulty. | Could read well. | Could not write at all. | Could write with difficulty. | Could write well. | Improved in arithmetic. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FIRST. | | | | | | | |
| Prisoners who have received instruction for three months and upwards: | | | | | | | |
| State of education on admission | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | – |
| Present state of education | – | 2 | 6 | 2 | – | 6 | – |
| Prisoners who have received instruction for six months and upwards: | | | | | | | |
| State of education on admission | 2 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 3 | – |
| Present state of education | – | 1 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 2 |
| Prisoners who have received instruction for twelve months and upwards: | | | | | | | |
| State of education on admission | – | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | – |
| Present state of education | – | – | 5 | – | – | 5 | 2 |
| SECOND. | | | | | | | |
| Prisoners who have received instruction for three months and upwards: | | | | | | | |
| State of education on admission | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | – | – |
| Present state of education | – | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | – |
| Prisoners who have received instruction for six months and upwards: | | | | | | | |
| State of education on admission | – | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – |
| Present state of education | – | – | 3 | – | 1 | 2 | – |
| Prisoners who have received instruction for twelve months and upwards: | | | | | | | |
| State of education on admission | – | 1 | 1 | – | 2 | – | – |
| Present state of education | – | – | 2 | – | – | 2 | – |

The governor states that the general conduct of the prisoners had been good; the punishments, nevertheless, had been numerous, chiefly for trifling offences provoked by the crowded state of the prison; but there had been one serious outrage committed by a convict, who attempted to force a key from the

warder. I must here repeat a remark I have often before made, that such characters ought never to be visited by a single officer, for it is a provocation to them to commit an outrage in the hope of making their escape, which they would never attempt were a second officer present.

The following were the employments of the prisoners on the day of inspection :—

| Civil. | Untried. | | Convicted. | | Both. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F | |
| 1 | 9 | 7 | 63 | 28 | 73 | 35 | 108 |

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Weaving | 6 | – |
| Winding | 2 | – |
| Shoemaking | 3 | – |
| Net-making | 13 | – |
| Teasing oakum, wool, and hair | 33 | – |
| Fine sewing | – | 5 |
| Inferior sewing | – | 23 |
| Mat-making | 2 | – |
| Cooking, washing, cleaning, &c. | 5 | 5 |
| Sick, and unable to work | 2 | 2 |
| Untried, who are not working | 3 | – |
| Civil prisoner | 1 | – |
| Tailor-work | 3 | – |
| Total | 73 | 35 |

The provisions and stores are chiefly supplied by contract, and the accounts are checked monthly, and handed to the clerk of the County Board for payment.

The governor settles his own accounts quarterly with the treasurer, and this settlement is recorded in his cash-book.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average cost of prison diet per head | 4 | 6 | 7½ |
| Average amount of earnings | 2 | 7 | 11½ |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings | 10 | 1 | 4½ |

The net cost, after deducting earnings, is among the largest in the prisons of Scotland.

Every department of the prison reflected credit on Mr. Campbell and Miss Logan, the governor and the matron, who reported favourably of their subordinate officers.

Scotland.

Falkirk Prison.

FALKIRK PRISON.

[Inspected November 11, 1851.]

There was only 1 female prisoner in confinement.

The present prison has been discontinued as a place of confinement for prisoners after conviction.

In my last report I stated that a site for a new prison had been obtained, and that everything was progressing towards the commencement of the building; but I regret to find that the report was premature, for the plans have not yet been submitted for the approval of the General Board.

Everything was as clean and creditable to the keeper, Mr. Wilson, as the nature of such a miserable place would admit; but I must hope that early steps will be taken to transfer his services, and those under his charge, to a more fitting building.

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## SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

Dornoch Prison.

DORNOCH PRISON.

[Inspected August 5, 1851.]

Present in confinement:—

2 male criminals.
1 male civil prisoner.

Total - 3

They made no complaints.

The prison buildings were in good repair; the cells, the clothing, and the bedding all remarkably clean, and creditable to the keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes.

The general health has been good, and the surgeon's visits have been regular. There had been no change in the chaplain's duties.

The keeper reports that the general conduct has been good.

The usual employments are fruit-net-making, breaking road-metal, picking oakum, &c.

---

## WIGTOWNSHIRE.

Wigtown Prison.

WIGTOWN PRISON.

[Inspected April 30, 1851.]

Present in confinement:—

4 male criminals.
3 female criminals.

Total - 7

They made no complaints.

Scotland. Wigtown Prison.

The prison building was in good repair, except that the south cell up-stairs was very damp, and would probably require to be boarded.

The average daily number in confinement had been 7, which is 3 less than the year before.

The general health had been good, and the surgeon's and chaplain's duties regularly attended to.

The keeper stated that the general conduct had been good.

The principal employments are mat-making, picking oakum, net-making, &c.

As I mentioned in my last report, there is a serious want of store accommodation in this prison; the consequence is, that the oakum, and other supplies for prison labour, is obliged to be put in the airing-yard, where it not only gets damaged from exposure, but it prevents the prisoners from getting their usual airing; I must, therefore, respectfully recommend that steps be immediately taken to correct this irregularity.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average cost of prison diet per head - - | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| Average amount of earnings - - | 0 | 2 | 4½ |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings - | 35 | 12 | 1½ |

It will be observed that the net cost per head in this prison, after deducting earnings, is much the highest among the prisons of Scotland.

The provisions are purchased and the accounts settled quarterly; but the settlement is not noted in any cash-book kept in the prison, which I recommend should be done.

The general appearance of the prison was clean and creditable to the keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. M'Neury, who continue to be very zealously assisted by their daughter, who gives her services gratuitously.

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Stranraer Prison.

STRANRAER PRISON.

[Inspected May 1, 1851.]

Present in confinement:—

12 male criminals.
1 male civil prisoner.
5 female criminals with two children.

Total - 18

They made no complaints.

The daily average number in confinement has been 18, which is 4 more than at my previous inspection.

The prison buildings were in good order; but the accommodation very inadequate to the numbers in confinement, the

Scotland. Stranraer Prison.

cells being crowded; males and females in adjoining cells on the same gallery; so that imprisonment under those circumstances must lead to evil rather than good. It is keeping up an appearance of discipline without the reality.

The general health seems to have been good; no case of sickness had been entered in the register since the 20th December 1850; but I nevertheless found 2 prisoners in bed; 1 male, seemingly with a very bad cold, and a female convict in a very nervous state.

The chaplain, the Reverend W. Simpson, preaches regularly on Sundays, and visits the prisoners in their cells twice a week; but there is no provision for instructing the prisoners; and though the keeper says he gives a lesson occasionally to those who cannot read, I respectfully recommend that the education of the prisoners should not be so utterly neglected.

The keeper reports that the general conduct is good; there are few punishments recorded, and those of a trifling nature.

The chief employments here are—

| | |
|---|---|
| Weaving, | Mat-making, and |
| Stone-breaking, | Sewing. |

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average cost of prison diet per head - - | 4 | 9 | 6½ |
| Average amount of earnings - - | 2 | 18 | 3½ |
| Net cost per head, after deducting earnings - | 19 | 2 | 10½ |

The keeper purchases the provisions and stores, producing vouchers to the clerk of the County Board, who pays for them; a settlement is made quarterly.

The keeper, John Boyle, and his wife, the matron, seem well qualified for their duties. They came into office since my last visit; and a male warder has also been added to the establishment.

# PRISONS OF ENGLAND

ATTACHED TO

# THE DISTRICT OF SCOTLAND.



## CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

### CARLISLE COUNTY GOAL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected July 17, 1851.]

Present in confinement :—

64 male criminals.
6 male civil prisoners.
24 female criminals.

Total - 94

They made no complaint deserving notice.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and the different wards and cells, clothing, bedding, &c. in a satisfactory state.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 76 males and 25 females ; total, 101.

The alterations made during the year preceding my inspection were, that hammocks had been provided in lieu of straw beds ; each prisoner now gets his meals in his cell ; stone-breaking has been introduced as a change of hard labour from the treadwheel, which the governor says works very well, and has a tendency to improve the health of the prisoners. On the day of my inspection, the whole of the prison-yards and flagging were being cleaned, and the misdemeanants, not sentenced to hard labour, were engaged painting the gaol.

The general health in the prison is reported as having been good, and the governor states that their conduct on the whole has been satisfactory, The number of punishments had been very much diminished. Since my inspection I find that the untried prisoners are now employed in a class, under supervision, at work of a slight character, an improvement which cannot be over-estimated, as the contaminating influence of

England.

Carlisle County Gaol and House of Correction.

their former associations was calculated to lead to the worst possible results.

Crank-labour has also been introduced since my inspection for the employment of the males as well as the female prisoners; and the governor adds that he is confident it will have a deterring effect on both, particularly the females, who had theretofore been only employed in washing, sewing, knitting, and oakum-picking.

There has been no change in the chaplain's or the teacher's duties, both of which seem to have been very zealously carried out.

Three prisoners effected their escape on the night of the 11th of January, by an ingenious device, aided by the indiscretion of the night watchman; they have not been re-taken.

In my last report I brought under your notice the very unusual number of prisoners who were shown to have lost weight during their confinement in the prison of Carlisle; and as the proportion was altogether unprecedented in other prisons, it appeared to me to afford reasonable grounds for believing that the dietary, which is an experimental one, in use in that prison, could not be properly adapted to the condition of the prisoners confined there; but as in the opinion of the surgeon, Dr. Dalton, the health of the prisoners had not suffered in any way in consequence, and the number of sick cases recorded were so few, I considered that the only thing to be done under such circumstances was to watch its further results.

I was a good deal surprised, however, on my next visit, to find myself deprived of the means of again judging by the test which had raised my suspicions, in consequence of the magistrates of the county of Cumberland, on the recommendation of the Gaol Commiteee, having at the general quarter sessions of the peace held on the 8th April, passed a resolution that the weighing of the prisoners should be discontinued.

This was a course so unusual to take at a time when a doubt had been thrown on the sufficiency of their experimental dietary, that I felt it my duty to bring it under your special notice; for though there are many opinions as to the amount of importance which ought to be attached to the loss of weight in a prisoner, who is otherwise in apparent good health, I have found no prison authority, except those at Carlisle, who did not attach more or less importance to it; and as there can be no sound reason why the prison of Carlisle should be excepted, I respectfully recommend that the practice of weighing the prisoners be ordered to be resumed.

England.

Carlisle County Gaol and House of Correction.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection :—

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Pumping water | 6 | – |
| Picking oakum | 3 | – |
| Tailoring | 2 | – |
| Shoemaking | 1 | – |
| Cleaning | 27 | 3 |
| In cook-house | 2 | – |
| Washing | – | 4 |
| Sewing, &c. | – | 11 |
| In punishment | 3 | – |
| Painting the gaol | 12 | – |
| Not employed | 14 | 4* |
| Sick | – | 2 |
| | 70 | 24 |
| | 94 | |

* Three mothers with infants.

The debtors here are divided into two classes, those who maintain themselves, and those who receive the county allowance.

The provisions and clothing are furnished by contract; and the accounts are settled quarterly.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The average cost of prison diet per head, during the year ending September 1851 | 4 | 1 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Average amount of earnings per head | 1 | 19 | $3\frac{1}{4}\frac{7}{10}\frac{9}{1}$ |
| Annual cost per head, including all expenses except building and alterations, and not deducting earnings | 17 | 7 | $11\frac{8}{10}\frac{}{1}$ |

Every department of the prison was in the best possible order, reflecting great credit on Mr. Reding, the governor, who reported himself well satisfied with the zeal and ability of the matron and his subordinate officers.

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Carlisle Police Cells.

### CARLISLE POLICE CELLS.

[Inspected July 17, 1851.]

I found these six police cells in their usual excellent order. Mr. Sabbage was absent at the time of my visit.

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Cockermouth Borough Gaol and Lock-up.

### COCKERMOUTH BOROUGH GAOL AND LOCK-UP.

[Visited July 17, 1851.]

There was only 1 male prisoner in confinement, who had just been brought in, in a state of intoxication.

England.

Cockermouth Borough Gaol and Lock-up.

The number of prisoners committed during the year was 109 males and 9 females; total 118, being 11 more than the year before.

The keeper was absent at the time of my visit, but the person in charge told me there had been no alterations since my previous inspection.

It appears that 2 escapes took place on the 9th April, in consequence of the acting turnkey having imprudently allowed them an opportunity of shutting the bolt upon him when he was in the cell; only 1 of them had been retaken.

The prison building was in good order, and there appeared to be nothing requiring observation.

The keeper remarks, in his last report, that there had been no relief at the workhouse allowed to tramp vagrants during the past year, which caused an increase in the number of vagrants sent to prison; otherwise there would have been a decrease in the usual class of prisoners.

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Penrith Town Gaol Lock-up.

PENRITH TOWN GAOL LOCK-UP.

[Inspected July 14, 1851.]

There was only 1 prisoner in confinement on a remand since the 10th instant; he made no complaint.

The prison building was in good order, and everything very clean and regular.

There had been no change since last inspection, except what related to the keeper's own interests, for he stated that, after 21 years service, his salary had been reduced from 25*l.* to 10*l* per annum, although he said his work was the same as before.

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## DURHAM COUNTY.

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Durham County Gaol and House of Correction.

DURHAM COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected August 25 and 27, 1851.]

Present in confinement:—

190 male criminals.
12 male civil prisoners.
37 female criminals.

Total - 239

They made no complaint of any kind.

The prison buildings were in good order, the different wards and cells clean, and the general appearance of the prisoners satisfactory. The average daily number in confinement during the year had been 191 males and 35 females; total, 226.

The following alterations have taken place in the prison during the year 1851 :—

A new prison wing on the separate system, containing 76 cells and 4 washing-cells, was completed and occupied on the 26th August ; the total cost, exclusive of a quantity of old materials and the prisoners labour, amounted only to 2,276*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, or, including the washing-cells, 28*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* per cell.

Fifteen cells have been added to the roof of the building occupied by the females, but they have not yet been required to be used. A chaplain's class-room and a new wash-house have also been added to the same wing. The old pump-house and old mill-house have been removed, and a large new cistern, to supply the whole of the prison buildings with water, has been fixed on the south-east point of the central building.

There has been no change in the discipline of the prison ; but in the dietary the first class has, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, been made to include committals for 14 days. The governor, on this subject, in his remarks on the year 1851, states that the dietary has answered well, but that he and the surgeon considered the gruel too thin, and it now contains 3 oz. of oatmeal instead of 2 oz. per pint. They were induced to make this change in consequence of some of the male prisoners having lost weight ; he further states that his only cause of anxiety is in regard to prisoners sentenced to long periods of confinement, who are very difficult to keep in good health, particularly if they have had to wait a long time for trial at the sessions, some having five or six months to wait before trial.

I may here remark that Mr. Green's observation entirely coincides with the experience of Dr. Malcolm, the experienced surgeon of the General prison at Perth, who informed me that he seldom finds a prisoner who had been 12 months before in confinement, who did not break down on his second committal.

There had been 5 deaths during the year, but the general health of the prison has been good. The governor stated too that the conduct of the prisoners had been generally good, and the punishments very much reduced in number.

The Rev. G. Hans Hamilton continues to conduct the duties of chaplain with his usual zeal and ability, and his annual report contains its usual amount of interesting statistical information, and other valuable remarks. With reference to the opening of the new wing I have already mentioned, he remarks as follows :—

" The gaols at Wakefield, Leeds, and Northallerton have ceased to be schools for teaching crime, and are now well adapted for punishment

England.

Durham County Gaol and House of Correction.

and reformation. From the opening of this west wing may be dated the prevention and moral contamination within the walls of Durham prison; and the advantages gained by the improvements which you have effected during the last three years, may be best ascertained by contrasting the crowded sleeping-rooms of 1848 (when 146 prisoners were associated in sleeping-rooms without control) with the present separation of every prisoner during the night.

"The system of discipline now carried out in this prison is a 'modified separate system,' or, as it has been called, 'the non-intercourse system.' It differs from the Pentonville system thus much, that, although each prisoner is separated so far as to prevent one from contaminating another, yet all are associated under strict inspection, for instruction; for example, instead of having a separate box in chapel for each prisoner, and walking him to and fro in a mask, upwards of 200 prisoners in this gaol are as freely associated in chapel as in an ordinary church, under the care of about 12 officers; and again, instead of being taught, each in his own cell, the schoolmasters assemble from 15 to 20 prisoners in class, for reading the scriptures, catechising, and writing. The advantages of this modification of the separate system appear to be great; the relief from the solitude of the cell to the sight of his fellow men, is a gratification which produces a frame of mind favourable to the reception of instruction; and while it places some confidence in the good feeling of the prisoners, it engenders a habit of self-restraint; for if a word be spoken, or a sign given, the privilege of attending chapel or school is forfeited for a number of days, proportionate to the offence: and this punishment is found quite sufficient to maintain perfect order, silence, and attention, as may be seen from the record of punishments for breaches of discipline, in chapel and in the schools, during the last year:—

| | No. attending. | No. punished. |
|---|---|---|
| Chapel, during the year - | 1,810 | 24 |
| School, No. 1, do. - | 513 | 12 |
| School, No. 2, do. - | 751 | 8 |
| Schoolmistress do. - | 180 | — |
| Sunday-school, males - | 383 | 1 |
| Do. females - | 348 | 9 |
| Total number of punishments for misconduct - | | 54" |

The progressive decrease in the number of juvenile criminal children is perhaps the most encouraging fact to be brought under your notice.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "There were in 1848 | 22 | under 12 years of age. |
| " 1849 | 17 | " |
| " 1850 | 13 | " |
| " 1851 | 8 | " |

"The ragged schools have no doubt contributed to this happy result; and in proportion to their extension in such places as Gateshead, South Shields, and Darlington, this class of prisoner may be expected to decrease."

On the educational system he remarks that,—

"The schoolmaster, assistant schoolmaster, and schoolmistress, have performed their duties with punctuality, ability, and zeal."

"Their reports for the year ending the 29th of September last show the following results of their labours:—

"State of Education of the Prisoners when admitted to the Schools.

| | Master's School. No. 1. | Assistant Master's School. No. 2. | Female School. No. 3. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Could read and write well | 5 | — | — | 5 |
| Read and write imperfectly | 280 | 175 | 64 | 519 |
| Read, but not write | 132 | 326 | 31 | 489 |
| Ignorant of the alphabet | 96 | 250 | 85 | 431 |
| | 513 | 751 | 180 | 1,444 |

"Improvement on discharge.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Could read, write, and account well | 102 | — | — | 102 |
| Improved in reading and writing | 120 | 106 | 64 | 290 |
| Improved in reading and learned to write | 111 | 17 | 46 | 174 |
| Learned both to read and write | 54 | — | — | 54 |
| „ to read | — | 66 | 32 | 98 |
| „ „ easy lessons | 13 | 101 | 28 | 142 |
| Total improvement | 400 | 290 | 170 | 860 |
| Term of imprisonment so short that there was no visible improvement | — | 401 | 10 | 411 |
| Prisoners now attending the schools | 113 | 60 | — | 173 |
| Total | 513 | 751 | 180 | 1,444 |

The following were the employments of the prisoners on the day of inspection:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pumping water | 18 | |
| Cleaning | 12 | |
| Blacksmith's | 3 | |
| Joiners | 2 | |
| Weaving and mat-making | 20 | |
| Tailoring | 5 | |
| Shoe-making | 6 | |
| Cooking | 3 | |
| Labouring in areas, and for masons | 34 | |
| Attending fires and stoves | 5 | |
| Washing prisoners clothes | 5 | |
| Picking oakum | 64 | |
| Solitary, by sentence of court | 5 | |
| Sick | 6 | |
| Attending sick | 2 | |
| | — | 190 |

England.

Durham County Gaol and House of Correction.

| Females. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Washing | 4 | |
| Knitting | 10 | |
| Repairing prisoners clothes | 8 | |
| Cleaning | 2 | |
| Picking oakum | 12 | |
| Sick | 1 | |
| Child unemployed | 1 | |
| | — | 38 |
| Debtors unemployed | | 12 |
| Total | | 240 |

Average daily number in confinement during the year, 191 males, 35 females; total, 226.

The total number committed during the year was 1,846, which is 21 more than the year preceding.

The governor remarks, "Our numbers keep up in spite of everything we do to make imprisonment irksome."

The debtors department, as formerly reported, is arranged for three separate classes;—1st, those who maintain themselves; 2d, the poor, who are supported by the county rate; 3d, fraudulent debtors.

The provisions are furnished by contract; the clothing purchased and made up in the prison; and the accounts are settled quarterly.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The average cost of prison diet per head, during the past year, was | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Average amount of earnings | 6 | 4 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Annual cost per head, including all except building and alterations, and not deducting earnings | 14 | 19 | $8\frac{3}{4}$ |

The foregoing averages are highly creditable to the management of this prison; and I have great pleasure in repeating my testimony to the zeal and ability with which every department is conducted by Mr. Green, the governor, Mr. Hamilton, the chaplain, Mr. Shaw, the surgeon, and Miss Johnston, the matron; and the governor and matron state that they are satisfied generally with their subordinate officers.

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Gateshead Lock-up House.

## GATESHEAD LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected August 27, 1851.]

There were no prisoners in confinement, and there was no alteration in the building. A new superintendent had been appointed to the charge; he was absent at the time of my visit, but the cells did not look in the same good order as under his predecessors.

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England.

South Shields Police Lock-up.

SOUTH SHIELDS POLICE LOCK-UP.

[Inspected August 26, 1851.]

There were no prisoners in confinement.

The building was in good repair; the wash-house, recommended in my last report, had been provided, and everything looked clean and creditable to the management.

## NORTHUMBERLAND.

Morpeth County Gaol and House of Correction.

MORPETH COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected August 23, 1851.]

Present in confinement:—

72 male criminals.
2 male debtors.
14 female criminals.

Total - 88

They made no complaints.

The total number of committals during the year ending September 1851 was 489, being 5 more than the year preceding. There has, however, been a decrease on the average, which is $87\frac{6}{3}\frac{1}{7}\frac{4}{5}$, being nearly 7 less than the year before.

The average daily number has been $87\frac{2}{3}\frac{7}{7}\frac{5}{5}$.

The prison buildings appeared to be all in good order, the several cells and wards clean, and the personal appearance of the prisoners satisfactory.

In my last report I detailed the extensive change of arrangements which had been made by the present governor, Mr. Clough, to put this prison in proper working order, and no subsequent change seems to have been necessary, for I found everything being carried on in the most active and satisfactory manner.

There had been 2 deaths during the year, but the general health seems to have been very good, and free from any prevailing disease. It appears that out of 451 criminals, who had passed through the prison during the year, 198 of them lost weight, 151 neither lost nor gained, and 102 gained.

Three prisoners had been pardoned during the year, viz:—

| Name. | Age. | Offence. | Date of Committal. | State of Health. | Pardoned. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| David Maxwell | 20 | Larceny - - | 9 Sept. 1850 | Subject to fits | 13 Jan. 1851 |
| John Taylor - | 19 | Housebreaking | 17 Dec. 1849 | Consumption | 25 Feb. 1851. |
| George Marriott | 47 | Receiving stolen goods. | 25 Feb. 1851 | In good health | 11 July 1851. |

England.

Morpeth County Gaol and House of Correction.

There had been no alteration in the duties of the chaplain or the teacher, both of which seem to be zealously carried out.

The following table exhibits the countries to which the criminal prisoners belonged :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| England | 318 | France | 1 |
| Ireland | 122 | Germany | 1 |
| Scotland | 95 | America | 2 |
| Wales | 1 | | |

The governor stated that the general conduct of the prisoners had been good, and the rules strictly enforced, except their silence during the night, in consequence of the separate accommodation being limited to 66 ; and as the number of prisoners are usually much greater, a portion of them are necessarily associated, but that every care is taken in their selection.

The following were the employments of the prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Males.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tread-wheel | 25 |
| Mat-making | 6 |
| Platting coir | 3 |
| Weaving | 6 |
| Winding for weavers | 1 |
| Tailoring | 2 |
| Shoe-making | 3 |
| Picking coir | 3 |
| Picking oakum | 5 |
| Cooking | 1 |
| Washing mess-tins | 1 |
| Gardening | 2 |
| Carpentering | 1 |
| Making spun yarn | 2 |
| Sick, not working | 1 |
| Untried prisoners, picking oakum | 4 |
| Cutting fire-wood | 1 |
| Cleaning the prisons | 5 |
| Debtors, not working | 2 |
| Total | 74 |

Females.

| | |
|---|---|
| Picking oakum | 7 |
| Knitting stockings | 4 |
| Solitary confinement in accordance with sentence | 1 |
| Sick, not working | 1 |
| Cleaning the prison | 1 |
| Total | 14 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Male criminal prisoners | 72 |
| Male debtor prisoners | 2 |
| Female criminal prisoners | 14 |
| Total | 88 |

The provisions and stores are all supplied by contract, and the accounts settled quarterly.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The average cost of prison diet has been per head, including extras by order of the surgeon - | 4 | 18 | 1½ |
| Average amount of earnings per head - - | 2 | 17 | 9¾ |
| Annual cost per head, including all expenses except building and alterations, and not deducting earnings - - - - - - | 18 | 11 | 9 |

I have great pleasure in renewing my testimony to the zeal and ability shown by the governor, Mr. Clough, in the management of the prison; and he stated that he had every reason to be satisfied with the efficiency of the matron and his subordinate officers.

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NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BOROUGH PRISON.



[Inspected August 24, 1851.]

Present in confinement :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 93 male criminals. | |
| 16 male civil prisoners. | |
| 32 female criminals. | |
| Total - | 141 |

They made several complaints, which shall be noticed presently.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and the different cells and wards clean.

The number of persons committed during the year has been 693 males and 276 females; total 969, being 97 more than the year preceding.

The average daily number, however, is 113, or 3 less than the previous year.

There has been no change in the chaplain's duties; and the male teacher, who teaches reading, writing, and arithmetic, also superintends the tailors work, and acts as clerk in the chapel.

The general health had been good, although 1 death had taken place, caused by the bursting of a blood vessel.

The governor reported that the general conduct of the prisoners had also been good; the punishments, however, had been very numerous, particularly in stoppages of food; a good many juvenile offenders had been whipped by sentence of the court, but none for prison offences.

England.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Borough Prison.

I had the satisfaction of observing that the improvement in the working arrangement mentiomed in my last report was still in operation, and that the outrageous conduct of the associated prisoners, which was so common here two or three years ago, was no longer attempted.

The prison, however, is still very inadequate to the wants of this important place, and although I noticed in my last report, that the Prison Committee were entertaining plans for making such alterations as the prison requirements seem to demand, I regret to find that they have progressed no further.

I have already mentioned that I received several complaints; they were made by three of the long sentenced prisoners, to the effect that they were subjected to the separate system of imprisonment, while the cells in which they were confined were not fitted up as required by the statute, nor were they allowed the usual amount of exercise.

The governor remarked that though the cells were not fitted up for separate confinement, the prisoners were allowed such an amount of relief, as to take from it the character of separate confinement; and though I found that they really were allowed a greater amount of relief than is usually accorded to prisoners in separate confinement, yet as the cells were neither of the size usually deemed necessary for prisoners subjected to separate confinement, nor were they fitted up according to the provisions of the Act, 2 & 3 Vict. c. 56., I apprised him that I did not feel justified in sanctioning by my approval their being longer so confined.

But I suggested that they might be confined in their cells throughout the day, if they were allowed a certain amount of exercise; and to enable him to do which, I was in hopes that the Prison Committee would have allowed him some additional assistance, rather than return to the old evil practice of associating at meal-hours without supervision. But as soon as he had an opportunity of laying my observations before the Prison Committee, he apprised me that they had directed him to return to the former system, by allowing them to assemble in their day-rooms during the meal-hours, except such of them as he could accommodate separately in the certified cells, employing the better-disposed portion of them in the stone-yard, and the others at labour in their sleeping cells, allowing to all such an amount of exercise as the surgeon shall think necessary for the full preservation of health.

There has been no alteration in the chaplain's duties, and the educational arrangements appear to be very satisfactory.

The following were the employments of the prisoners on the day of inspection:—

England.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Borough Prison.

| Employment. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Under punishment | 3 | 1 |
| Sick | 1 | – |
| Cleaning prisons | 10 | 2 |
| Washing | 2 | 3 |
| Cutting wood | 1 | – |
| Joinery | 1 | – |
| Tailoring | 5 | – |
| Gardening | 1 | – |
| Teasing oakum and hair | 43 | 9 |
| Breaking stones | 16 | – |
| Cooking | – | 2 |
| Knitting | – | 3 |
| Sewing | – | 10 |
| Mending and darning | – | 2 |
| Remanded | 10 | – |
| Total | 93 | 32 |

(And 16 male debtors.)

The provisions and stores are supplied by contract; the clothing purchased and made up by the prisoners.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The average cost of prison diet per head | 5 | 9 | $2\frac{1}{4}$ |

I must again respectfully direct the attention of the Prison Committee to the expense of the prison dietary, the average amount of which continues greatly to exceed that of the neighbouring prisons.

I have much pleasure in renewing my testimony to the zeal and ability of Mr. Thompson, the governor of this prison, and of Mrs. Rooney, the matron, who speaks favourably of her subordinate officers; a female teacher has been added to her establishment, who besides teaching, makes herself generally useful. Mr. Thompson reports favourably of his subordinate officers generally, but states that two of them had charges of drunkenness proved against them, for which they were admonished but allowed to return to their duty.

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NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Moothall County Gaol.

MOOTHALL COUNTY GAOL.

[Inspected August 27, 1851.]

There were no prisoners in confinement, nor had there been any alterations since my last report. The building was in good order, and the cells very clean.

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England.

Tynemouth House of Correction.

## TYNEMOUTH HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected August 26, 1851.]

Present in confinement:—

6 male criminals.
3 female criminals.

Total - 9

They made no complaints.

The prison buildings were in good order, and the different cells clean.

The number of persons committed here during the year has been 305, being 84 less than the year preceding. The average daily number has been 8.

There had been very little sickness, and that chiefly among persons who brought it in with them.

The surgeon, Dr. Steven, attends regularly twice a week.

The keeper reported that the general conduct was good.

There is no chaplain nor any clerical visitor. I respectfully recommend that some arrangements should be made for the moral instruction of the prisoners, for, with an average daily number of 8 in confinement, it ought not to be altogether destitute.

The only employments here are picking oakum and knitting.

The keeper used to be allowed 4*d.* per day per head for dieting the prisoners, but since my inspection he reports that the uniform dietary has been adopted and in use since October 1851.

A regular set of books has also now been provided.

The present keeper, John Wood, came into office on the 29th November 1850, with his wife as matron, and they both seem very zealous and well qualified for their duties.

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North Shields Lock-up House.

## NORTH SHIELDS LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected August 26, 1851.]

There were no prisoners in confinement.

The prison buildings were in good repair, but the supply of water to the closets requires to be looked to, for the cells, which would otherwise have been very clean, were very offensive at the time of my inspection.

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NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE POLICE CELLS. England.

[Inspected August 26, 1851.] Newcastle-upon-Tyne Police Cells.

There was only one cell occupied by some night charges. The cells were all very clean, and in much better order than on my previous visit.

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BERWICK-UPON-TWEED TOWN GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION. Berwick-upon-Tweed Town Gaol and House of Correction.

[Inspected November 21, 1851.]

Present in confinement :—

6 male criminals.
3 female criminals.

Total - 9

They made no complaints.

The prison buildings were in good repair. Two doors had been opened from the keeper's house direct into the prison, which removes the inconvenience before complained of. Hoppers had also been fixed to the cell windows, which removes the inconvenience formerly complained of in the prisoners having been enabled to communicate with their friends outside.

The number committed to this prison during the past year was 40 males and 28 females; total 68, being 24 less than the year preceding.

The general health has been satisfactory, and the surgeon's visits regular.

The chaplain still keeps no book in prison to show the duties he performs, but the governor stated there had been no alteration since my last report, and that he visits the prison only on Sundays.

I respectfully submit that in a prison of such importance arrangements should be made by which every prisoner committed to it ought to be seen at least once by the chaplain.

The keeper and matron give instruction to young persons of their respective sexes who are committed for three months.

The general conduct appears to have been good.

The chief employments are teasing oakum, tailoring, sewing, &c.

The provisions and other stores continue to be purchased at the best market, and the accounts settled quarterly.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average cost of prison diet per head - - - | 4 | 10 | 1 |
| Average amount of earnings - - - - | 1 | 12 | 8½ |
| Annual cost per head, including all expenses except building alterations, and not deducting earnings - - - - | 35 | 5 | 2½ |

England.

Berwick-upon-Tweed Town Gaol and House of Correction.

The occupied cells felt offensively close, showing that the ventilators do not act; in fact, they never have from the beginning, and considerable expense has been incurred in attempting to remedy their original defect.

Mr. and Mrs. Whinna, the keeper and matron, seem zealous and well qualified for their duties.

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## WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Appleby County Gaol and House of Correction.

APPLEBY COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected July 18, 1851.]

Present in confinement:—

15 male criminals.
1 civil prisoner.
3 female criminals.

Total - 19

There were 2 convicts complained of a reduction in their diet, but it was satisfactorily explained.

The prison buildings were in good order, except the roof of a portion of one of the buildings admitting damp.

The number committed during the year has been 98 males and 15 females; total 113, being 9 more than the year preceding. The average daily number has been 19½.

The general health was reported to have been good, and the surgeon, Mr. Yates, visits regularly, according to rule; but, as he keeps no register of sickness, beyond the simple remarks in his journal, I recommend that one be provided.

The chaplain, the Rev. John Wharton, reads prayers daily, and preaches on Sundays; he also visits the prisoners in their cells, but no regular system of instruction has yet been adopted.

The general conduct appears to have been good; the punishments, though rather numerous, have not been severe.

The debtor, noticed in my last report as being allowed to eat and sleep in the house of the governor, was still under confinement, and still lodged and boarded with the governor, with the knowledge and sanction of the magistrates.

In my last report I mentioned that the executive officers of this prison were only holding office on sufferance, until their successors were appointed, which shortly after took place.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberts had been appointed governor and matron on the 4th January last, and they had already, at the time of my visit, made such extensive improvements, both in the discipline and arrangements, as the nature of the accommodation would admit, and which has made the confinements

here of a very different character to what they used to be, the discipline being now of a very stringent and satisfactory character.

The principal employments are the tread-wheel, mat-making, shirt-making, sewing, &c.

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the clothing purchased at the best market, and the accounts settled quarterly, the settlement being vouched in the prison cash-book.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The average cost of prison diet per head, during the year - - - - | 4 | 0 | 5¼ |
| Total amount of earnings in 1851 - - | 6 | 4 | 9½ |
| Annual cost per head, including all expenses except building and alterations, and not deducting earnings - - - - | 17 | 9 | 2½ |

The foregoing averages are highly creditable to the management, as was the general appearance of every department of the prison. The keeper, in his last report, states the following important fact: "That there has not been a re-committal to the county gaol during the past twelve months, nor are there any prisoners for trial at the present sessions. It was my pleasing duty to make a similar report at the last sessions."

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KENDAL HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND BOROUGH GAOL.



[Inspected July 16, 1851.]

Present in confinement:—

14 male criminals.
1 female criminal.

Total - 15

They made no complaints.

The prison buildings were in good order, and the different cells and wards very clean; the only alteration in the building has been the raising of the ceiling of the cooking-kitchen from 8 to 16 feet high, which is a great improvement.

The number of committals to this prison during the past year has been 200 males and 27 females; total 227, being 55 more than the year preceding. The keeper attributes this increase to the great number of vagrants, chiefly Irish, who have been tramping that part of the country, as the increase of committals has been chiefly of that class.

The general health has been good; there had been only 24 cases of slight indisposition, and 10 infirmary cases. The surgeon, James Cowherd, visits regularly; but I pointed out to the governor that a more regular register of sickness ought to be kept than the one now in use.

England.

Kendal House of Correction and Borough Gaol.

The Rev. A. F. Black reads morning prayers, with some exceptions, daily. He reads prayers and preaches a sermon on Sundays.

It appears that he has no fixed time for morning prayers; although it is certainly right that the chaplain should be at liberty to visit the prison at uncertain times, or to see individual prisoners at any reasonable time he may think fit, yet the assembling of the prisoners for prayers or divine service interferes very materially with the discipline of the prison, unless it is done at a fixed hour; and I, therefore, respectfully recommend the alteration to the consideration of the Gaol Committee.

A teacher attends four nights in the week, from 6 to 8 o'clock, instructing in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the progress under him seems to be satisfactory. There are very few juvenile prisoners committed to this prison.

The general conduct had been good; only 13 had been punished by solitary confinement, and 18 by stoppage of diet.

The chief employments are mat-making, weaving, grinding corn, making clothing and clogs for the prisoners.

The provisions and bedding continue to be furnished by contract, and the accounts are settled quarterly, and regularly entered and vouched by the magistrates.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The average cost of prison diet per head, has been - - - - - - | 5 | 7 | 9¾ |
| Average amount of earnings per head - - | 2 | 16 | 0 |
| Annual cost per head, including all expenses except building and alterations, and not deducting earnings - - - - | 20 | 5 | 2 |

Every department of the prison was highly creditable to the management of Mr. Fawcett, the governor.